

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.1480, -15.9970,
-23.9730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.1480, -15.9970,
-23.9730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	15471C
RGB	21, 71, 28
RGB Percent	8%, 28%, 11%
CMY	0.9178, 0.7215, 0.8902
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.61, 0.72
HSL	128°, 54%, 18%
HSV	128°, 70%, 28%
XYZ	2.7726, 4.7520, 1.8692
YIQ	51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

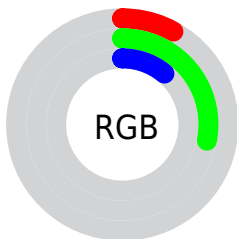
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 65, 71
Decimal	1394460
CIE _{Lab}	26.02, -27.19, 20.85
CIE _{LCh}	26, 34.261, 142.519
Yxy	4.7520, 0.2951, 0.5059
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279584540 (0xFF15471C)
YUV	51.1480, -11.4120, -26.4398
Hunter-Lab	21.7990, -15.4454, 10.1753

Details

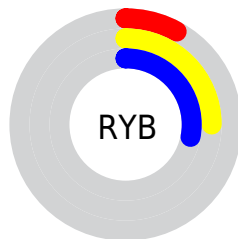
The YIQ color **51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **40.8520, 15.9970, 23.9730**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.9910, -14.1170, -25.0050**, and **17.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.3710, -18.2430, -27.3230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.9250, -13.7510, -20.6230**.

Distribution



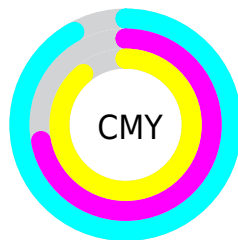
- Red (8%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730 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 51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.1480, -15.9970,
-23.9730

■ 51.1480, -15.9970,
-23.9730

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.6320, -14.4840,
-23.8600

■ 99.9910, -14.1170,
-25.0050

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 125.4640,
-14.0710, -25.8390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.9370,
-14.0250, -26.6730

■ 178.5240,
-14.3000, -27.1960

■ 206.9970,
-14.2540, -28.0300

■ 233.4100,

-13.9790, -27.5070

■ 245.2730, -5.6830,
-12.6510

■ 51.1480, -15.9970,
-23.9730

■ 51.1480, -15.9970,
-23.9730

■ 48.3710, -18.2430,
-27.3230

■ 53.9250, -13.7510,
-20.6230

■ 45.5940, -20.4890,
-30.6730

■ 56.7020, -11.5050,
-17.2730

■ 42.8170, -22.7350,
-34.0230

■ 59.4790, -9.2590,
-13.9230

■ 62.2560, -7.0130,
-10.5730

■ 65.1470, -5.0880,
-6.9120

■ 68.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 71.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.7770, 2.2460,
3.3500

■ 76.5540, 4.4920,
6.7000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.2840, 12.9790, -20.4690



51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730



49.0070, -37.4090, -21.3850

Triad

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



51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730



52.2110, -54.6980, 0.1020



59.5000, 40.1150, 16.3950

Complementary

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



51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730



40.8520, 15.9970, 23.9730

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.



60.9800, 30.2560, 24.3680



51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730



60.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870

Square

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



51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730



54.0060, -52.8630, -5.6230



63.7310, 9.0280, 23.6200



59.4700, 39.6590, 2.6270

Rectangle

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



51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730



51.6460, -43.4620, -16.3100



63.7310, 9.0280, 23.6200



59.6510, 38.3720, 20.4520

Sweetspot

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



51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730



84.3810, -5.8670, -9.3150



63.2070, 11.8780, -17.0340



41.2720, -3.9420, -5.6540



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730



61.0400, -24.9810, -37.3730



53.9980, -24.0220, -16.1980



34.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



59.7090, -31.7190, -47.4230



136.8970, -72.6970, -108.7690

Inverse Universe

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



40.8520, 15.9970, 23.9730



44.9600, 24.9810, 37.3730



38.0020, 24.0220, 16.1980



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



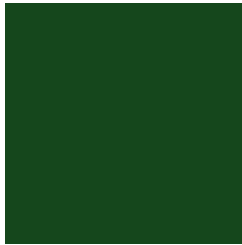
39.2910, 31.7190, 47.4230



90.1030, 72.6970, 108.7690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

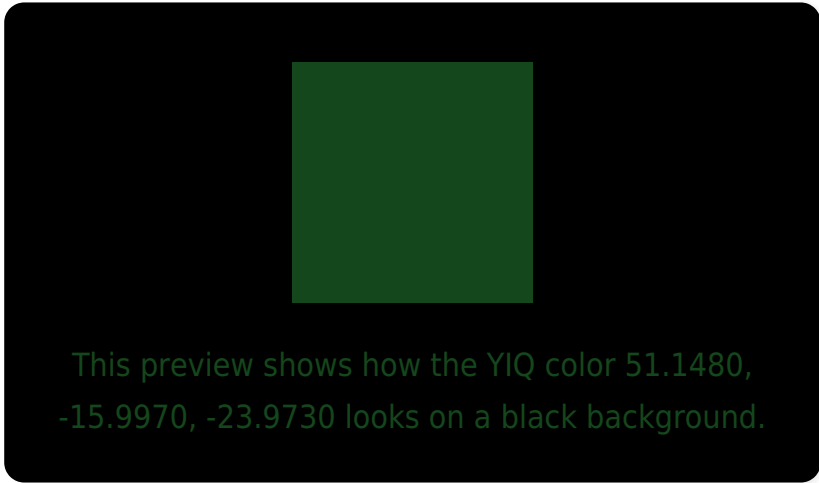
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

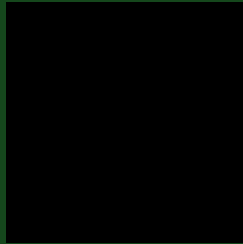
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.1480, -15.9970,

-23.9730.

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

51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730

Protanopia

59.8750, 16.0490, -10.0230

Deuteranopia

61.0050, 18.7990, -4.7930



Tritanopia

57.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730

Protanomaly

56.6670, 4.7710, -14.8850

Deuteranomaly

57.2590, 6.1000, -11.4360

Tritanomaly

54.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730 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(21, 71, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 71, 28)  
}
```

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(21, 71, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 71, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730 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(21, 71, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 71, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 71, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 71, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 71, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 71, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 71, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 71,  
28) }
```

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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