

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	343331
RGB	52, 51, 49
RGB Percent	20%, 20%, 19%
CMY	0.7961, 0.8000, 0.8078
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.06, 0.80
HSL	40°, 3%, 20%
HSV	40°, 6%, 20%
XYZ	3.1544, 3.3195, 3.3804
YIQ	51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R _Y B	51, 52, 49
Decimal	3420977
CIE Lab	21.28, -0.01, 1.42
CIE LCh	21, 1.418, 90.433
Yxy	3.3195, 0.3201, 0.3369
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281611057 (0xFF343331)
YUV	51.0710, -1.0210, 0.8147
Hunter-Lab	18.2194, -0.9793, 1.7530

Details

The YIQ color **51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **49.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100**, and **4.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990**.

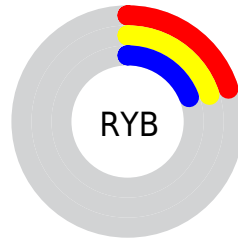
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (20%)

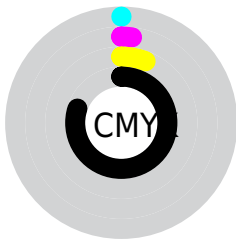
Blue (19%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (19%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100 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 51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 51.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 97.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 4.8430, 1.8800,
-1.0320

■ 122.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 174.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 201.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 229.9570, 1.5590,

-0.7210

■ 51.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 51.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 49.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190

■ 52.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 48.1700, 5.2730,
-1.9510

■ 53.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 46.3120, 7.7490,
-2.7710

■ 55.8300, -5.2730,
1.9510

■ 44.5680, 9.9040,
-3.2800

■ 57.5740, -7.4280,
2.4600

■ 42.8240, 12.0590,
-3.7890

■ 59.3180, -9.5830,
2.9690

■ 41.6670, 13.9390,
-4.8210

■ 60.4750, -11.4630,
4.0010

■ 39.9230, 16.0940,
-5.3300

■ 62.2190, -13.6180,
4.5100

■ 38.0650, 18.5700,
-6.1500

■ 64.0770, -16.0940,
5.3300

■ 36.3210, 20.7250,
-6.6590

■ 65.8210, -18.2490,
5.8390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



50.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Triad

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



51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



51.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



51.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Complementary

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



51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



49.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

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.



51.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



50.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

Square

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



51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



50.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



50.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



51.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Rectangle

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



51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



51.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



50.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



51.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Sweetspot

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



51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



68.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



50.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



35.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



67.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



51.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



25.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



61.2440, 36.8190, -11.9890



149.4110, 89.7320, -29.3080

Inverse Universe

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



49.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



65.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



49.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



23.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



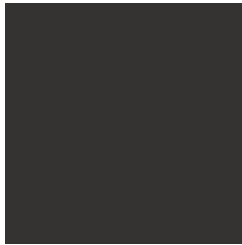
27.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890



67.0020, -89.4570, 29.8310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

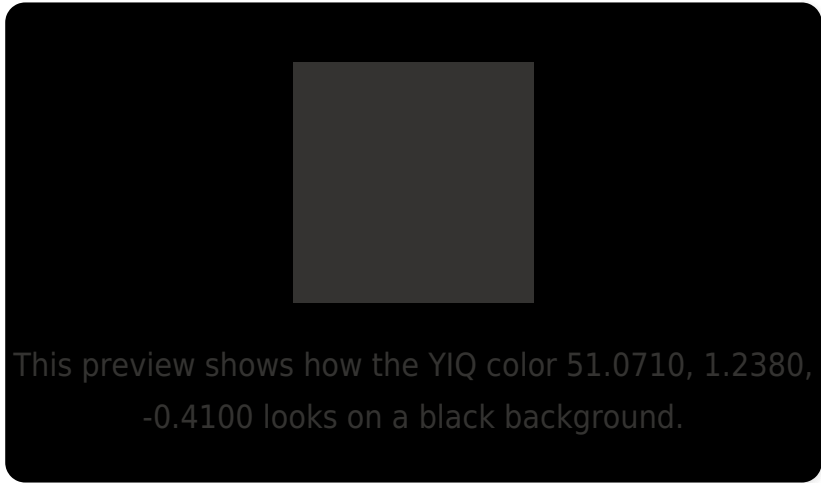
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

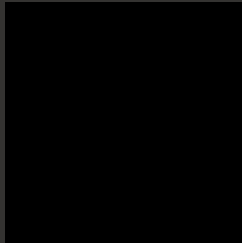
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100.



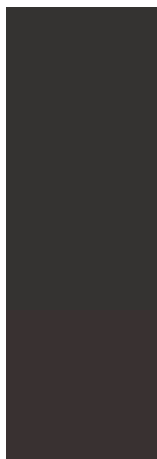
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.0710, 1.2380,

-0.4100.

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

51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Protanopia

51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Deuteranopia

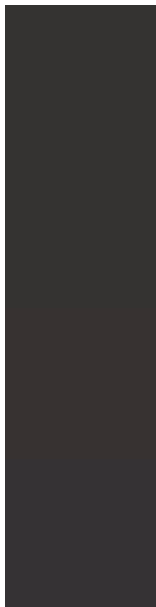
51.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



Tritanopia

51.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Protanomaly

51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Deuteranomaly

51.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490

Tritanomaly

51.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100 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, 51, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 51, 49)  
}
```

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, 51, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 51, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100 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, 51, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 51, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 51, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 51, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 51, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 51, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 51, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 51,  
49) }
```

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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