

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240)
contains.

YIQ(52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240)	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(52.9800, 2.7520,
-5.8240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	343828
RGB	52, 56, 40
RGB Percent	20%, 22%, 16%
CMY	0.7961, 0.7804, 0.8431
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.29, 0.78
HSL	75°, 17%, 19%
HSV	75°, 29%, 22%
XYZ	3.2133, 3.7117, 2.5551
YIQ	52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

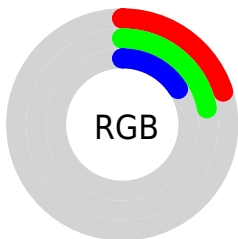
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 56, 44
Decimal	3422248
CIE _{Lab}	22.69, -5.11, 9.46
CIE _{LCh}	23, 10.749, 118.399
Yxy	3.7117, 0.3390, 0.3915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281612328 (0xFF343828)
YUV	52.9800, -6.3991, -0.8595
Hunter-Lab	19.2657, -3.9435, 5.6228

Details

The YIQ color **52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **43.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.7520, 3.3940, -6.4460**, and **8.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.9970, 4.0820, -7.9020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460**.

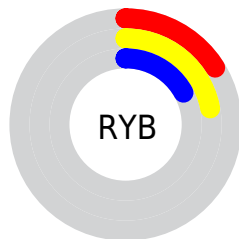
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (22%)

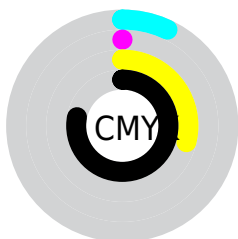
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (17%)

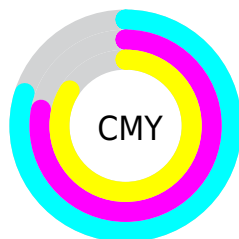


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 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 52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.9800, 2.7520,
-5.8240

■ 52.9800, 2.7520,
-5.8240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.0940, 2.4310,
-5.5130

■ 99.7520, 3.3940,
-6.4460

■ 8.2290, -2.3830,
-6.3750

■ 124.6380, 3.7150,
-6.7570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.3390, 3.1190,
-6.9690

■ 177.2250, 3.4400,
-7.2800

■ 204.5240, 4.0360,
-7.0680

■ 232.5240, 4.0360,

-7.0680

253.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

52.9800, 2.7520,
-5.8240

52.9800, 2.7520,
-5.8240

51.9970, 4.0820,
-7.9020

53.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

50.8290, 4.4950,
-9.8810

55.1310, 1.0090,
-1.7670

49.8460, 5.8250,
-11.9590

56.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

48.6780, 6.2380,
-13.9380

57.2820, -0.7340,
2.2900

47.6950, 7.5680,
-16.0160

58.2650, -2.0640,
4.3680

■ 46.7120, 8.8980,
-18.0940

■ 59.2480, -3.3940,
6.4460

■ 45.5440, 9.3110,
-20.0730

■ 60.4160, -3.8070,
8.4250

■ 45.4300, 9.6320,
-20.3840

■ 61.3990, -5.1370,
10.5030

■ 62.5670, -5.5500,
12.4820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.2690, 9.3080, -3.4920



52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



52.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120

Triad

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



52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



51.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430



55.3760, 10.8650, 6.8410

Complementary

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



52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



43.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240

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.



55.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110



52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



53.4210, -11.3710, 2.3330

Square

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



52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



50.8560, -17.3300, -5.3140



54.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120



55.0510, 13.1580, 3.8300

Rectangle

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



52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



51.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520



54.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120



55.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270

Sweetspot

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



52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



72.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



47.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



37.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



69.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



50.5880, -2.0160, -7.5200



27.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



74.6350, 15.8240, -33.4880



177.5890, 37.5190, -79.7690

Inverse Universe

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



43.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240



53.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470



45.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200



25.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



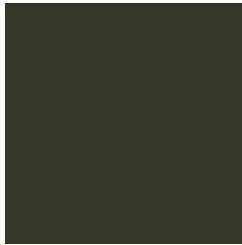
17.3650, -15.8240, 33.4880



41.4110, -37.5190, 79.7690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

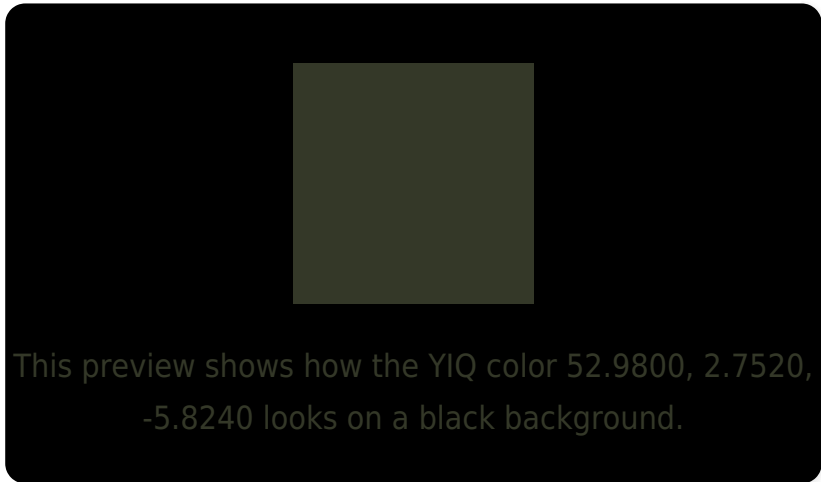
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

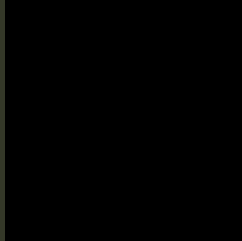
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

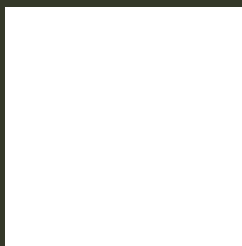
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240.



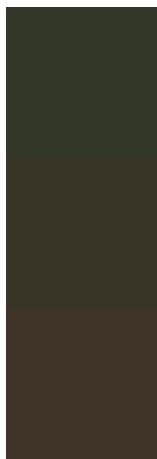
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.9800, 2.7520,

-5.8240.

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

52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Protanopia

53.4860, 7.1990, -3.8170

Deuteranopia

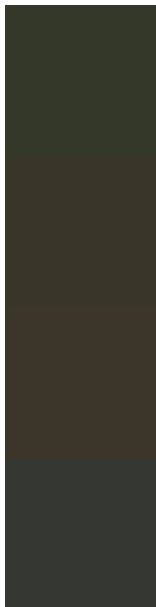
54.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770



Tritanopia

54.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Protanomaly

53.4750, 5.7320, -4.7640

Deuteranomaly

53.7250, 8.0240, -2.2480

Tritanomaly

53.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 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(52, 56, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 56, 40)  
}
```

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(52, 56, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 56, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 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(52, 56, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 56, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 56, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 56, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 56, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 56, 40)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 56, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 56,  
40) }
```

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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