

# Converting Colors

YIQ(52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(52.9430, 93.5720,  
33.2840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A30606
RGB	163, 6, 6
RGB Percent	64%, 2%, 2%
CMY	0.3604, 0.9766, 0.9761
CMYK	0.00, 0.96, 0.96, 0.36
HSL	360°, 93%, 33%
HSV	360°, 96%, 64%
XYZ	15.2216, 7.9388, 0.9051
YIQ	52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

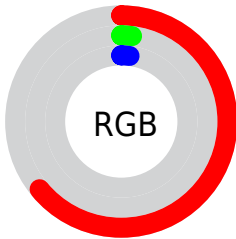
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	163, 6, 6
Decimal	10683910
CIELab	33.86, 56.63, 45.42
CIElCh	34, 72.600, 38.733
Yxy	7.9388, 0.6325, 0.3299
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288873990 (0xFFA30606)
YUV	52.9430, -23.1429, 96.5200
Hunter-Lab	28.1758, 47.1244, 17.8185

# Details

The YIQ color **52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **116.0570, -93.5720, -33.2840**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.8150, 96.5080, 24.1240**, and **30.1990, 60.1960, 21.4120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.7370, 97.1480, 34.5560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.1590, 84.0360, 29.8920**.

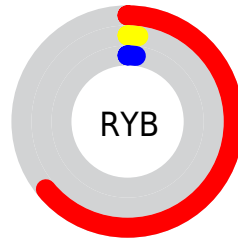
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (2%)

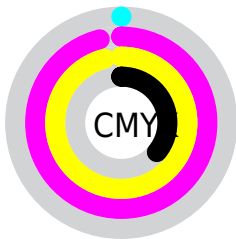
Blue (2%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (2%)

Blue (2%)

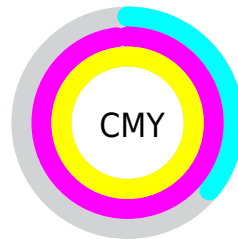


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (96%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (98%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840 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 52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 52.9430, 93.5720,  
33.2840


 52.9430, 93.5720,  
33.2840


 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090


 39.4680, 78.6720,  
27.9840


 118.8150, 96.5080,  
24.1240


 30.1990, 60.1960,  
21.4120

 146.6580, 98.3880,  
23.0920


 21.6420, 42.5910,  
15.5750

 165.8300, 82.9840,  
15.9120

 12.9710, 25.3070,  
9.4270

 185.2300, 66.9380,  
9.3540

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 205.2170, 50.6170,  
2.2730

 225.3180, 33.9750,

-4.4970

■ 245.5330, 17.0120,  
-10.9560

■ 52.9430, 93.5720,  
33.2840

■ 52.9430, 93.5720,  
33.2840

■ 48.7370, 97.1480,  
34.5560

■ 64.1590, 84.0360,  
29.8920

■ 76.0760, 73.9040,  
26.2880

■ 87.2920, 64.3680,  
22.8960

■ 98.5080, 54.8320,  
19.5040

■ 110.4250, 44.7000,  
15.9000

■ 121.6410, 35.1640,  
12.5080

■ 132.8570, 25.6280,  
9.1160

■ 144.0730, 16.0920,  
5.7240

■ 155.9900, 5.9600,  
2.1200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.8490, 83.1140, 57.6260



52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840



74.0900, 60.9800, -3.8200

# Triad

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



52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840



62.5760, -38.4140, -41.7260



71.0650, -85.7410, 17.5470

# Complementary

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



52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840



116.0570, -93.5720, -33.2840

# 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.



78.4850, -87.3440, 8.0480



52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840



70.8180, -58.8660, -23.4900

# Square

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



52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840



55.1780, -25.8500, -49.1620



77.2020, -76.8420, -6.0740



79.3090, -12.2500, 45.8140



# Rectangle

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



52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840



75.0990, 38.4250, -19.0710



77.2020, -76.8420, -6.0740



74.7010, -87.7120, 14.7200

# Sweetspot

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



52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840



168.5380, 36.9520, 13.1440



69.9440, 41.3870, 81.4750



81.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840



63.3880, 126.3520, 44.9440



97.5550, 72.6720, -6.4640



75.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



43.3550, 86.4200, 30.7400



5.3820, 10.7280, 3.8160



# Inverse Universe

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



52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840



63.3880, 126.3520, 44.9440



71.4450, -72.6720, 6.4640



75.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



43.3550, 86.4200, 30.7400



5.3820, 10.7280, 3.8160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840 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 52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.9430, 93.5720,



# 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

52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840

### Protanopia

78.7370, 24.9450, -17.0630

### Deuteranopia

76.8820, 40.5340, -18.7460



## Tritanopia

57.2430, 92.4270, 26.4990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840

## Protanomaly

69.3910, 50.0670, 1.2270

## Deuteranomaly

68.1270, 59.5580, -0.0740

## Tritanomaly

55.7100, 92.6100, 28.6900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840

## Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.0430, 33.9720, 12.0840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840 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(163, 6, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 6, 6)  
}
```

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(163, 6, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 6, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840 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(163, 6, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 6, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 6, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 6, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 6, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 6, 6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 6, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 6,  
6) }
```

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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