

# Converting Colors

YIQ(51.0720, -28.0070,  
-37.5990)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(51.0720, -28.0070,  
-37.5990)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	015312
RGB	1, 83, 18
RGB Percent	0%, 33%, 7%
CMY	0.9963, 0.6744, 0.9295
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.78, 0.67
HSL	132°, 98%, 16%
HSV	132°, 99%, 33%
XYZ	3.2167, 6.2414, 1.6068
YIQ	51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

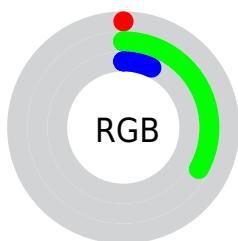
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">1, 69, 83</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">86802</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">30.01, -36.60, 30.28</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">30, 47.503, 140.403</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">6.2414, 0.2907, 0.5641</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278276882</a> (0xFF015312)
YUV	<a href="#">51.0720, -16.3045, -43.9131</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">24.9829, -20.7371, 13.6748</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **32.9280, 28.0070, 37.5990**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.5030, -18.9750, -36.0870**, and **22.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.6590, -28.2820, -38.1220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260**.

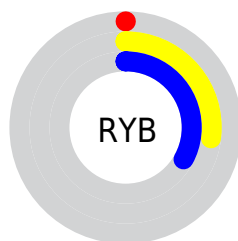
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (33%)

Blue (7%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (33%)

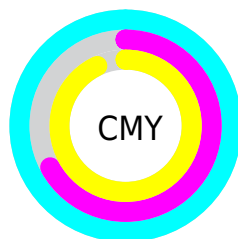


Cyan (99%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (67%)


Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation

## Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990 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 51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 51.0720, -28.0070,  
-37.5990


 51.0720, -28.0070,  
-37.5990


254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440


 34.6330, -16.2250,  
-30.8570


 105.5030,  
-18.9750, -36.0870


 22.3060, -10.4500,  
-19.8740

 131.2750,  
-18.3330, -36.7090

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 158.0470,  
-17.6910, -37.3310


 185.5200,  
-17.6450, -38.1650


 213.9930,  
-17.5990, -38.9990


 231.9000,


-12.6030, -30.4190


 243.7630, -4.3070,  
-15.5630


 51.0720, -28.0070,  
-37.5990


 51.0720, -28.0070,  
-37.5990


 50.6590, -28.2820,  
-38.1220

 54.2620, -25.4860,  
-33.7260

 57.6370, -22.0480,  
-29.9520

 60.8270, -19.5270,  
-26.0790

 63.9030, -16.6850,  
-22.5170

 67.0930, -14.1640,  
-18.6440

■ 70.4680, -10.7260,  
-14.8700

■ 73.6580, -8.2050,  
-10.9970

■ 76.8480, -5.6840,  
-7.1240

■ 80.2230, -2.2460,  
-3.3500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.4490, 16.6480, -26.3920



51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990



56.9800, -41.9470, -27.2510

# Triad

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



51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990



62.7890, -67.9490, 3.4670



63.0340, 56.5270, 27.3350

# Complementary

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



51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990



32.9280, 28.0070, 37.5990

# 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.



65.4690, 42.5410, 38.5170



51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990



66.1780, -40.7630, 17.3890

# Square

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



51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990



64.3730, -64.1420, -4.9580



71.5390, 9.9890, 33.7410



66.0220, 55.6600, 4.4920

# Rectangle

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



51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990



60.5310, -50.5680, -19.6880



71.5390, 9.9890, 33.7410



63.0540, 53.7750, 33.1590

# Sweetspot

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



51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990



94.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590



68.8680, 16.7860, -28.8940



46.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160



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.



51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990



65.3170, -36.4870, -49.1190



55.6320, -40.8470, -25.1590



39.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



64.1430, -35.9370, -48.0730



141.6560, -79.2080, -106.4080



# Inverse Universe

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



32.9280, 28.0070, 37.5990



41.6830, 36.4870, 49.1190



28.3680, 40.8470, 25.1590



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



40.8570, 35.9370, 48.0730



90.3440, 79.2080, 106.4080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

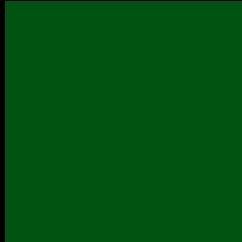
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

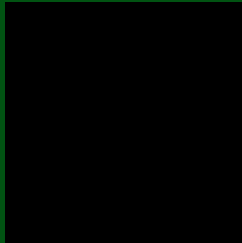
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.0720, -28.0070,



# 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

51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990

### Protanopia

67.3070, 23.3400, -15.5080

### Deuteranopia

68.7900, 26.5940, -8.3980



## Tritanopia

64.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390

# Trichromacy



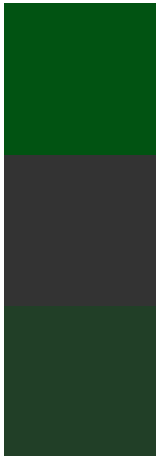
**Original Color**  
51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990

**Protanomaly**  
61.0980, 4.6350, -23.4370

**Deuteranomaly**  
62.4020, 6.8350, -19.2530

**Tritanomaly**  
59.7910, -27.8730, -17.9930

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990

**Achromatopsia**  
51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**  
51.2940, -10.1760, -13.8240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990 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(1, 83, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 83, 18)  
}
```

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(1, 83, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 83, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990 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(1, 83, 18) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 83, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 83, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 83, 18); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 83, 18); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 83, 18) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.0720, -28.0070, -37.5990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 83, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 83,  
18) }
```

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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