

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390)
contains.

YIQ(52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390)	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(52.9940, -9.0310,
-7.0390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	283C33
RGB	40, 60, 51
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 20%
CMY	0.8432, 0.7647, 0.8000
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.15, 0.76
HSL	153°, 20%, 20%
HSV	153°, 33%, 24%
XYZ	3.0882, 3.9224, 3.7254
YIQ	52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

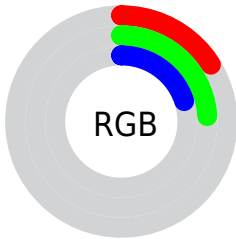
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 53, 60
Decimal	2636851
CIE _{Lab}	23.41, -10.34, 3.03
CIE _{LCh}	23, 10.769, 163.686
Yxy	3.9224, 0.2876, 0.3653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280826931 (0xFF283C33)
YUV	52.9940, -0.9830, -11.3957
Hunter-Lab	19.8050, -6.8251, 2.7107

Details

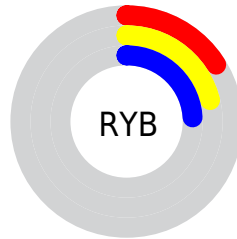
The YIQ color **52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **47.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.5810, -9.3060, -7.5620**, and **11.1360, -6.5550, -7.8590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.8580, -11.6440, -9.2440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340**.

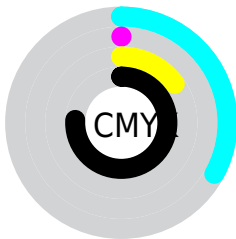
Distribution



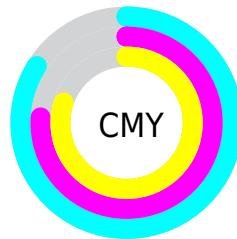
- Red (16%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 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 52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.9940, -9.0310,
-7.0390

■ 52.9940, -9.0310,
-7.0390

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.4070, -8.7560,
-6.5160

■ 99.5810, -9.3060,
-7.5620

■ 11.1360, -6.5550,
-7.8590

■ 124.8690,
-10.1770, -8.2970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.8690,
-10.1770, -8.2970

■ 177.4560,
-10.4520, -8.8200

■ 205.1570,
-11.0480, -9.0320

■ 233.1570,

-11.0480, -9.0320

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

52.9940, -9.0310,
-7.0390

52.9940, -9.0310,
-7.0390

50.8580, -11.6440,
-9.2440

55.1300, -6.4180,
-4.8340

48.8360, -14.5780,
-11.1380

57.1520, -3.4840,
-2.9400

46.7000, -17.1910,
-13.3430

59.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

44.5640, -19.8040,
-15.5480

61.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

42.4280, -22.4170,
-17.7530

63.5600, 4.3550,
3.6750

■ 40.4060, -25.3510,
-19.6470

■ 65.5820, 7.2890,
5.5690

■ 38.9820, -27.0930,
-21.1170

■ 67.7180, 9.9020,
7.7740

■ 69.8540, 12.5150,
9.9790

■ 71.8760, 15.4490,
11.8730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.3000, -1.1450, -6.7850



52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



52.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230

Triad

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



52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



55.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280



56.2960, 13.8460, 2.3740

Complementary

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



52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



47.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390

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.



56.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860



52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



56.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850

Square

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



52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



54.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270



56.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380



56.1060, 11.3250, -1.4990

Rectangle

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



52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



52.3830, -17.3760, -4.4800



56.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380



56.8230, 13.8000, 3.2080

Sweetspot

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



52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



76.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



54.4310, -0.1360, -8.5520



39.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



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.



52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390



67.8360, -14.5780, -11.1380



53.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170



29.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



61.1060, -42.5420, -32.9900



144.2220, -100.2120, -78.1640

Inverse Universe

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



47.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



58.2780, 14.2570, 11.4490



46.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



32.8940, 42.5420, 32.9900



77.7780, 100.2120, 78.1640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

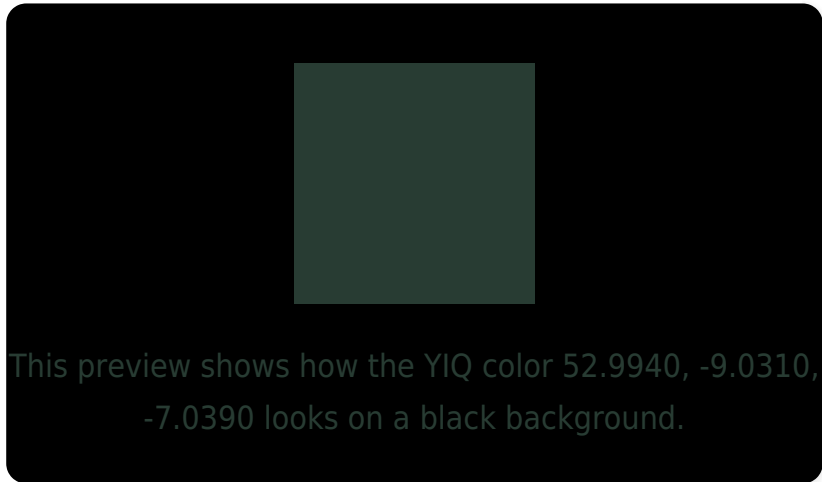
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

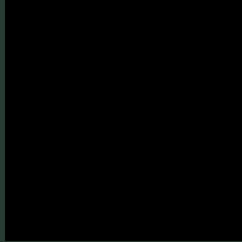
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390.

-7.0390.

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

52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

Protanopia

55.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

Deuteranopia

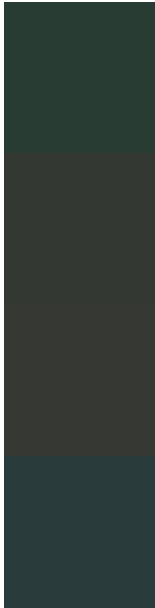
56.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740



Tritanopia

54.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

Protanomaly

54.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490

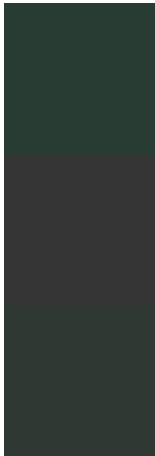
Deuteranomaly

54.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

Tritanomaly

53.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 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(40, 60, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 60, 51)  
}
```

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(40, 60, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 60, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 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(40, 60, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 60, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 60, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 60, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 60, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 60, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 60, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 60,  
51) }
```

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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