

# Converting Colors

YIQ(52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(52.9470, 15.5460,  
-17.4300)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	393C06
RGB	57, 60, 6
RGB Percent	22%, 24%, 2%
CMY	0.7765, 0.7647, 0.9764
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.90, 0.76
HSL	63°, 82%, 13%
HSV	63°, 90%, 24%
XYZ	3.3357, 4.1146, 0.7914
YIQ	52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

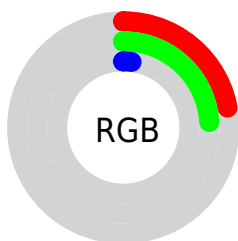
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">6, 60, 9</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3750918</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">24.05, -8.91, 30.14</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">24, 31.430, 106.476</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">4.1146, 0.4047, 0.4992</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281940998</a> (0xFF393C06)
YUV	<a href="#">52.9470, -23.1449, 3.5545</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">20.2845, -6.1443, 11.8858</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **13.0530, -15.5460, 17.4300**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.5450, 16.7380, -17.0060**, and **11.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.2630, 17.4720, -19.2960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.6310, 13.6200, -15.5640**.

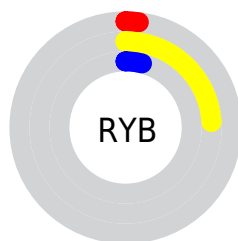
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (24%)

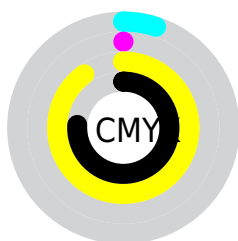
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (4%)

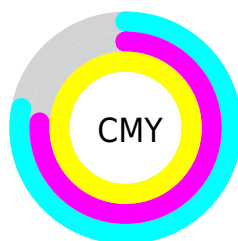


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation


## Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300 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 52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 52.9470, 15.5460,  
-17.4300


 52.9470, 15.5460,  
-17.4300


 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090


 32.7710, 10.4100,  
-12.4540


 100.5450, 16.7380,  
-17.0060

 11.1530, -5.2250,  
-9.9370

 125.6160, 17.9760,  
-17.4160

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 151.8010, 18.8930,  
-17.5150


 178.5730, 19.5350,  
-18.1370


 206.3450, 20.1770,  
-18.7590


 234.5300, 21.0940,


-18.8580


 249.5280, 15.4080,  
-14.9280


 52.9470, 15.5460,  
-17.4300


 52.9470, 15.5460,  
-17.4300


 52.2630, 17.4720,  
-19.2960

 53.6310, 13.6200,  
-15.5640

 54.6140, 12.2900,  
-13.4860

 55.2980, 10.3640,  
-11.6200

 55.9820, 8.4380,  
-9.7540

 56.9650, 7.1080,  
-7.6760

■ 57.6490, 5.1820,  
-5.8100

■ 58.3330, 3.2560,  
-3.9440

■ 59.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

■ 60.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.6440, 29.9410, -8.4830



52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300



49.4480, -7.9740, -20.6940

# Triad

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



52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300



49.7030, -47.6360, -6.7400



57.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590

# Complementary

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



52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300



13.0530, -15.5460, 17.4300

# 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.



59.1000, 3.4350, 20.3550



52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300



48.7230, -50.3880, -0.9160

# Square

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



52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300



47.8960, -41.1700, -13.7940



54.7910, -26.7320, 10.9000



55.5750, 35.5300, 16.8900



# Rectangle

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



52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300



43.5470, -30.3020, -23.5340



54.7910, -26.7320, 10.9000



58.4670, 18.5190, 22.3190

# Sweetspot

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



52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300



76.3070, 6.1450, -6.7430



23.9070, 31.3590, 9.8790



39.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550



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.



52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300



68.7980, 22.9750, -25.4170



44.8740, -0.5460, -23.1540



30.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



81.7890, 27.1940, -30.2940



192.8050, 63.5140, -71.7980



# Inverse Universe

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



13.0530, -15.5460, 17.4300



10.2020, -22.9750, 25.4170



21.1260, 0.5460, 23.1540



28.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



12.2110, -27.1940, 30.2940

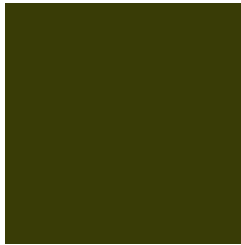


28.8960, -64.1100, 71.5860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300 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 52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

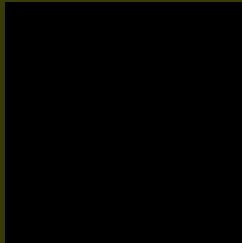
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.9470, 15.5460,

-17.4300.

# 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

52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300

### Protanopia

53.4640, 21.4600, -14.4760

### Deuteranopia

54.4800, 24.5310, -9.5570



## Tritanopia

57.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

# Trichromacy



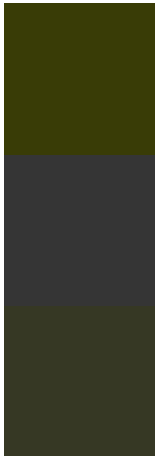
**Original Color**  
52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300

**Protanomaly**  
53.1540, 19.3970, -15.6350

**Deuteranomaly**  
53.9310, 21.6430, -12.2850

**Tritanomaly**  
55.9590, 7.2450, -4.6510

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300

**Achromatopsia**  
53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**  
53.1220, 5.2280, -6.6440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300 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(57, 60, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 60, 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(57, 60, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 60, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300 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(57, 60, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 60, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 60, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 60, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 60, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 60, 6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.9470, 15.5460, -17.4300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 60, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 60,  
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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