

# Converting Colors

YIQ(51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(51.2200, -23.3860,  
16.3420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	272F69
RGB	39, 47, 105
RGB Percent	15%, 18%, 41%
CMY	0.8470, 0.8157, 0.5884
CMYK	0.63, 0.55, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	233°, 46%, 28%
HSV	233°, 63%, 41%
XYZ	4.4015, 3.4839, 13.7956
YIQ	51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

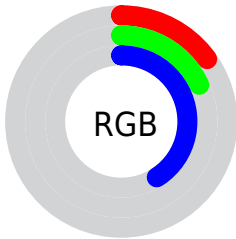
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	39, 46, 105
Decimal	2568041
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	21.89, 16.25, -35.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 38.707, 294.823
Yxy	3.4839, 0.2030, 0.1607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280758121 (0xFF272F69)
YUV	51.2200, 26.5135, -10.7169
Hunter-Lab	18.6653, 9.4284, -30.7559

# Details

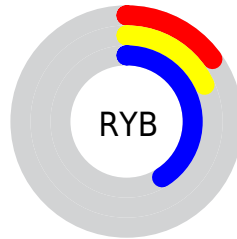
The YIQ color **51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **92.7800, 23.3860, -16.3420**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.6980, -21.7360, 19.4800**, and **6.4980, -18.2970, 17.7270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.9470, -26.8710, 18.9290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.7920, -19.3050, 13.9670**.

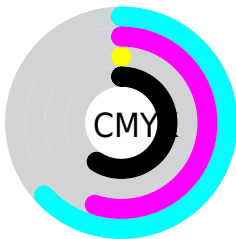
# Distribution



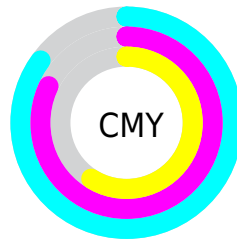
- Red (15%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420 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 51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.2200, -23.3860,  
16.3420

■ 51.2200, -23.3860,  
16.3420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 26.4750, -28.6580,  
12.7660

■ 99.6980, -21.7360,  
19.4800

■ 6.4980, -18.2970,  
17.7270

■ 124.6380,  
-21.5070, 20.8370

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

■ 151.1650,  
-21.5530, 21.6710

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 177.6920,  
-21.5990, 22.5050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 204.2100,  
-17.4260, 18.4620

■ 228.7300, -7.5670,

10.4890

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 51.2200, -23.3860,  
16.3420

■ 51.2200, -23.3860,  
16.3420

■ 42.9470, -26.8710,  
18.9290

■ 59.7920, -19.3050,  
13.9670

■ 34.3750, -30.9520,  
21.3040

■ 68.0650, -15.8200,  
11.3800

■ 25.5150, -34.1620,  
24.4140

■ 76.9250, -12.6100,  
8.2700

■ 19.6010, -37.2800,  
25.8560

■ 85.4970, -8.5290,  
5.8950

■ 93.7700, -5.0440,  
3.3080

■ 102.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 111.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

■ 119.7740, 6.3280,  
-4.5520

■ 128.0470, 9.8130,  
-7.1390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.5860, -51.2600, 3.8760



51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420



53.1060, 12.4660, 27.3940

# Triad

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



51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420



48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710



43.3990, -32.6410, -19.6890

# Complementary

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



51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420



92.7800, 23.3860, -16.3420

# 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.



38.8050, -22.4610, -27.9730



51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420



49.6930, 28.2450, -10.7870

# Square

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



51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420



47.1200, 44.2410, 18.7130



46.9030, 9.6780, -21.2180



46.8190, -42.2710, -10.3590



# Rectangle

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



51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420



49.3700, 29.3380, 29.9940



46.9030, 9.6780, -21.2180



41.6720, -29.1560, -22.2760

# Sweetspot

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



51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420



116.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170



84.2400, -36.4470, -16.7910



55.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420



53.4870, -36.9590, 25.5450



53.7000, -6.8820, 25.6140



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



21.5560, -41.4070, 29.0650



45.5400, -86.8950, 60.5050



# Inverse Universe

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



59.6460, 36.7680, 16.4800



66.5780, 57.8110, 26.0910



90.3000, 6.8820, -25.6140



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



36.5790, 65.2380, 29.1580



76.6750, 136.3900, 61.2700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

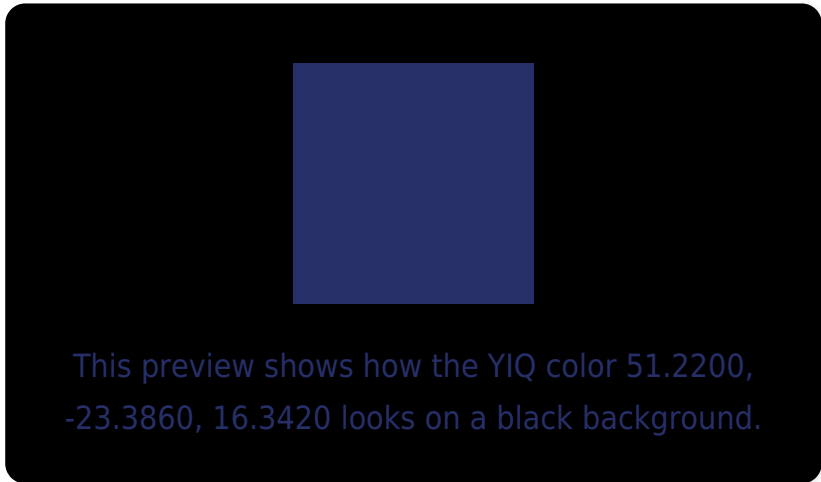
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

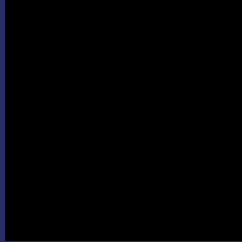
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.2200, -23.3860,



# 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

51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420

### Protanopia

42.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150

### Deuteranopia

42.3000, -44.7030, 0.6810



## Tritanopia

45.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420

## Protanomaly

45.7340, -39.7530, 10.0950

## Deuteranomaly

45.1810, -36.8180, 6.4620

## Tritanomaly

47.7660, -25.5840, 1.1040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

51.4970, -8.5290, 5.8950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420 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(39, 47, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 47, 105)  
}
```

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(39, 47, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 47, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420 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(39, 47, 105) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 47, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(39, 47, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 47, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 47, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 47,  
105) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 47, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 47,  
105) }
```

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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