

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.7760, -14.3490,
-9.7810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	213F34
RGB	33, 63, 52
RGB Percent	13%, 25%, 20%
CMY	0.8707, 0.7529, 0.7961
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.17, 0.75
HSL	158°, 31%, 19%
HSV	158°, 48%, 25%
XYZ	3.0243, 4.1272, 3.8846
YIQ	52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

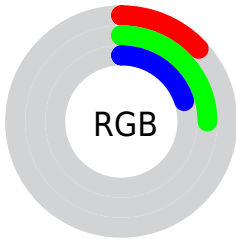
Format	Color
R_YB	33, 51, 63
Decimal	2178868
CIE Lab	24.09, -14.35, 3.28
CIE LCh	24, 14.720, 167.140
Yxy	4.1272, 0.2740, 0.3740
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280368948 (0xFF213F34)
YUV	52.7760, -0.3826, -17.3436
Hunter-Lab	20.3156, -8.9795, 2.8839

Details

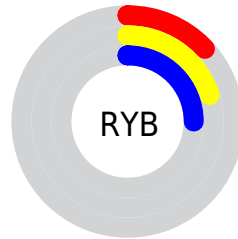
The YIQ color **52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **43.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.9500, -14.8990, -10.8270**, and **13.5980, -7.9760, -9.6400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.7540, -17.2830, -11.6750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870**.

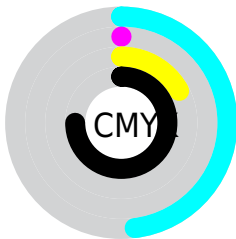
Distribution



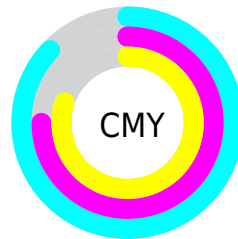
- Red (13%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810 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 52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.7760, -14.3490,
-9.7810

■ 52.7760, -14.3490,
-9.7810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.8900, -14.6700,
-9.4700

■ 99.9500, -14.8990,
-10.8270

■ 13.5980, -7.9760,
-9.6400

■ 124.9500,
-14.8990, -10.8270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.2380,
-15.7700, -11.5620

■ 177.9390,
-16.3660, -11.7740

■ 205.8250,
-16.0450, -12.0850

■ 233.5260,

-16.6410, -12.2970

250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

52.7760, -14.3490,
-9.7810

52.7760, -14.3490,
-9.7810

50.7540, -17.2830,
-11.6750

54.7980, -11.4150,
-7.8870

48.3190, -20.4920,
-14.0920

57.2330, -8.2060,
-5.4700

46.2970, -23.4260,
-15.9860

59.2550, -5.2720,
-3.5760

44.2750, -26.3600,
-17.8800

61.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

41.8400, -29.5690,
-20.2970

63.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 41.5410, -30.1650,
-20.5090

■ 65.7340, 3.8050,
2.6290

■ 67.7560, 6.7390,
4.5230

■ 69.7780, 9.6730,
6.4170

■ 72.2130, 12.8820,
8.8340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.3490, -2.8410, -9.0890



52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810



50.7410, -24.4360, -8.6920

Triad

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



52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810



57.3120, -9.4460, 5.9940



57.7480, 18.3850, 2.7130

Complementary

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



52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810



43.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810

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.



58.1980, 17.2380, 6.9820



52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810



58.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000

Square

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



52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810



54.6910, -20.9990, 0.6090



58.6690, 11.5980, 10.0780



57.0200, 14.4430, -2.9410

Rectangle

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



52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810



51.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



58.6690, 11.5980, 10.0780



57.6880, 18.6140, 4.0700

Sweetspot

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



52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810



77.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



53.8990, -1.6940, -13.3580



38.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810



66.0090, -22.5550, -15.2510



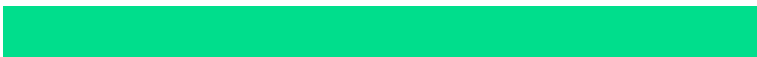
52.2690, -17.0550, -4.7910



29.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



62.0180, -45.1100, -30.5020



146.2740, -105.9900, -72.5660

Inverse Universe

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



43.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810



50.9910, 22.5550, 15.2510



43.7310, 17.0550, 4.7910



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



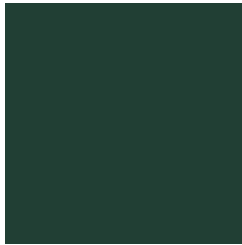
32.0960, 44.7890, 30.8130



75.6120, 106.3110, 72.2550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

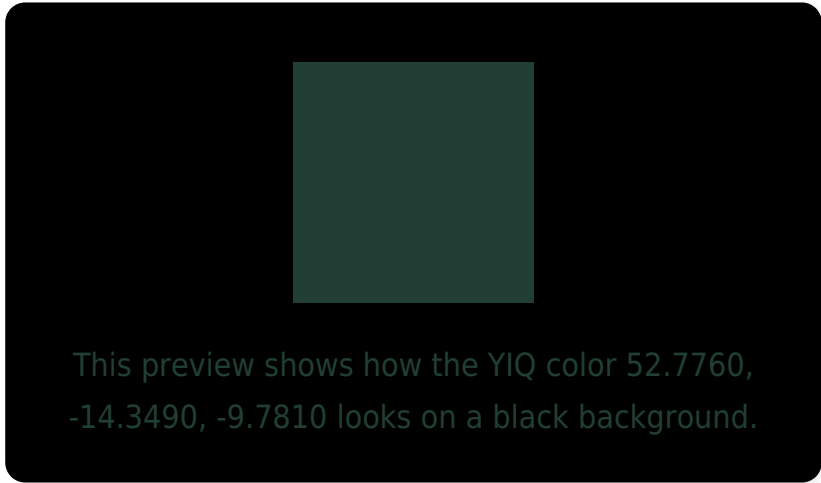
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

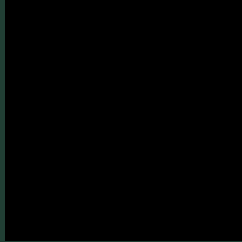
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.7760, -14.3490,

-9.7810.

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

52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810

Protanopia

56.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

Deuteranopia

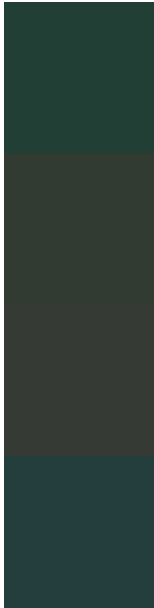
57.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



Tritanopia

54.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810

Protanomaly

55.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070

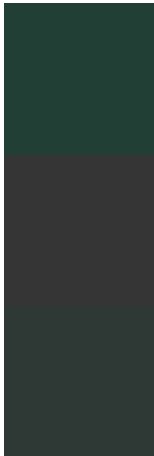
Deuteranomaly

55.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

Tritanomaly

54.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810 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(33, 63, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 63, 52)  
}
```

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(33, 63, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 63, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810 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(33, 63, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 63, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 63, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 63, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 63, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 63, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 63, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 63,  
52) }
```

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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