

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.1960, -15.9520,
-19.2800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.1960, -15.9520,
-19.2800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	184424
RGB	24, 68, 36
RGB Percent	9%, 27%, 14%
CMY	0.9060, 0.7333, 0.8589
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.47, 0.73
HSL	136°, 48%, 18%
HSV	136°, 65%, 27%
XYZ	2.7625, 4.4576, 2.3831
YIQ	51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

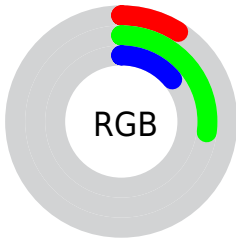
Format	Color
RYB	24, 59, 68
Decimal	1590308
CIELab	25.13, -23.56, 14.97
CIElCh	25, 27.909, 147.564
Yxy	4.4576, 0.2877, 0.4642
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279780388 (0xFF184424)
YUV	51.1960, -7.4916, -23.8509
Hunter-Lab	21.1130, -13.5925, 8.0869

Details

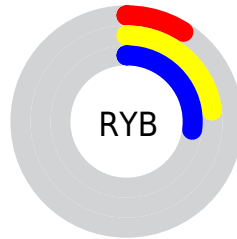
The YIQ color **51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **40.8040, 15.9520, 19.2800**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.4410, -15.2640, -20.7360**, and **15.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.8590, -13.3850, -16.2410**.

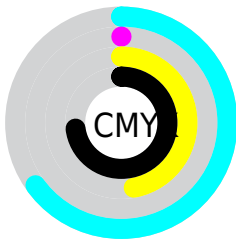
Distribution



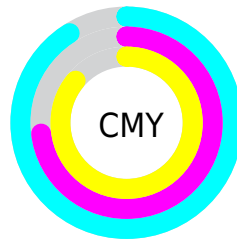
- Red (9%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800 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 51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.1960, -15.9520,
-19.2800

■ 51.1960, -15.9520,
-19.2800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.1250, -17.1900,
-18.8700

■ 99.4410, -15.2640,
-20.7360

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 124.3270,
-14.9430, -21.0470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.9140,
-15.2180, -21.5700

■ 177.5010,
-15.4930, -22.0930

■ 205.6750,
-16.0430, -23.1390

■ 233.5610,

-15.7220, -23.4500

■ 246.4130, -8.8930,
-9.5410

■ 51.1960, -15.9520,
-19.2800

■ 51.1960, -15.9520,
-19.2800

■ 48.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190

■ 53.8590, -13.3850,
-16.2410

■ 45.8700, -21.0860,
-25.3580

■ 56.5220, -10.8180,
-13.2020

■ 43.5060, -23.0570,
-28.1850

■ 58.8860, -8.8470,
-10.3750

■ 42.0820, -24.7990,
-29.6550

■ 61.5490, -6.2800,
-7.3360

■ 64.2120, -3.7130,
-4.2970

■ 66.8750, -1.1460,
-1.2580

■ 69.5380, 1.4210,
1.7810

■ 71.9020, 3.3920,
4.6080

■ 74.5650, 5.9590,
7.6470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.3960, 6.9720, -16.2280



51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800



47.5880, -37.5470, -18.8830

Triad

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



51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800



48.6200, -48.6000, -0.2800



59.2170, 33.4220, 11.0380

Complementary

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



51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800



40.8040, 15.9520, 19.2800

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.



60.1380, 26.6350, 18.4030



51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800



60.6850, -11.6940, 13.6980

Square

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



51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800



50.1590, -48.9200, -5.4960



61.5800, 10.7710, 19.5630



58.6970, 31.5900, 0.1820

Rectangle

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



51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800



49.2980, -42.3620, -14.2180



61.5800, 10.7710, 19.5630



59.1400, 32.3210, 14.4730

Sweetspot

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



51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800



82.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360



59.3960, 6.9720, -16.2280



41.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200



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.



51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800



62.6690, -25.0740, -30.1780



53.7040, -23.0140, -12.4380



31.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



59.9030, -35.0210, -42.6450



138.4420, -81.1810, -98.1810

Inverse Universe

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



40.8040, 15.9520, 19.2800



46.3310, 25.0740, 30.1780



38.2960, 23.0140, 12.4380



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



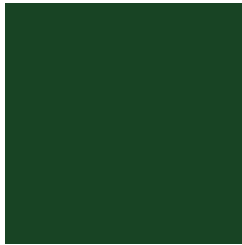
36.9830, 35.3420, 42.3340



85.5580, 81.1810, 98.1810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

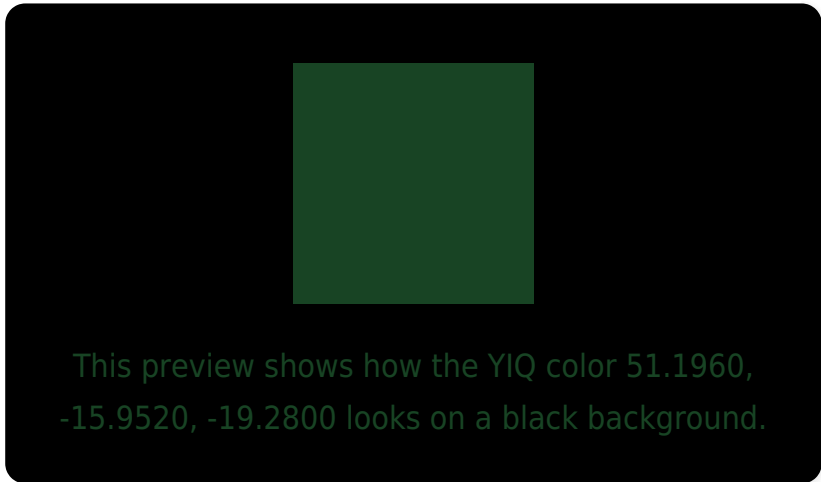
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

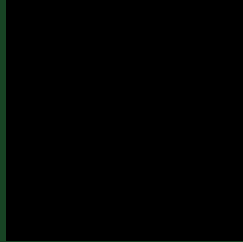
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.1960, -15.9520,

-19.2800.

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

51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800

Protanopia

58.4170, 11.6470, -7.3370

Deuteranopia

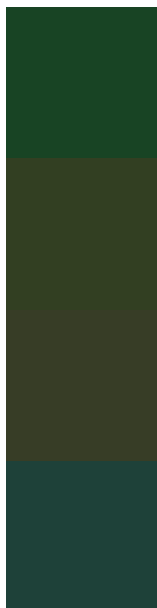
59.4330, 14.7180, -2.4180



Tritanopia

55.6000, -19.4850, -4.8050

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800

Protanomaly

55.8070, 1.5610, -11.7750

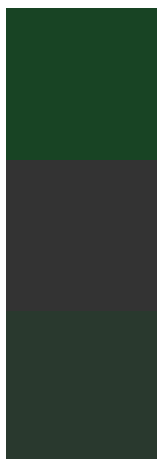
Deuteranomaly

56.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250

Tritanomaly

53.6230, -18.2920, -9.9080

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.9620, -6.0050, -6.8130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800 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(24, 68, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 68, 36)  
}
```

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(24, 68, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 68, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800 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(24, 68, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 68, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 68, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 68, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 68, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 68, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 68, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 68,  
36) }
```

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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