

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.6220, -16.5510,
-2.9110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	233B42
RGB	35, 59, 66
RGB Percent	14%, 23%, 26%
CMY	0.8628, 0.7686, 0.7412
CMYK	0.47, 0.11, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	193°, 31%, 20%
HSV	193°, 47%, 26%
XYZ	3.2400, 3.8792, 5.7294
YIQ	52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

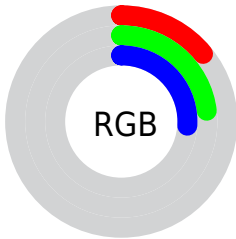
Format	Color
RYB	35, 49, 66
Decimal	2308930
CIELab	23.27, -7.14, -7.24
CIELCh	23, 10.169, 225.418
Yxy	3.8792, 0.2522, 0.3019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280499010 (0xFF233B42)
YUV	52.6220, 6.5954, -15.4545
Hunter-Lab	19.6957, -5.1036, -3.4604

Details

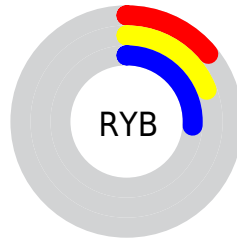
The YIQ color **52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **48.3780, 16.5510, 2.9110**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.7360, -16.8720, -2.6000**, and **12.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500**.

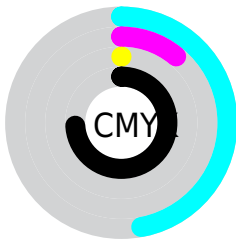
Distribution



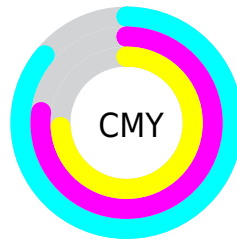
- Red (14%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110 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 52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.6220, -16.5510,
-2.9110

■ 52.6220, -16.5510,
-2.9110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.3230, -17.1470,
-3.1230

■ 99.7360, -16.8720,
-2.6000

■ 12.7150, -12.3790,
-1.4270

■ 124.4370,
-17.4680, -2.8120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.1380,
-18.0640, -3.0240

■ 177.2520,
-18.3850, -2.7130

■ 204.9530,
-18.9810, -2.9250

■ 232.9530,

-18.9810, -2.9250

251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

52.6220, -16.5510,
-2.9110

52.6220, -16.5510,
-2.9110

49.9420, -20.4480,
-3.8720

55.3020, -12.6540,
-1.9500

46.9740, -23.4740,
-4.0980

58.2700, -9.6280,
-1.7240

44.2940, -27.3710,
-5.0590

60.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

41.3260, -30.3970,
-5.2850

63.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

38.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460

66.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 37.4610, -35.2110,
-6.1470

■ 69.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

■ 72.2460, 8.1150,
1.6110

■ 75.5130, 11.7370,
2.0490

■ 77.8940, 15.0380,
2.7980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110



53.9970, -13.1130, 0.8630

Triad

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



52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110



56.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



54.5890, 5.4110, -4.4530

Complementary

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



52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110



48.3780, 16.5510, 2.9110

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.



55.8070, 10.7290, -1.7110



52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110



56.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740

Square

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



52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110



56.2870, 0.8700, 6.2620



55.9970, 13.2500, 2.1620



53.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630

Rectangle

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



52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110



55.2040, -9.2620, 2.6580



55.9970, 13.2500, 2.1620



54.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Sweetspot

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



52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110



81.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



53.9950, -10.7720, -14.0360



40.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110



65.8920, -26.1790, -4.6350



43.8170, -12.4260, 4.9340



31.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



55.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580



127.6740, -119.7540, -21.3380

Inverse Universe

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



47.0050, 10.7720, 14.0360



56.9830, 17.0060, 22.2060



57.1830, 12.4260, -4.9340



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



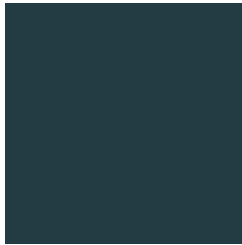
37.5530, 33.7370, 43.8890



86.8120, 77.6500, 101.6020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

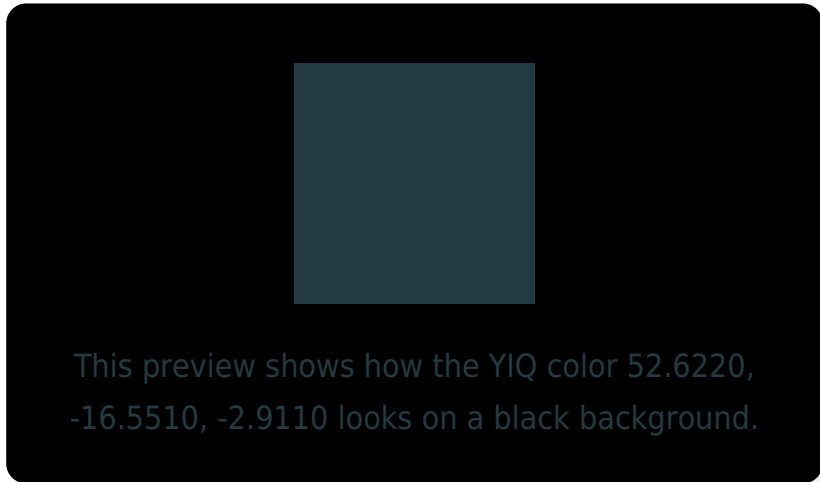
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

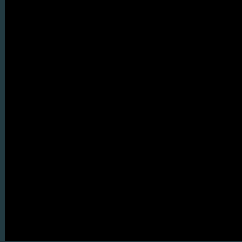
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

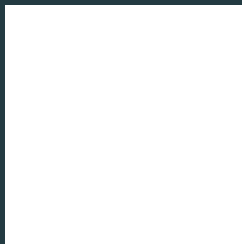
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.6220, -16.5510,

-2.9110.

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

52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

Protanopia

55.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Deuteranopia

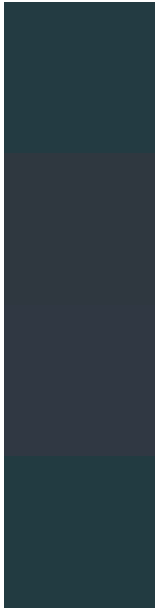
55.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



Tritanopia

52.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

Protanomaly

54.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800

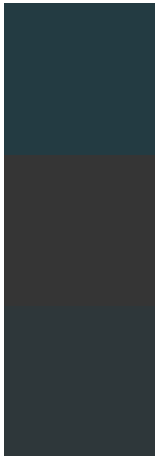
Deuteranomaly

54.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250

Tritanomaly

52.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110 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(35, 59, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 59, 66)  
}
```

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(35, 59, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 59, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110 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(35, 59, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 59, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(35, 59, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 59, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 59, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 59, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 59, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 59,  
66) }
```

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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