

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.7980, -11.4150,
-7.8870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	253D34
RGB	37, 61, 52
RGB Percent	15%, 24%, 20%
CMY	0.8550, 0.7607, 0.7961
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.15, 0.76
HSL	157°, 25%, 19%
HSV	157°, 39%, 24%
XYZ	3.0513, 3.9794, 3.8549
YIQ	52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

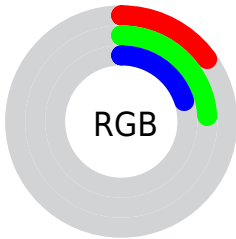
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 52, 61
Decimal	2440500
CIE Lab	23.60, -11.79, 2.61
CIE LCh	24, 12.079, 167.525
Yxy	3.9794, 0.2803, 0.3656
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280630580 (0xFF253D34)
YUV	52.7980, -0.3934, -13.8548
Hunter-Lab	19.9485, -7.6070, 2.5065




Details

The YIQ color **52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **45.2020, 11.4150, 7.8870**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.9720, -11.9650, -8.9330**, and **11.8370, -7.1510, -8.0710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.8200, -8.4810, -5.9930**.

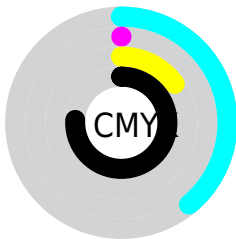
Distribution







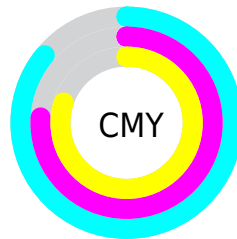
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (24%)
-  Blue (20%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (20%)
-  Blue (24%)



-  Cyan (39%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (15%)
-  Black (76%)



-  Cyan (86%)
-  Magenta (76%)
-  Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870 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 52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.7980, -11.4150,
-7.8870

■ 52.7980, -11.4150,
-7.8870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.2110, -11.1400,
-7.3640

■ 99.9720, -11.9650,
-8.9330

■ 11.8370, -7.1510,
-8.0710

■ 124.6730,
-12.5610, -9.1450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.6730,
-12.5610, -9.1450

■ 177.3740,
-13.1570, -9.3570

■ 204.9610,
-13.4320, -9.8800

■ 232.9610,

-13.4320, -9.8800

251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

52.7980, -11.4150,
-7.8870

52.7980, -11.4150,
-7.8870

50.7760, -14.3490,
-9.7810

54.8200, -8.4810,
-5.9930

48.6400, -16.9620,
-11.9860

56.9560, -5.8680,
-3.7880

46.6180, -19.8960,
-13.8800

58.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

44.5960, -22.8300,
-15.7740

61.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

42.2750, -26.3600,
-17.8800

63.0220, 2.9340,
1.8940

■ 40.1390, -28.9730,
-20.0850

■ 65.4570, 6.1430,
4.3110

■ 67.4790, 9.0770,
6.2050

■ 69.5010, 12.0110,
8.0990

■ 71.6370, 14.6240,
10.3040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870



51.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720

Triad

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



52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870



56.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620



56.3670, 15.0840, 1.9640

Complementary

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



52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870



45.2020, 11.4150, 7.8870

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.



57.5890, 14.5790, 5.6110



52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870



57.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200

Square

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



52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870



54.4420, -15.8640, 1.1600



57.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



55.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210

Rectangle

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



52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870



52.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180



57.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



57.3070, 15.3130, 3.3210

Sweetspot

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



52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870



75.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



53.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440



38.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



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.



52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870



66.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980



52.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



29.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



61.9040, -44.7890, -30.8130



146.1600, -105.6690, -72.8770

Inverse Universe

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



45.2020, 11.4150, 7.8870



54.6590, 17.5580, 12.1980



45.9370, 13.4790, 3.5190



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



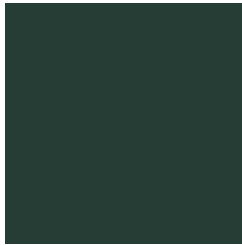
32.0960, 44.7890, 30.8130



75.8400, 105.6690, 72.8770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

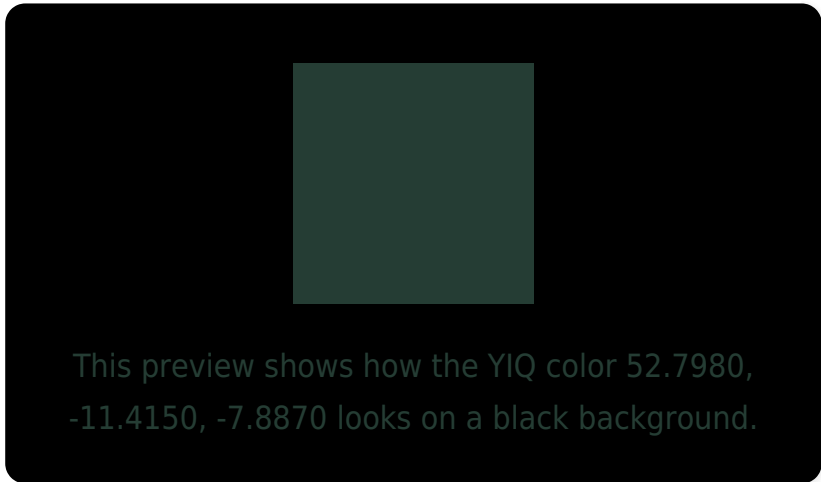
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.7980, -11.4150,

-7.8870.

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

52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870

Protanopia

56.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Deuteranopia

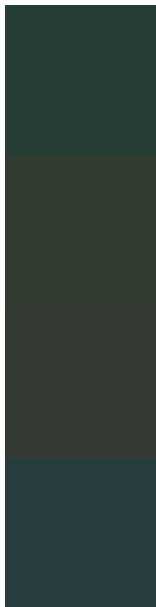
56.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



Tritanopia

53.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870

Protanomaly

54.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

Deuteranomaly

55.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

Tritanomaly

53.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870 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(37, 61, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 61, 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(37, 61, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 61, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870 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(37, 61, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 61, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 61, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 61, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 61, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 61, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 61, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 61,  
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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