

# Converting Colors

YIQ(52.8850, -16.2740,  
-13.4420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(52.8850, -16.2740,  
-13.4420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D4230
RGB	29, 66, 48
RGB Percent	11%, 26%, 19%
CMY	0.8864, 0.7411, 0.8118
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.27, 0.74
HSL	151°, 39%, 19%
HSV	151°, 56%, 26%
XYZ	2.9883, 4.3724, 3.4814
YIQ	52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

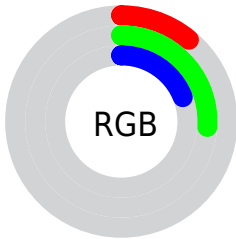
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 53, 66
Decimal	1917488
CIE Lab	24.87, -18.34, 6.98
CIE LCh	25, 19.621, 159.160
Yxy	4.3724, 0.2756, 0.4033
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280107568 (0xFF1D4230)
YUV	52.8850, -2.4083, -20.9471
Hunter-Lab	20.9102, -11.0830, 4.7659

# Details

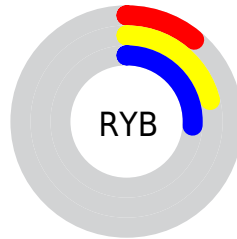
The YIQ color **52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **42.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.3580, -16.2280, -14.2760**, and **14.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.4500, -19.4830, -15.8590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.3200, -13.0650, -11.0250**.

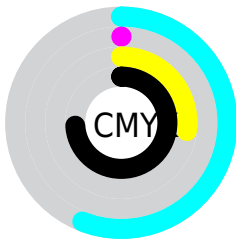
# Distribution



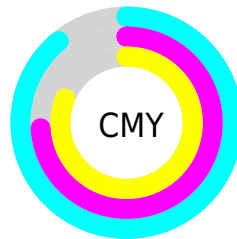
- Red (11%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420 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 52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.8850, -16.2740,  
-13.4420

■ 52.8850, -16.2740,  
-13.4420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 30.4010, -17.7870,  
-13.5550

■ 100.3580,  
-16.2280, -14.2760

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

■ 125.9450,  
-16.5030, -14.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 151.5320,  
-16.7780, -15.3220

■ 178.8200,  
-17.6490, -16.0570

■ 206.4070,  
-17.9240, -16.5800

■ 234.4070,

-17.9240, -16.5800

249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

52.8850, -16.2740,  
-13.4420

52.8850, -16.2740,  
-13.4420

50.4500, -19.4830,  
-15.8590

55.3200, -13.0650,  
-11.0250

48.3140, -22.0960,  
-18.0640

57.4560, -10.4520,  
-8.8200

45.7650, -24.9840,  
-20.7920

60.0050, -7.5640,  
-6.0920

43.6290, -27.5970,  
-22.9970

62.1410, -4.9510,  
-3.8870

42.6180, -29.0640,  
-23.9440

64.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

■ 67.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

■ 69.1470, 4.0800,  
3.1520

■ 71.6960, 6.9680,  
5.8800

■ 73.8320, 9.5810,  
8.0850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.9100, -0.2270, -12.4110



52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420



47.1090, -37.4560, -15.0240

# Triad

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



52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420



57.8210, -18.2490, 5.8390



59.7380, 24.3450, 4.8330

# Complementary

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



52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420



42.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420

# 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.



59.8720, 21.2720, 10.9680



52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420



60.1930, -1.5610, 11.7750

# Square

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



52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420



50.9710, -36.5870, -3.2350



60.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150



58.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



# Rectangle

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



52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420



47.0640, -41.5830, -11.8150



60.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150



59.3190, 24.2070, 7.3350

# Sweetspot

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



52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420



81.7170, -6.6930, -5.3570



56.1010, 0.5530, -15.5350



40.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420



66.3520, -25.2590, -21.3150



54.9370, -22.0520, -7.8440



31.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



62.6390, -42.7250, -35.1810



144.5980, -98.5150, -81.3870



# Inverse Universe

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



42.1150, 16.2740, 13.4420



49.5340, 25.5800, 21.0040



40.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440



31.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



34.3610, 42.7250, 35.1810

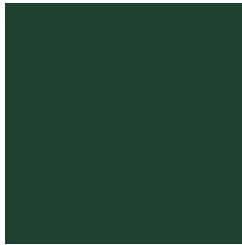


79.4020, 98.5150, 81.3870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

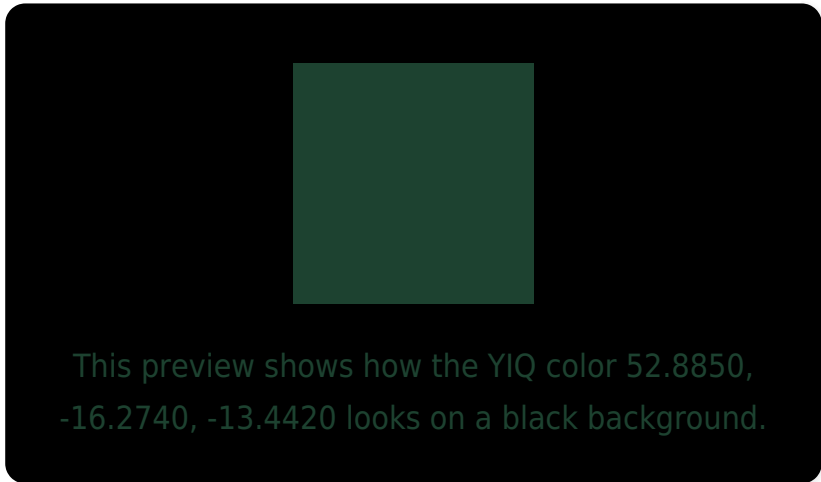
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

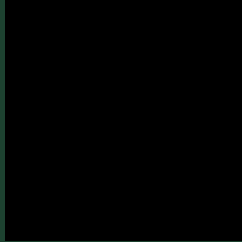
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.8850, -16.2740,

-13.4420.

# 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

52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

### Protanopia

58.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

### Deuteranopia

59.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



**Tritanopia**

55.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

## Protanomaly

56.8870, -1.4200, -7.3080

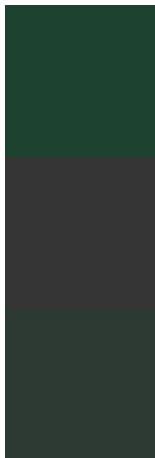
## Deuteranomaly

56.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930

## Tritanomaly

54.3890, -17.5130, -7.5050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

## Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.0160, -6.0970, -5.1450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420 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(29, 66, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 66, 48)  
}
```

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(29, 66, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 66, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420 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(29, 66, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 66, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 66, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 66, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 66, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 66, 48)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 66, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 66,  
48) }
```

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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