

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940)
contains.

YIQ(52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(52.9450, -15.3620,
14.0940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F305E
RGB	47, 48, 94
RGB Percent	18%, 19%, 37%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8118, 0.6315
CMYK	0.50, 0.49, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	239°, 33%, 28%
HSV	239°, 50%, 37%
XYZ	4.2488, 3.5262, 11.0406
YIQ	52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

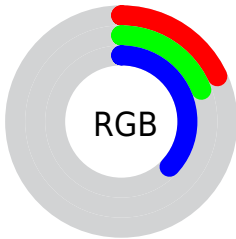
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 48, 94
Decimal	3092574
CIE _{Lab}	22.04, 13.49, -27.68
CIE _{LCh}	22, 30.792, 295.988
Yxy	3.5262, 0.2258, 0.1874
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281282654 (0xFF2F305E)
YUV	52.9450, 20.2401, -5.2138
Hunter-Lab	18.7781, 7.5270, -21.7149

Details

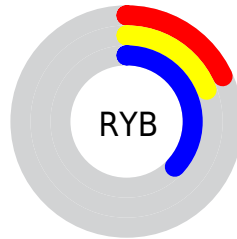
The YIQ color **52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **88.0550, 15.3620, -14.0940**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850**, and **5.7710, -14.8120, 15.1400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.9710, -18.2510, 16.8930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.9190, -12.4730, 11.2950**.

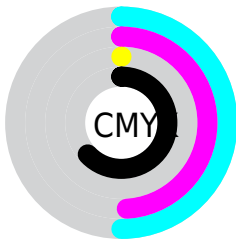
Distribution



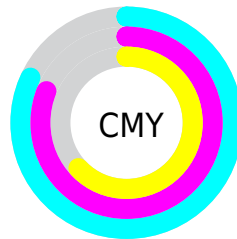
- Red (18%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940 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 52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.9450, -15.3620,
14.0940

■ 52.9450, -15.3620,
14.0940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.4070, -16.7830,
12.3130

■ 100.4120,
-15.1790, 16.2850

■ 5.7710, -14.8120,
15.1400

■ 125.8250,
-14.9040, 16.8080

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 151.4660,
-15.2710, 17.9530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 178.5800,
-15.5920, 18.2640

■ 205.9930,
-15.3170, 18.7870

■ 231.1000, -5.7330,

10.2910

■ 52.9450, -15.3620,
14.0940

■ 52.9450, -15.3620,
14.0940

■ 44.9710, -18.2510,
16.8930

■ 60.9190, -12.4730,
11.2950

■ 36.6980, -21.7360,
19.4800

■ 69.1920, -8.9880,
8.7080

■ 28.1370, -24.3500,
22.8020

■ 77.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 19.8640, -27.8350,
25.3890

■ 86.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 11.8900, -30.7240,
28.1880

■ 94.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 101.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

■ 110.2470, 6.3740,
-5.3860

■ 118.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 127.0810, 12.4730,
-11.2950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.0440, -46.8580, 1.1900



52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940



54.3350, 10.0830, 21.0190

Triad

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



52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940



51.3660, 34.0200, 0.1960



42.5670, -33.0540, -17.7100

Complementary

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



52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940



88.0550, 15.3620, -14.0940

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.



42.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850



52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940



49.9700, 25.9070, -12.4690

Square

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



52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940



51.0540, 35.4390, 13.0310



47.5980, 9.2190, -18.4050



45.1890, -40.4370, -10.5570

Rectangle

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



52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940



52.6910, 23.7000, 22.0360



47.5980, 9.2190, -18.4050



41.6550, -30.4860, -20.1980

Sweetspot

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



52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940



106.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980



79.7190, -27.3700, -10.5860



51.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940



58.4960, -23.9830, 21.6570



58.9360, -1.9750, 19.2810



41.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



13.7140, -35.8600, 33.1640



29.9530, -77.4520, 71.0920

Inverse Universe

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



61.1670, 27.6910, 10.2750



71.0550, 42.8660, 16.0980



82.0640, 1.9750, -19.2810



42.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



33.1180, 64.9180, 23.9420



71.4330, 139.6470, 51.7990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940 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 52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

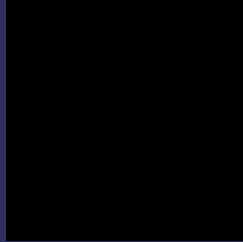
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.9450, -15.3620,

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

52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940

Protanopia

49.6660, -27.8780, 9.6420

Deuteranopia

47.9810, -33.3790, 4.7090



Tritanopia

50.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940

Protanomaly

51.0580, -23.1100, 11.3380

Deuteranomaly

49.7970, -26.8690, 7.8750

Tritanomaly

51.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940 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(47, 48, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 48, 94)  
}
```

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(47, 48, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 48, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940 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(47, 48, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 48, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 48, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 48, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 48, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 48, 94)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 48, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 48,  
94) }
```

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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