

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.0670, -0.9660,
17.5140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D2852
RGB	61, 40, 82
RGB Percent	24%, 16%, 32%
CMY	0.7607, 0.8432, 0.6785
CMYK	0.26, 0.51, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	270°, 34%, 24%
HSV	270°, 51%, 32%
XYZ	4.2068, 3.1188, 8.3611
YIQ	51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

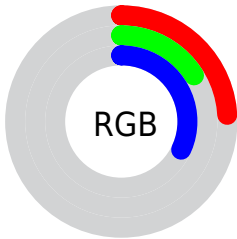
Format	Color
R_{YB}	61, 40, 82
Decimal	4008018
CIE Lab	20.51, 19.48, -22.05
CIE LCh	21, 29.425, 311.452
Yxy	3.1188, 0.2682, 0.1988
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282198098 (0xFF3D2852)
YUV	51.0670, 15.2500, 8.7112
Hunter-Lab	17.6600, 11.6155, -15.7085




Details

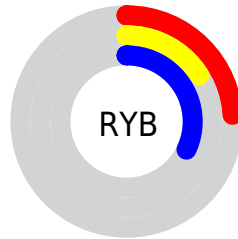
The YIQ color **51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **70.9330, 0.9660, -17.5140**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.4200, -0.4620, 19.3940**, and **10.4970, 0.6390, 15.9590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.1750, -1.1500, 20.8500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.9590, -0.7820, 14.1780**.

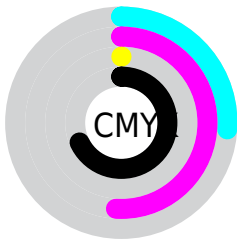
Distribution







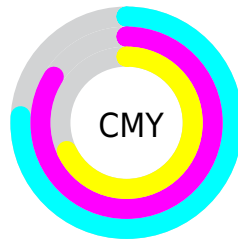
-  Red (24%)
-  Green (16%)
-  Blue (32%)






-  Red (24%)
-  Yellow (16%)
-  Blue (32%)



-  Cyan (26%)
-  Magenta (51%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (68%)



-  Cyan (76%)
-  Magenta (84%)
-  Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140 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 51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.0670, -0.9660,
17.5140

■ 51.0670, -0.9660,
17.5140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.2410, -1.5160,
16.4680

■ 98.4200, -0.4620,
19.3940

■ 10.4970, 0.6390,
15.9590

■ 122.9470, -0.5080,
20.2280

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 149.3600, -0.2330,
20.7510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 175.8870, -0.2790,
21.5850

■ 203.3000, -0.0040,
22.1080

■ 230.0030, 5.0860,

17.9660

249.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

51.0670, -0.9660,
17.5140

51.0670, -0.9660,
17.5140

45.1750, -1.1500,
20.8500

56.9590, -0.7820,
14.1780

39.2830, -1.3340,
24.1860

62.8510, -0.5980,
10.8420

32.8040, -1.2430,
28.0450

69.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

26.9120, -1.4270,
31.3810

75.2220, -0.5050,
3.6470

21.6070, -1.8860,
34.1940

81.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 87.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

■ 93.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

■ 99.6760, 0.5520,
-10.0080

■ 105.5680, 0.7360,
-13.3440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.9320, -31.6830, 7.0130



51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140



49.7120, 19.2070, 20.8630

Triad

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



51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140



46.9260, 29.2070, -6.1930



41.7180, -34.7970, -13.6530

Complementary

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



51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140



70.9330, 0.9660, -17.5140

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.



38.6230, -27.4600, -19.9720



51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140



45.7840, 17.5630, -15.4370

Square

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



51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140



48.1690, 33.3770, 6.3450



43.2530, -2.9310, -18.4750



43.5250, -41.2630, -6.5990

Rectangle

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



51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140



48.0350, 28.4230, 19.0390



43.2530, -2.9310, -18.4750



40.9200, -32.5500, -15.8300

Sweetspot

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



51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140



95.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720



57.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790



46.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140



58.9780, -1.7930, 26.9990



57.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660



38.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



27.5180, -2.7130, 43.6790



61.1320, -5.3360, 96.7440

Inverse Universe

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



54.9520, 18.2910, 15.4350



65.0830, 28.4680, 23.7320



64.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



37.3230, 45.8880, 38.4320



82.5920, 101.0360, 85.2600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

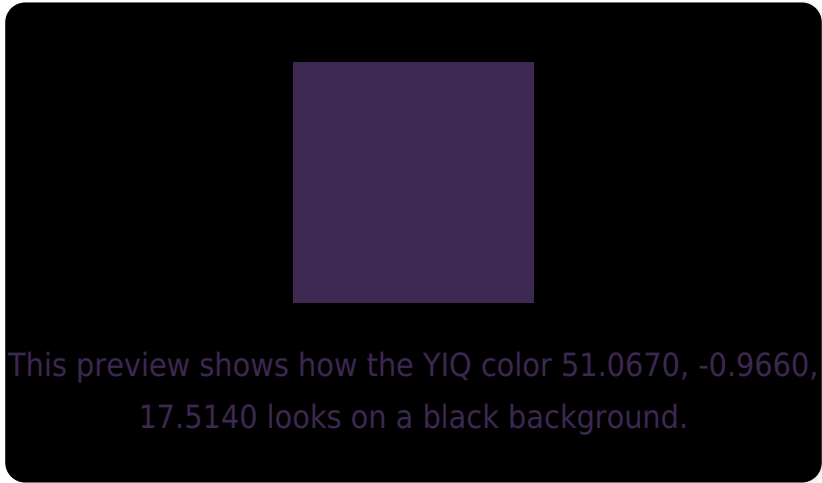
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

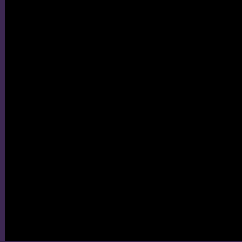
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.0670, -0.9660,

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

51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140

Protanopia

47.1070, -24.8060, 9.0340

Deuteranopia

48.0380, -20.3580, 5.5140



Tritanopia

50.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140

Protanomaly

48.5920, -15.8660, 12.2140

Deuteranomaly

49.0930, -13.0230, 10.2490

Tritanomaly

50.8250, 2.2910, 8.0430

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140 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(61, 40, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 40, 82)  
}
```

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(61, 40, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 40, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140 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(61, 40, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 40, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 40, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 40, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 40, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 40, 82)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 40, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 40,  
82) }
```

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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