

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.5620, 0.8730,
-10.3190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F3B22
RGB	47, 59, 34
RGB Percent	18%, 23%, 13%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7686, 0.8666
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.42, 0.77
HSL	89°, 27%, 18%
HSV	89°, 42%, 23%
XYZ	3.0248, 3.8480, 2.0971
YIQ	52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

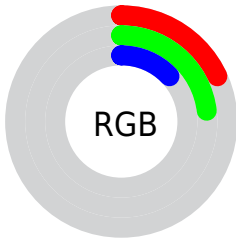
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 59, 46
Decimal	3095330
CIE _{Lab}	23.16, -10.36, 13.91
CIE _{LCh}	23, 17.342, 126.663
Yxy	3.8480, 0.3372, 0.4290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281285410 (0xFF2F3B22)
YUV	52.5620, -9.1511, -4.8779
Hunter-Lab	19.6164, -6.8044, 7.3930

Details

The YIQ color $52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333300 . A complement of this color would be $40.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190$, and the grayscale version is $53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $99.0350, 0.9190, -11.1530$, and $9.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $50.9810, 1.0110, -12.8210$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $54.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170$.

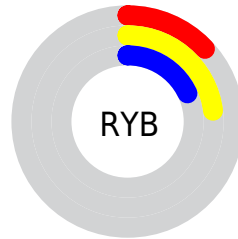
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (23%)

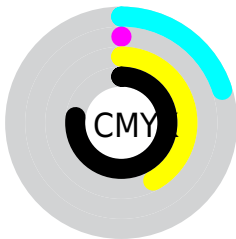
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (18%)

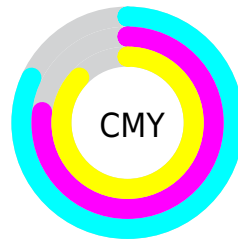


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.5620, 0.8730,
-10.3190

■ 52.5620, 0.8730,
-10.3190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.9750, 1.1480,
-9.7960

■ 99.0350, 0.9190,
-11.1530

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 123.9210, 1.2400,
-11.4640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.3940, 1.2860,
-12.2980

■ 176.6930, 1.8820,
-12.0860

■ 204.2800, 1.6070,
-12.6090

■ 232.1660, 1.9280,

-12.9200

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 52.5620, 0.8730,
-10.3190

■ 52.5620, 0.8730,
-10.3190

■ 50.9810, 1.0110,
-12.8210

■ 54.1430, 0.7350,
-7.8170

■ 49.4000, 1.1490,
-15.3230

■ 55.7240, 0.5970,
-5.3150

■ 47.8190, 1.2870,
-17.8250

■ 57.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 46.5370, 2.0210,
-20.1150

■ 58.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 45.0700, 1.8380,
-22.3060

■ 60.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

■ 43.9020, 2.2510,
-24.2850

■ 61.6350, -0.2300,
4.1700

■ 63.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

■ 64.7970, -0.5060,
9.1740

■ 66.3780, -0.6440,
11.6760

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



53.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140



52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190



50.2060, -12.7440, -11.3360

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190



49.0210, -30.8560, -2.4720



56.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190



40.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



57.2390, 9.9930, 11.6330



52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190



54.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190



44.6730, -38.9240, -10.4440



56.5410, -2.6610, 9.6830



55.7700, 21.3190, 4.6070

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190



48.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150



56.5410, -2.6610, 9.6830



56.5340, 16.4120, 10.9400

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190



74.3650, 0.2300, -4.1700



48.5190, 11.6000, -0.9760



36.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190



66.7590, 1.5160, -16.4680



48.9740, -6.2790, -12.8630



30.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



69.8290, 3.3540, -38.7740



164.6990, 7.4900, -91.7260

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



40.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190



47.2410, -1.5160, 16.4680



44.0260, 6.2790, 12.8630



28.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



24.1710, -3.3540, 38.7740



57.3010, -7.4900, 91.7260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

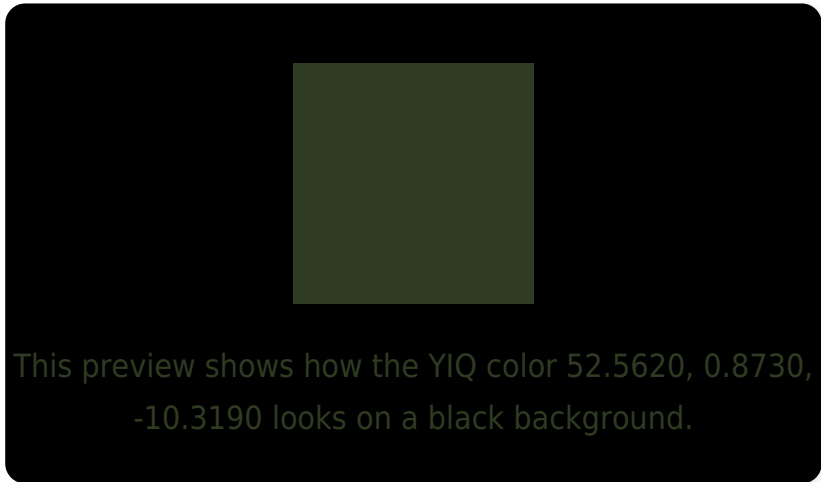
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.5620, 0.8730,

-10.3190.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190

Protanopia

53.9870, 10.0420, -5.7820

Deuteranopia

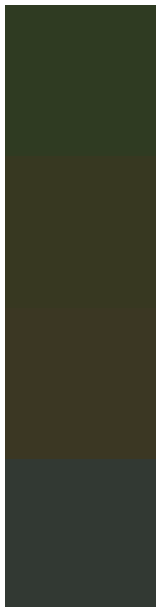
54.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420



Tritanopia

54.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190

Protanomaly

53.0790, 6.7870, -7.3650

Deuteranomaly

53.9160, 8.8040, -5.3720

Tritanomaly

54.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(47, 59, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 59, 34)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 59, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 59, 34) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(47, 59, 34) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 59, 34) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 59, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 59, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 59, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 59, 34)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 59, 34) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 59,  
34) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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