

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.8540, -41.3520,
-21.5120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.8540, -41.3520,
-21.5120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004E3E
RGB	0, 78, 62
RGB Percent	0%, 31%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6940, 0.7570
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.21, 0.69
HSL	168°, 100%, 15%
HSV	168°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	3.5952, 5.8008, 5.4820
YIQ	52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

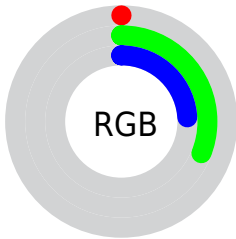
Format	Color
RYB	0, 43, 78
Decimal	20030
CIELab	28.90, -25.71, 3.57
CIElCh	29, 25.959, 172.096
Yxy	5.8008, 0.2416, 0.3899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278210110 (0xFF004E3E)
YUV	52.8540, 4.5090, -46.3530
Hunter-Lab	24.0849, -15.5038, 3.3642

Details

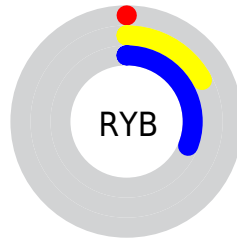
The YIQ color **52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **25.1460, 41.3520, 21.5120**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010**, and **22.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.4740, -37.2260, -19.1940**.

Distribution



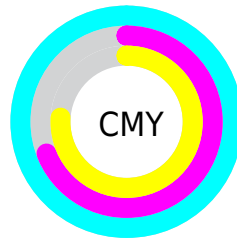
- Red (0%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120 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 52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.8540, -41.3520,
-21.5120

■ 52.8540, -41.3520,
-21.5120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.8450, -27.9650,
-16.3250

■ 106.1000,
-33.2370, -19.9010

■ 22.2380, -15.7700,
-11.5620

■ 132.1000,
-33.2370, -19.9010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 158.9860,
-32.9160, -20.2120


■ 186.2740,
-33.7870, -20.9470


■ 214.2740,
-33.7870, -20.9470


■ 236.4040,


-31.0370, -15.7170


 246.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600


 52.8540, -41.3520,
-21.5120

 55.4740, -37.2260,
-19.1940

 57.9800, -32.7790,
-17.1870

 60.3010, -29.2490,
-15.0810

 62.8070, -24.8020,
-13.0740

 65.4270, -20.6760,
-10.7560

■ 68.0470, -16.5500,
-8.4380

■ 70.5530, -12.1030,
-6.4310

■ 72.8740, -8.5730,
-4.3250

■ 75.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.0720, -9.6710, -17.4710



52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120



55.2480, -48.0930, -14.9810

Triad

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



52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120



68.3640, -15.2240, 11.5920



67.8650, 31.1770, 2.1610

Complementary

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



52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120



25.1460, 41.3520, 21.5120

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.



68.3740, 31.5420, 12.0700



52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120



70.3730, 6.9200, 17.7680

Square

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



52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120



59.3600, -44.9320, -0.6760



69.7570, 23.3340, 17.6540



66.7620, 23.7970, -7.2670

Rectangle

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



52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120



55.9150, -51.3490, -11.0370



69.7570, 23.3340, 17.6540



68.1580, 31.9100, 5.3980

Sweetspot

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



52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120



92.0470, -16.5500, -8.4380



50.8690, -11.3180, -37.1900



45.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120



69.1080, -54.0510, -28.1550



41.7640, -40.4380, -5.0300



36.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



155.7580, -121.6720, -63.6880

Inverse Universe

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



25.1460, 41.3520, 21.5120



32.8920, 54.0510, 28.1550



36.2360, 40.4380, 5.0300



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



74.1280, 121.9930, 63.3770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

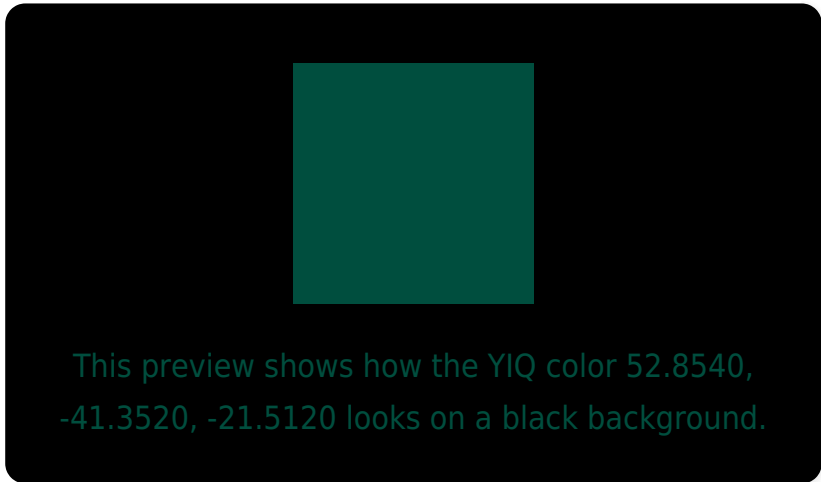
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

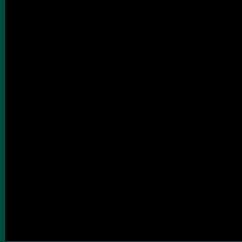
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.8540, -41.3520,

-21.5120.

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

52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120

Protanopia

67.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Deuteranopia

68.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



Tritanopia

60.5490, -32.6430, -8.6350

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120

Protanomaly

62.7440, -11.3230, -9.5550

Deuteranomaly

62.7380, -11.1860, -6.5300

Tritanomaly

57.6470, -36.0350, -13.2430

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120 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(0, 78, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 78, 62)  
}
```

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(0, 78, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 78, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120 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(0, 78, 62) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 78, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 78, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 78, 62); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 78, 62); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 78, 62) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.8540, -41.3520, -21.5120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 78, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 78,  
62) }
```

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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