

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.8830, -64.3770,
26.8470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0835AA
RGB	8, 53, 170
RGB Percent	3%, 21%, 67%
CMY	0.9685, 0.7921, 0.3337
CMYK	0.95, 0.69, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	223°, 91%, 35%
HSV	223°, 95%, 67%
XYZ	8.6214, 5.4985, 38.5934
YIQ	52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

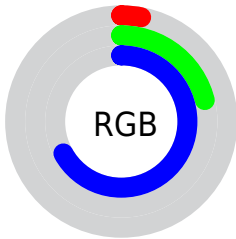
Format	Color
R_{YB}	8, 43, 170
Decimal	538026
CIE _{Lab}	28.11, 34.52, -65.49
CIE _{LCh}	28, 74.032, 297.798
Yxy	5.4985, 0.1636, 0.1043
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278728106 (0xFF0835AA)
YUV	52.8830, 57.7387, -39.3624
Hunter-Lab	23.4488, 24.5932, -81.1686

Details

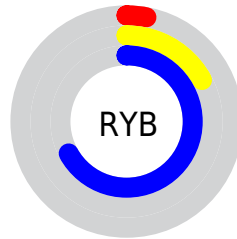
The YIQ color **52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **125.1170, 64.3770, -26.8470**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.2710, -44.6180, 37.7020**, and **21.4420, -41.0860, 28.7540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9690, -67.4950, 28.2890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.0100, -57.5450, 24.1750**.

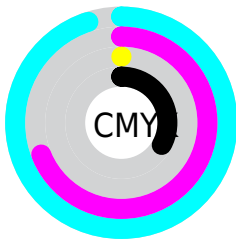
Distribution



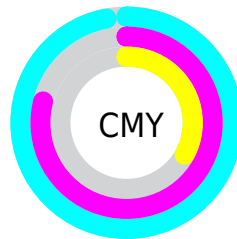
- Red (3%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470 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 52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.8830, -64.3770,
26.8470

■ 52.8830, -64.3770,
26.8470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.0860, -54.7030,
27.7370

■ 112.2710,
-44.6180, 37.7020

■ 21.4420, -41.0860,
28.7540

■ 138.9340,
-42.0510, 40.7410

■ 10.3740, -29.2110,
28.3010

■ 163.1660,
-31.3210, 33.5030

■ 11.6330, -23.1110,
16.8650

■ 187.9850,
-20.8660, 25.7420

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 213.3910,
-10.6860, 17.4580

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 238.7970, -0.5060,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

9.1740

0.0000

■ 52.8830, -64.3770,
26.8470

■ 52.8830, -64.3770,
26.8470

■ 46.9690, -67.4950,
28.2890

■ 65.0100, -57.5450,
24.1750

■ 77.7240, -50.9880,
20.9800

■ 89.8510, -44.1560,
18.3080

■ 101.9780,
-37.3240, 15.6360

■ 114.1050,
-30.4920, 12.9640

■ 126.8190,
-23.9350, 9.7690

■ 138.9460,
-17.1030, 7.0970

■ 151.0730,
-10.2710, 4.4250

■ 163.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.1750, -80.2390, 16.9530



52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470



52.2660, 34.0080, 66.5200

Triad

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



52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470



56.1700, 67.1670, 10.7110



57.3220, -42.9100, -26.3180

Complementary

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



52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470



125.1170, 64.3770, -26.8470

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.



49.3080, -23.1000, -43.9320



52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470



62.6950, 33.9310, -14.7170

Square

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



52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470



48.0980, 86.0060, 38.2460



52.6630, -7.7420, -35.9180



65.2220, -62.3990, -9.0150

Rectangle

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



52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470



55.6370, 60.4640, 60.6240



52.6630, -7.7420, -35.9180



55.0420, -36.4900, -32.5380

Sweetspot

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



52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470



175.2750, -25.2190, 11.0130



116.3180, -81.7860, -48.6500



83.9030, -15.5440, 6.3760



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470



61.7020, -88.3120, 36.6160



36.9330, -31.1420, 57.8020



78.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



40.9390, -58.7830, 24.5850



5.8020, -8.0700, 3.0820

Inverse Universe

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



61.5680, 82.1070, 48.3390



73.4460, 112.4100, 66.3460



141.0670, 31.1420, -57.8020



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



48.9260, 75.0470, 44.1270



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

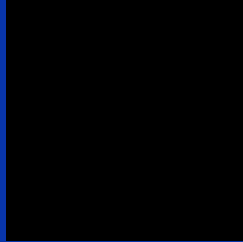
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.8830, -64.3770,

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

52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470

Protanopia

52.9580, -60.9350, 8.5130

Deuteranopia

53.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010



Tritanopia

52.3300, -45.3880, -14.4440

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470

Protanomaly

52.9890, -62.2200, 15.2840

Deuteranomaly

53.2680, -58.8720, 9.6720

Tritanomaly

52.2930, -51.9930, 0.6390

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.1180, -23.3390, 9.9810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470 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(8, 53, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 53, 170)  
}
```

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(8, 53, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 53, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470 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(8, 53, 170) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 53, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(8, 53, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 53, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 53, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 53, 170)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.8830, -64.3770, 26.8470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 53, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 53,  
170) }
```

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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