

# Converting Colors

YIQ(52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(52.8710, -4.4910,  
-12.2270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	293E25
RGB	41, 62, 37
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 15%
CMY	0.8393, 0.7568, 0.8549
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.40, 0.76
HSL	110°, 25%, 19%
HSV	110°, 40%, 24%
XYZ	2.9708, 4.0508, 2.3756
YIQ	52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

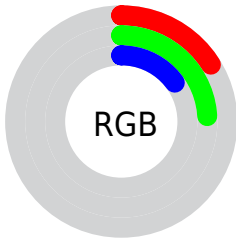
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	37, 62, 58
Decimal	2702885
CIE Lab	23.84, -14.22, 12.80
CIE LCh	24, 19.132, 138.001
Yxy	4.0508, 0.3161, 0.4311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280892965 (0xFF293E25)
YUV	52.8710, -7.8244, -10.4109
Hunter-Lab	20.1267, -8.8741, 7.0906

# Details

The YIQ color **52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **46.1290, 4.4910, 12.2270**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.9310, -4.7200, -13.5840**, and **12.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.6920, -5.5450, -15.1530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.0500, -3.4370, -9.3010**.

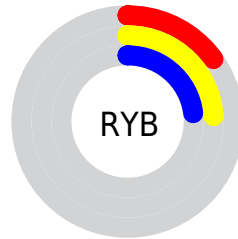
# Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (24%)

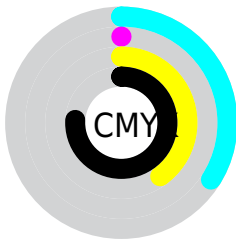
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (23%)

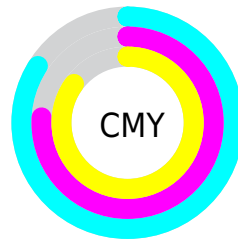


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270 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 52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.8710, -4.4910,  
-12.2270

■ 52.8710, -4.4910,  
-12.2270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 31.2840, -4.2160,  
-11.7040

■ 99.9310, -4.7200,  
-13.5840

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,  
-10.9830

■ 124.8170, -4.3990,  
-13.8950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.4040, -4.6740,  
-14.4180

■ 177.4040, -4.6740,  
-14.4180

■ 204.9910, -4.9490,  
-14.9410

■ 233.4640, -4.9030,

-15.7750

251.0120, -0.2740,  
-6.0500

52.8710, -4.4910,  
-12.2270

52.8710, -4.4910,  
-12.2270

50.6920, -5.5450,  
-15.1530

55.0500, -3.4370,  
-9.3010

48.5130, -6.5990,  
-18.0790

57.2290, -2.3830,  
-6.3750

45.9210, -7.9280,  
-21.5280

59.8210, -1.0540,  
-2.9260

43.7420, -8.9820,  
-24.4540

62.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

41.5630, -10.0360,  
-27.3800

64.1790, 1.0540,  
2.9260

■ 39.3840, -11.0900,  
-30.3060

■ 66.3580, 2.1080,  
5.8520

■ 68.5370, 3.1620,  
8.7780

■ 71.1290, 4.4910,  
12.2270

■ 73.3080, 5.5450,  
15.1530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.9820, 8.4380, -9.7540



52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270



49.5470, -21.1340, -13.4700

# Triad

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



52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270



51.7870, -30.0770, -0.0690



57.7040, 21.6850, 8.9890

# Complementary

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



52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270



46.1290, 4.4910, 12.2270

# 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.



58.4030, 15.4030, 12.7070



52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270



56.8110, -12.2890, 7.9590

# Square

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



52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270



45.8730, -42.3630, -8.6910



58.6450, 2.9780, 12.1140



57.0860, 23.2450, 2.7410



# Rectangle

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



52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270



45.3050, -35.0720, -14.1760



58.6450, 2.9780, 12.1140



57.5730, 20.6760, 10.7560

# Sweetspot

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



52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270



78.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180



56.8020, 9.1250, -5.6830



38.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



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.



52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270



67.5730, -6.8280, -19.4360



52.5870, -9.4430, -10.5870



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



59.6630, -16.9100, -45.9820



140.7790, -40.1900, -108.6860



# Inverse Universe

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



46.1290, 4.4910, 12.2270



56.4270, 6.8280, 19.4360



46.4130, 9.4430, 10.5870



28.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



34.3370, 16.9100, 45.9820

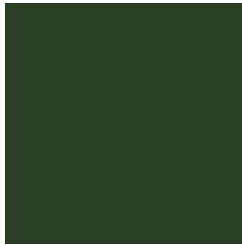


81.2210, 40.1900, 108.6860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

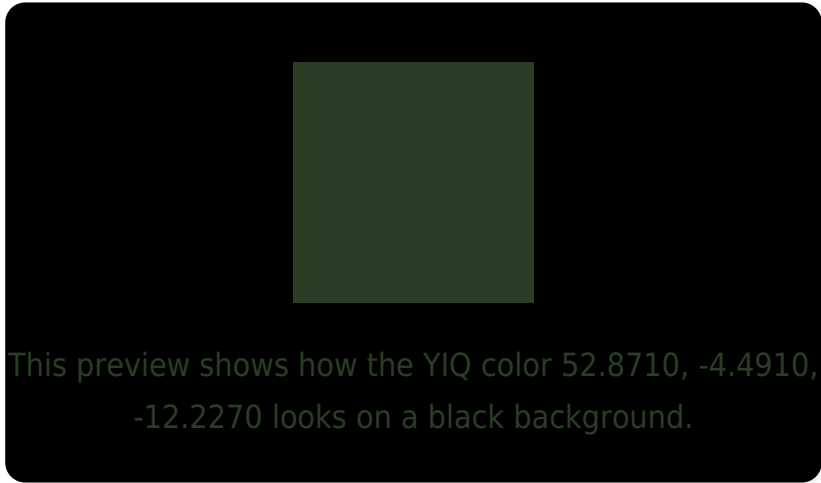
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

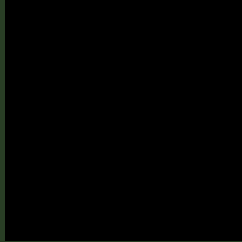
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270.

-12.2270.

# 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

52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270

### Protanopia

55.9870, 10.0420, -5.7820

### Deuteranopia

56.4760, 13.1590, -1.6970



## Tritanopia

55.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270

## Protanomaly

54.8830, 4.4030, -8.2130

## Deuteranomaly

55.1330, 6.6950, -5.6970

## Tritanomaly

54.5320, -7.6100, -5.2580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270

## Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

52.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270 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(41, 62, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 62, 37)  
}
```

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(41, 62, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 62, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270 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(41, 62, 37) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 62, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 62, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 62, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 62, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 62, 37)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 62, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 62,  
37) }
```

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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