

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420)
contains.

YIQ(51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420)	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(51.1410, -12.9780,
14.9420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	302D5B
RGB	48, 45, 91
RGB Percent	19%, 18%, 36%
CMY	0.8117, 0.8235, 0.6432
CMYK	0.47, 0.51, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	244°, 34%, 27%
HSV	244°, 51%, 36%
XYZ	4.0451, 3.2602, 10.3086
YIQ	51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

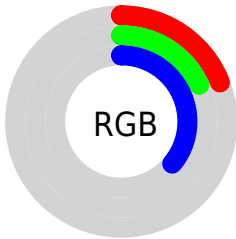
Format	Color
RYB	48, 45, 91
Decimal	3157339
CIELab	21.06, 14.84, -27.26
CIElCh	21, 31.039, 298.559
Yxy	3.2602, 0.2297, 0.1851
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281347419 (0xFF302D5B)
YUV	51.1410, 19.6505, -2.7547
Hunter-Lab	18.0561, 8.3907, -21.2106

Details

The YIQ color **51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **84.8590, 12.9780, -14.9420**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330**, and **6.3260, -12.0610, 14.8430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.4660, -15.2710, 17.9530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430**.

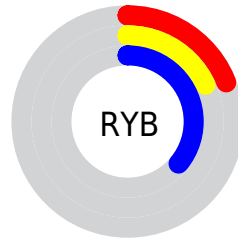
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (18%)

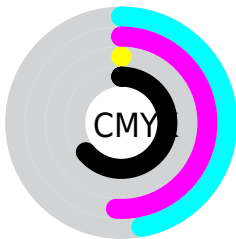
Blue (36%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (36%)

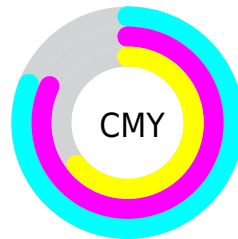


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420 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 51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.1410, -12.9780,
14.9420

■ 51.1410, -12.9780,
14.9420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.9020, -13.8030,
13.3730

■ 98.6080, -12.7950,
17.1330

■ 6.3260, -12.0610,
14.8430

■ 123.4340,
-12.2450, 18.1790

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 149.5480,
-12.5660, 18.4900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 176.0750,
-12.6120, 19.3240

■ 203.6020,
-12.6580, 20.1580

■ 228.7520, -4.6330,

12.3830

252.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

51.1410, -12.9780,
14.9420

51.1410, -12.9780,
14.9420

43.4660, -15.2710,
17.9530

59.1150, -10.0890,
12.1430

35.4920, -18.1600,
20.7520

66.7900, -7.7960,
9.1320

27.8170, -20.4530,
23.7630

74.7640, -4.9070,
6.3330

19.8430, -23.3420,
26.5620

82.4390, -2.6140,
3.3220

12.1680, -25.6350,
29.5730

90.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 98.6750, 2.2930,
-3.0110

■ 106.6490, 5.1820,
-5.8100

■ 114.3240, 7.4750,
-8.8210

■ 122.2980, 10.3640,
-11.6200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



42.6420, -45.6660, 1.6140



51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420



52.1180, 12.1920, 21.3440

Triad

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



51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420



48.5400, 33.4700, -0.8500



41.3930, -32.5040, -16.6640

Complementary

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



51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420



84.8590, 12.9780, -14.9420

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.



38.3800, -22.4620, -22.4460



51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420



47.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710

Square

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



51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420



48.5270, 35.4850, 12.1970



45.2880, 7.1560, -19.5640



44.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110

Rectangle

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



51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420



49.8760, 24.6170, 21.9370



45.2880, 7.1560, -19.5640



40.4810, -29.9360, -19.1520

Sweetspot

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



51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420



102.2370, -4.8610, 5.4990



76.0720, -26.8660, -8.7060



49.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420



55.2900, -20.4070, 22.9290



57.7190, 0.1340, 19.6060



41.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



14.6330, -31.1380, 35.6940



31.8020, -66.5410, 77.0990

Inverse Universe

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



63.6560, 13.6130, 23.1250



74.8670, 20.8090, 35.8890



78.2810, -0.1340, -19.6060



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



44.5180, 32.8180, 55.0420



96.1710, 69.9900, 119.2860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420 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 51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

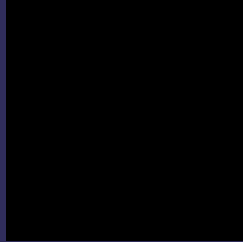
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.1410, -12.9780,

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

51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420

Protanopia

47.3670, -28.4740, 9.4300

Deuteranopia

45.1660, -32.4620, 4.6100



Tritanopia

49.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420

Protanomaly

49.0580, -23.1100, 11.3380

Deuteranomaly

47.3950, -25.6770, 8.2990

Tritanomaly

49.7740, -10.8670, 4.2130

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.2370, -4.8610, 5.4990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420 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(48, 45, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 45, 91)  
}
```

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(48, 45, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 45, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420 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(48, 45, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 45, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 45, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 45, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 45, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 45, 91)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.1410, -12.9780, 14.9420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 45, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 45,  
91) }
```

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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