

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.2320, -15.6330,
-8.5370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F3D36
RGB	31, 61, 54
RGB Percent	12%, 24%, 21%
CMY	0.8785, 0.7607, 0.7883
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.12, 0.76
HSL	166°, 33%, 18%
HSV	166°, 49%, 24%
XYZ	2.8994, 3.8960, 4.0874
YIQ	51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

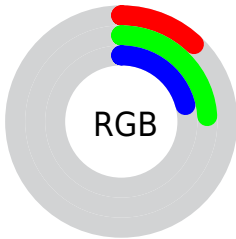
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 48, 61
Decimal	2047286
CIE _{Lab}	23.32, -13.27, 0.83
CIE _{LCh}	23, 13.301, 176.404
Yxy	3.8960, 0.2664, 0.3580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280237366 (0xFF1F3D36)
YUV	51.2320, 1.3646, -17.7435
Hunter-Lab	19.7384, -8.3219, 1.5391

Details

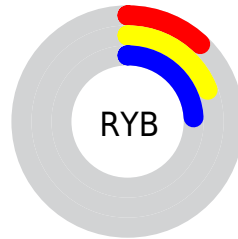
The YIQ color **51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **40.7680, 15.6330, 8.5370**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.5200, -16.5040, -9.2720**, and **12.8800, -8.7100, -7.3500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.3240, -18.8880, -10.1200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.1400, -12.3780, -6.9540**.

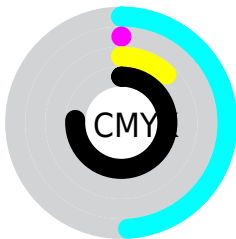
Distribution



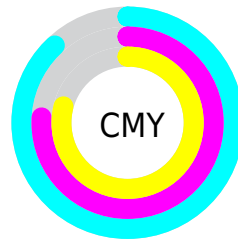
- Red (12%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370 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 51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.2320, -15.6330,
-8.5370

■ 51.2320, -15.6330,
-8.5370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.0470, -16.5500,
-8.4380

■ 98.5200, -16.5040,
-9.2720

■ 12.7660, -8.3890,
-7.6610

■ 123.5200,
-16.5040, -9.2720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.1070,
-16.7790, -9.7950

■ 175.8080,
-17.3750, -10.0070

■ 203.5090,
-17.9710, -10.2190

■ 231.5090,

-17.9710, -10.2190

249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

51.2320, -15.6330,
-8.5370

51.2320, -15.6330,
-8.5370

49.3240, -18.8880,
-10.1200

53.1400, -12.3780,
-6.9540

47.3020, -21.8220,
-12.0140

55.1620, -9.4440,
-5.0600

45.3940, -25.0770,
-13.5970

57.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

43.3720, -28.0110,
-15.4910

59.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

41.1650, -31.8620,
-17.2860

61.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.3210, 3.5300,
2.1060

■ 65.2290, 6.7850,
3.6890

■ 67.1370, 10.0400,
5.2720

■ 69.1590, 12.9740,
7.1660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.7940, -5.5920, -8.7920



51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



50.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110

Triad

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



51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



55.8780, -5.2280, 6.6440



55.9110, 16.3680, 0.7200

Complementary

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



51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



40.7680, 15.6330, 8.5370

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.



56.5460, 16.1380, 4.8900



51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



57.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910

Square

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



51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



54.2680, -15.3140, 2.2060



56.8000, 12.6070, 8.3110



55.5250, 11.4630, -4.0010

Rectangle

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



51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



50.9740, -23.4740, -4.0980



56.8000, 12.6070, 8.3110



55.9650, 16.2760, 2.3880

Sweetspot

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



51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



75.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770



50.7030, -4.0780, -14.2060



38.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



63.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850



47.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990



29.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



63.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700



149.6940, -115.6200, -63.2360

Inverse Universe

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



40.7680, 15.6330, 8.5370



47.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850



44.0790, 15.9550, 2.6990



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.6140, 48.9620, 26.7700



72.3060, 115.6200, 63.2360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

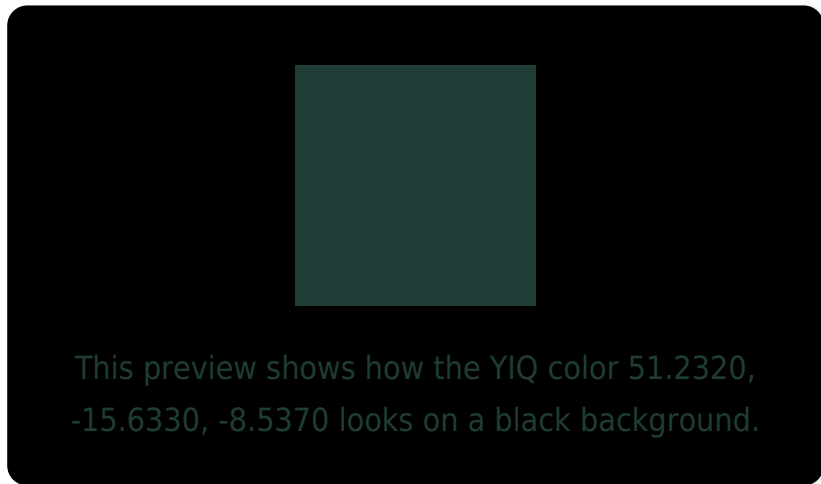
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

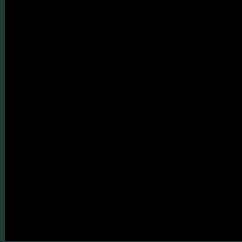
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.2320, -15.6330,

-8.5370.

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

51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370

Protanopia

55.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Deuteranopia

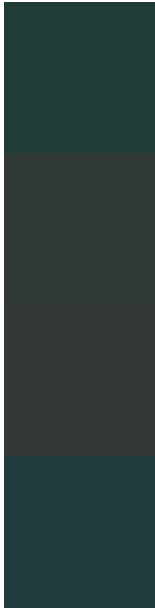
56.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



Tritanopia

52.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370

Protanomaly

53.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630

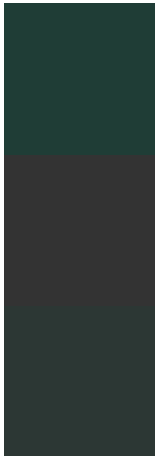
Deuteranomaly

54.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

Tritanomaly

51.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370 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(31, 61, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 61, 54)  
}
```

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(31, 61, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 61, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370 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(31, 61, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 61, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 61, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 61, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 61, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 61, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 61, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 61,  
54) }
```

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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