

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.5820, 60.0150,
8.1670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	731F00
RGB	115, 31, 0
RGB Percent	45%, 12%, 0%
CMY	0.5488, 0.8785, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 1.00, 0.55
HSL	16°, 100%, 23%
HSV	16°, 100%, 45%
XYZ	7.5657, 4.6262, 0.4961
YIQ	52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

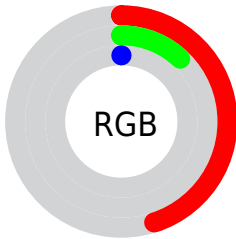
Format	Color
RYB	115, 42, 0
Decimal	7544576
CIELab	25.64, 35.59, 37.11
CIElCh	26, 51.422, 46.200
Yxy	4.6262, 0.5963, 0.3646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285734656 (0xFF731F00)
YUV	52.5820, -25.9229, 54.7406
Hunter-Lab	21.5087, 25.1475, 13.6885

Details

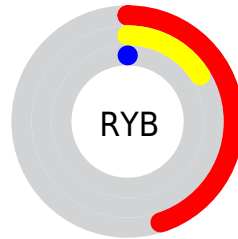
The YIQ color **52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **62.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.6320, 65.7460, 8.9300**, and **17.6410, 35.1640, 12.5080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.6460, 53.9630, 7.7150**.

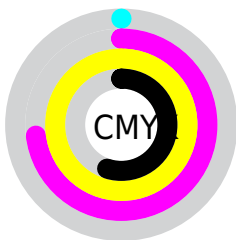
Distribution



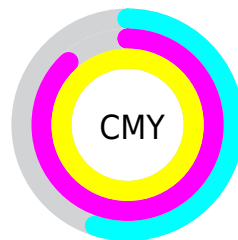
- Red (45%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 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 52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.5820, 60.0150,
8.1670

■ 52.5820, 60.0150,
8.1670

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 26.8880, 50.7060,
17.1860

■ 104.9310, 66.3420,
9.1420

■ 17.6410, 35.1640,
12.5080

■ 131.1980, 69.9640,
9.5800

■ 9.0840, 17.5590,
6.6710

■ 158.2800, 72.6690,
10.1170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 183.2580, 69.7350,
8.2230

■ 202.0710, 53.9640,
2.1880

■ 222.1720, 37.3220,

-4.5820

■ 241.6860, 20.9550,
-10.8290

■ 52.5820, 60.0150,
8.1670

■ 58.6460, 53.9630,
7.7150

■ 65.1830, 47.9570,
6.4290

■ 71.2470, 41.9050,
5.9770

■ 77.7840, 35.8990,
4.6910

■ 83.8480, 29.8470,
4.2390

■ 89.7980, 24.1160,
3.4760

■ 96.4490, 17.7890,
2.5010

■ 102.3990, 12.0580,
1.7380

■ 109.0500, 5.7310,
0.7630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



42.7610, 62.2100, 39.9860



52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



57.4340, 39.3400, -8.1160

Triad

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



52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



49.2860, -34.0610, -26.9970



50.2510, -60.2020, 11.7500

Complementary

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



52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



62.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670

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.



57.2950, -63.5020, 5.4740



52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



54.5470, -47.4970, -14.7690

Square

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



52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



42.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



57.9500, -58.4570, -3.3610



60.8420, 4.7620, 34.8580

Rectangle

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



52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



56.7260, 23.4780, -18.0100



57.9500, -58.4570, -3.3610



53.5280, -62.5400, 10.0680

Sweetspot

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



52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



125.4990, 23.5200, 3.2640



43.9610, 41.5760, 50.5040



61.4810, 14.7630, 2.2750



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670



68.3300, 78.4000, 10.8800



86.0410, 44.3400, -21.6440



55.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



55.8490, 63.6370, 8.6050



114.0790, 130.5750, 17.9590

Inverse Universe

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



62.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670



81.6700, -78.4000, -10.8800



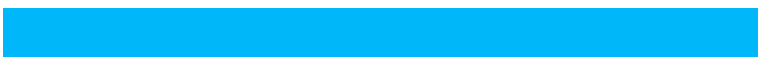
28.9590, -44.3400, 21.6440



56.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



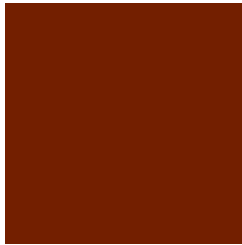
66.7380, -63.9120, -9.1280



135.9210, -130.5750, -17.9590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

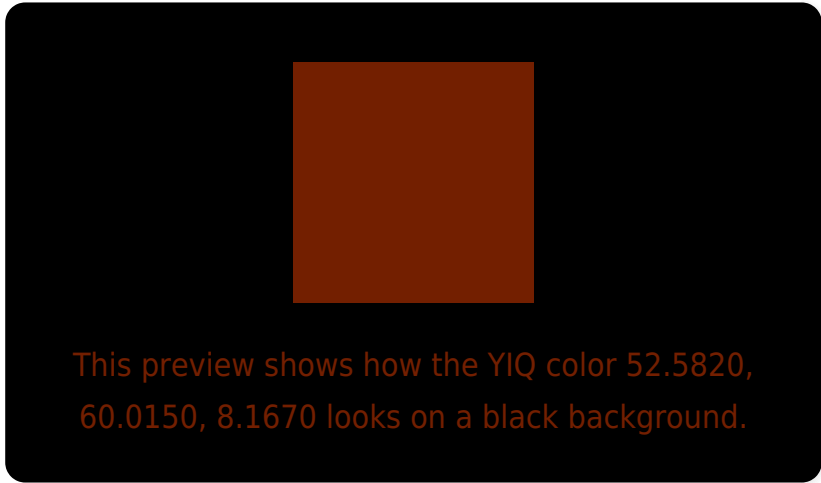
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

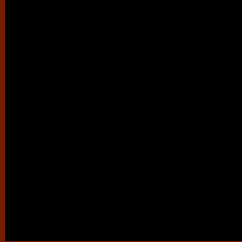
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.5820, 60.0150,

8.1670.

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

52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670

Protanopia

59.3930, 20.2220, -14.0660

Deuteranopia

58.2540, 30.8590, -14.1090



Tritanopia

54.8280, 50.9350, 18.5430

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670

Protanomaly

56.5630, 34.6630, -5.9530

Deuteranomaly

56.2710, 41.3570, -6.1230

Tritanomaly

54.1610, 54.1910, 14.5990

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.0150, 22.0070, 3.1510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 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(115, 31, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 31, 0)  
}
```

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(115, 31, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 31, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 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(115, 31, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 31, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 31, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 31, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 31, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 31, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.5820, 60.0150, 8.1670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 31, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115, 31,  
0) }
```

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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