

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.3080, 49.1030,
7.6870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	67210A
RGB	103, 33, 10
RGB Percent	40%, 13%, 4%
CMY	0.5959, 0.8707, 0.9606
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.90, 0.60
HSL	15°, 82%, 22%
HSV	15°, 90%, 40%
XYZ	6.1961, 3.9940, 0.7331
YIQ	51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

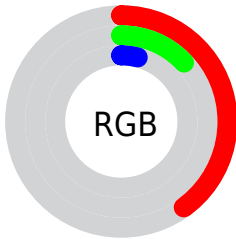
Format	Color
RYB	103, 41, 10
Decimal	6758666
CIELab	23.65, 30.32, 30.29
CIELCh	24, 42.860, 44.975
Yxy	3.9940, 0.5672, 0.3656
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284948746 (0xFF67210A)
YUV	51.3080, -20.3648, 45.3339
Hunter-Lab	19.9849, 20.3683, 11.8146

Details

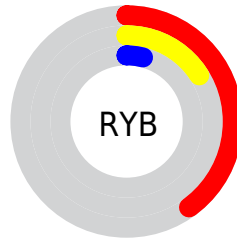
The YIQ color **51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **61.6920, -49.1030, -7.6870**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.5430, 55.7510, 8.3510**, and **14.6510, 29.2040, 10.3880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.4720, 54.5130, 8.7610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.1440, 43.6930, 6.6130**.

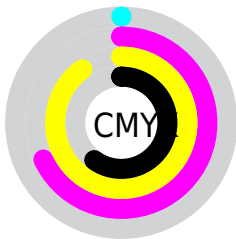
Distribution



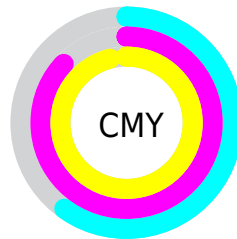
- Red (40%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (4%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870 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 51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.3080, 49.1030,
7.6870

■ 51.3080, 49.1030,
7.6870

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 26.8330, 43.3710,
12.4510

■ 101.5430, 55.7510,
8.3510

■ 14.6510, 29.2040,
10.3880

■ 127.6250, 58.4560,
8.8880

■ 2.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 154.2940, 60.8860,
8.9020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 181.6750, 64.1870,
9.6510

■ 202.8690, 51.7170,
4.3650

■ 222.3830, 35.3500,

-1.8820

■ 242.0110, 18.6620,
-7.8180

■ 51.3080, 49.1030,
7.6870

■ 51.3080, 49.1030,
7.6870

■ 45.4720, 54.5130,
8.7610

■ 57.1440, 43.6930,
6.6130

■ 63.0940, 37.9620,
5.8500

■ 68.3430, 32.8270,
5.2990

■ 74.1790, 27.4170,
4.2250

■ 80.1290, 21.6860,
3.4620

■ 85.9650, 16.2760,
2.3880

■ 91.2140, 11.1410,
1.8370

■ 97.0500, 5.7310,
0.7630

■ 103.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.2550, 48.5950, 27.9150



51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870



53.5800, 35.9930, -8.0310

Triad

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



51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870



44.8350, -31.1730, -24.2690



45.8510, -53.3240, 8.2440

Complementary

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



51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870



61.6920, -49.1030, -7.6870

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.



51.7210, -56.0740, 3.0140



51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870



49.2980, -42.3620, -14.2180

Square

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



51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870



42.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640



52.0170, -51.3960, -4.6760



57.5440, 2.4250, 27.6490

Rectangle

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



51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870



53.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190



52.0170, -51.3960, -4.6760



48.4270, -55.0660, 6.7740

Sweetspot

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



51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870



115.0470, 18.9810, 2.9250



45.9010, 32.6370, 41.7970



56.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490



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.



51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870



59.7360, 71.3850, 11.3610



77.7230, 36.7280, -15.8480



48.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



50.8210, 60.8400, 9.7360



107.5780, 127.7320, 19.9240

Inverse Universe

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



61.6920, -49.1030, -7.6870



75.2640, -71.3850, -11.3610



35.2770, -36.7280, 15.8480



48.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



63.5920, -60.5650, -9.2130



135.0090, -128.0070, -20.4470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

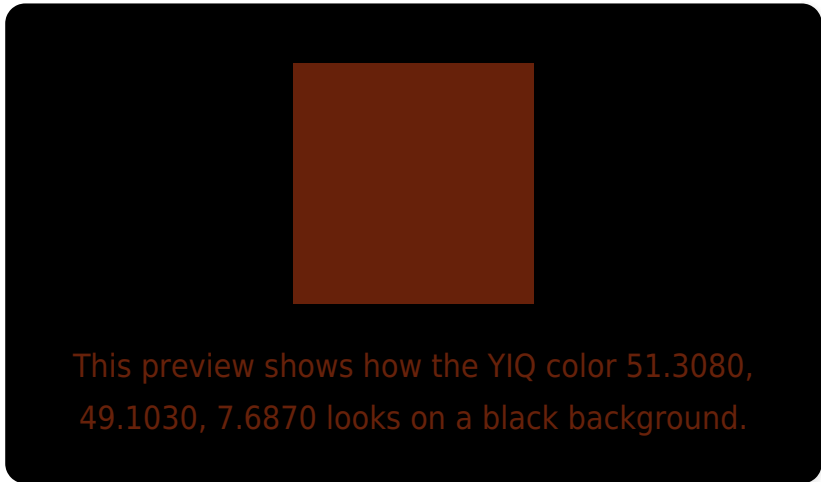
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.3080, 49.1030,

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

51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870

Protanopia

55.3050, 17.6540, -11.5780

Deuteranopia

54.1120, 28.3830, -13.2890



Tritanopia

52.9410, 43.1870, 15.7870

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870

Protanomaly

53.9800, 29.1150, -4.5250

Deuteranomaly

53.1610, 35.8550, -5.5290

Tritanomaly

52.6160, 45.4800, 12.7760

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.8620, 18.0640, 3.0240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870 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(103, 33, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 33, 10)  
}
```

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(103, 33, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 33, 10) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870 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(103, 33, 10) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 33, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 33, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 33, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 33, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 33,  
10) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 33, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 33,  
10) }
```

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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