

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F3F2A
RGB	31, 63, 42
RGB Percent	12%, 25%, 16%
CMY	0.8785, 0.7529, 0.8353
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.33, 0.75
HSL	141°, 34%, 18%
HSV	141°, 51%, 25%
XYZ	2.7604, 4.0146, 2.8191
YIQ	51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

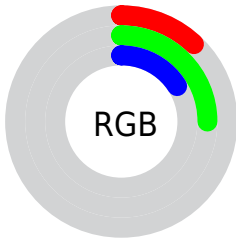
Format	Color
RYB	31, 55, 63
Decimal	2047786
CIELab	23.72, -17.51, 9.31
CIELCh	24, 19.837, 151.994
Yxy	4.0146, 0.2877, 0.4184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280237866 (0xFF1F3F2A)
YUV	51.0380, -4.4557, -17.5733
Hunter-Lab	20.0364, -10.4717, 5.6834

Details

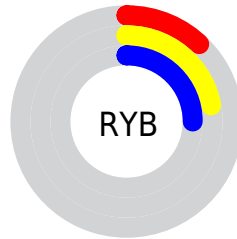
The YIQ color **51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **42.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.0980, -12.5600, -14.6720**, and **12.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.7880, -14.6230, -15.8310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.2880, -10.0390, -10.7990**.

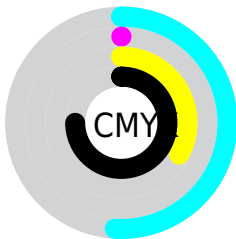
Distribution



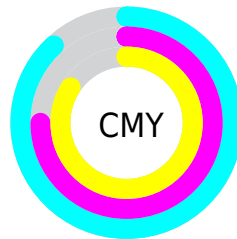
- Red (12%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150 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 51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150

■ 51.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.8530, -13.2480,
-13.2160

■ 98.0980, -12.5600,
-14.6720

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 123.0980,
-12.5600, -14.6720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.2720,
-13.1100, -15.7180

■ 175.9730,
-13.7060, -15.9300

■ 203.5600,
-13.9810, -16.4530

■ 231.4460,

-13.6600, -16.7640

■ 248.7060, -8.1600,
-6.3040

■ 51.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150

■ 51.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150

■ 48.7880, -14.6230,
-15.8310

■ 53.2880, -10.0390,
-10.7990

■ 46.2390, -17.5110,
-18.5590

■ 55.8370, -7.1510,
-8.0710

■ 43.9890, -19.8030,
-21.0750

■ 58.0870, -4.8590,
-5.5550

■ 41.6250, -21.7740,
-23.9020

■ 60.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 39.4890, -24.3870,
-26.1070

■ 62.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 65.2500, 2.2920,
2.5160

■ 67.5000, 4.5840,
5.0320

■ 69.7500, 6.8760,
7.5480

■ 72.2990, 9.7640,
10.2760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.4050, 2.7530, -11.3510



51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



45.2620, -33.5130, -14.8970

Triad

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



51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



54.3150, -22.6960, 3.8320



56.7920, 24.2530, 6.5010

Complementary

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



51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



42.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150

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.



57.3280, 19.9880, 12.2120



51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



57.5130, -5.4580, 10.8140

Square

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



51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



45.7420, -43.3720, -6.9240



58.4070, 9.5800, 13.6120



56.4940, 21.9160, -0.7080

Rectangle

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



51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



45.2060, -39.1070, -12.6350



58.4070, 9.5800, 13.6120



57.0740, 23.5190, 8.7910

Sweetspot

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



51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



77.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440



56.0630, 3.7160, -12.2840



38.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



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.



51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150



63.2880, -19.2070, -20.8630



52.8620, -17.4670, -8.3390



29.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



58.8260, -36.1220, -39.2100



138.9780, -85.4460, -92.4700

Inverse Universe

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



42.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150



50.5980, 19.5280, 20.5520



41.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



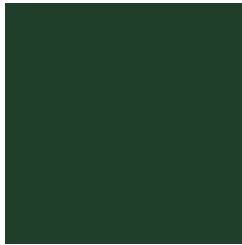
35.1740, 36.1220, 39.2100



83.0220, 85.4460, 92.4700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

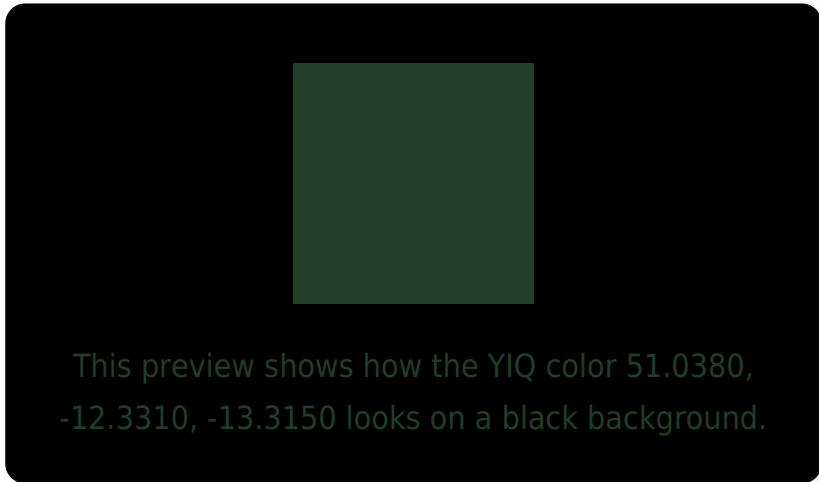
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.0380, -12.3310,

-13.3150.

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

51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Protanopia

55.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

Deuteranopia

56.4480, 10.3620, -0.5660



Tritanopia

53.6930, -15.3130, -3.3210

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Protanomaly

54.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170

Deuteranomaly

54.2080, 2.1100, -5.2020

Tritanomaly

52.7700, -14.2120, -6.7560

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150 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(31, 63, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 63, 42)  
}
```

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(31, 63, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 63, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150 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(31, 63, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 63, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 63, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 63, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 63, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 63, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 63, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 63,  
42) }
```

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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