

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.7600, -34.6150,
-5.9350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	104251
RGB	16, 66, 81
RGB Percent	6%, 26%, 32%
CMY	0.9373, 0.7411, 0.6825
CMYK	0.80, 0.18, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	194°, 67%, 19%
HSV	194°, 80%, 32%
XYZ	3.6464, 4.6023, 8.4733
YIQ	52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

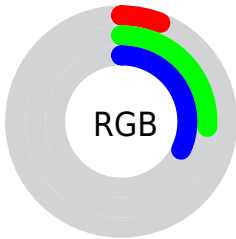
Format	Color
R_YB	16, 44, 81
Decimal	1065553
CIE _{Lab}	25.57, -10.55, -13.71
CIE _{LCh}	26, 17.301, 232.436
Yxy	4.6023, 0.2181, 0.2752
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279255633 (0xFF104251)
YUV	52.7600, 13.9223, -32.2385
Hunter-Lab	21.4530, -7.2026, -8.4006

Details

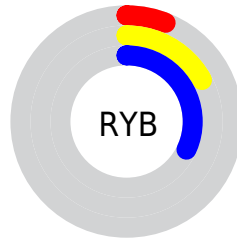
The YIQ color **52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **44.2400, 34.6150, 5.9350**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.6680, -31.3600, -4.3520**, and **18.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.1940, -38.8330, -6.5850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.3260, -30.3970, -5.2850**.

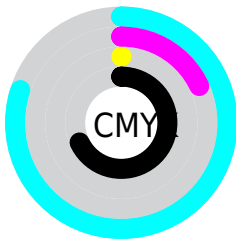
Distribution



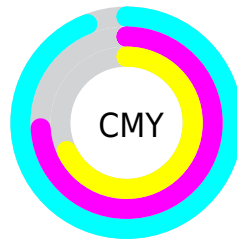
- Red (6%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350 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 52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.7600, -34.6150,
-5.9350

■ 52.7600, -34.6150,
-5.9350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.4400, -30.7180,
-4.9740

■ 102.6680,
-31.3600, -4.3520

■ 18.1920, -18.1560,
-1.3560

■ 128.6680,
-31.3600, -4.3520

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 154.7820,
-31.6810, -4.0410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 181.5970,
-32.5980, -3.9420

■ 209.5970,
-32.5980, -3.9420

■ 236.8160,

-29.0210, -8.1970

■ 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 52.7600, -34.6150,
-5.9350

■ 52.7600, -34.6150,
-5.9350

■ 49.1940, -38.8330,
-6.5850

■ 56.3260, -30.3970,
-5.2850

■ 45.6280, -43.0510,
-7.2350

■ 59.8920, -26.1790,
-4.6350

■ 63.4580, -21.9610,
-3.9850

■ 66.4370, -17.4680,
-2.8120

■ 70.0030, -13.2500,
-2.1620

■ 73.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000

■ 77.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

■ 81.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 84.5660, 4.2180,
0.6500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.4840, -34.0180, -11.2500



52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350



57.8480, -22.8790, 1.6410

Triad

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



52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350



62.3490, 15.4950, 11.0390



58.7260, 6.2830, -9.2450

Complementary

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



52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350



44.2400, 34.6150, 5.9350

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.



60.1510, 15.4520, -4.7080



52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350



61.4650, 20.8600, 7.4200

Square

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



52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350



62.6020, 4.5370, 11.3930



60.7760, 21.1820, 1.5820



56.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Rectangle

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



52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350



60.2730, -13.7100, 6.1780



60.7760, 21.1820, 1.5820



59.5200, 9.8590, -7.9730

Sweetspot

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



52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350



93.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740



55.7510, -22.3690, -29.6410



46.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350



60.7130, -53.5960, -8.8600



33.9760, -25.8150, 10.8010



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



59.5170, -55.9800, -9.7080



131.5210, -123.6970, -21.4650

Inverse Universe

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



41.1350, 22.6900, 29.3300



42.9770, 35.4790, 45.3590



63.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



40.6290, 36.5790, 47.4510



89.7740, 80.8130, 104.8530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

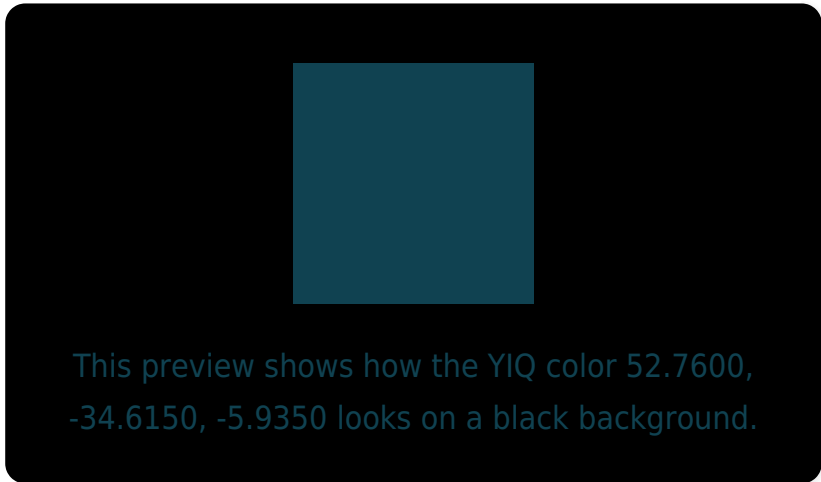
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

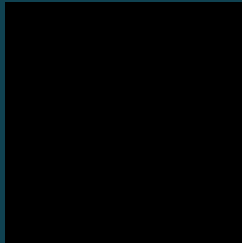
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.7600, -34.6150,

-5.9350.

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

52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350

Protanopia

60.7420, -7.8410, 4.4390

Deuteranopia

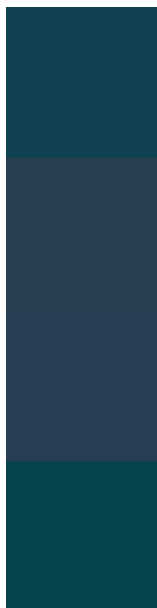
60.7140, -10.6380, 5.5700



Tritanopia

47.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350

Protanomaly

57.5450, -17.6520, 0.5240

Deuteranomaly

57.7020, -19.5320, 1.5560

Tritanomaly

49.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350 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(16, 66, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 66, 81)  
}
```

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(16, 66, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 66, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350 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(16, 66, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 66, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 66, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 66, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 66, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 66, 81)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 66, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 66,  
81) }
```

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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