

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.3950, -26.8180,
-20.5940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.3950, -26.8180,
-20.5940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D482E
RGB	13, 72, 46
RGB Percent	5%, 28%, 18%
CMY	0.9492, 0.7175, 0.8197
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.36, 0.72
HSL	154°, 70%, 17%
HSV	154°, 82%, 28%
XYZ	2.9771, 4.9203, 3.3753
YIQ	51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

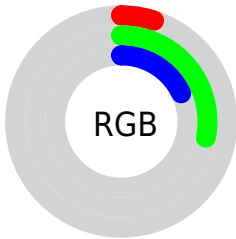
Format	Color
RYB	13, 51, 72
Decimal	870446
CIELab	26.51, -25.61, 10.46
CIELCh	27, 27.660, 157.781
Yxy	4.9203, 0.2641, 0.4365
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279060526 (0xFF0D482E)
YUV	51.3950, -2.6597, -33.6724
Hunter-Lab	22.1817, -14.8610, 6.5053

Details

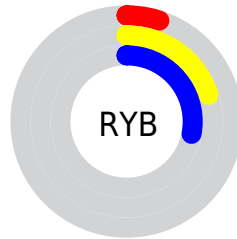
The YIQ color **51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **33.6050, 26.8180, 20.5940**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.2490, -23.4710, -20.6790**, and **17.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.9600, -30.0270, -23.0110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.8300, -23.6090, -18.1770**.

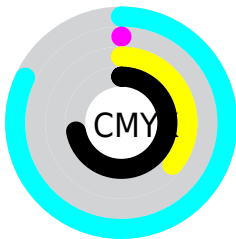
Distribution



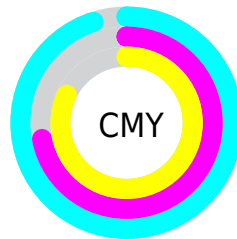
- Red (5%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940 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 51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.3950, -26.8180,
-20.5940

■ 51.3950, -26.8180,
-20.5940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.6130, -21.5000,
-17.8520

■ 101.2490,
-23.4710, -20.6790

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 126.8360,
-23.7460, -21.2020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 153.3090,
-23.7000, -22.0360


■ 180.0100,
-24.2960, -22.2480


■ 208.1840,
-24.8460, -23.2940


■ 234.4230,


-24.0210, -21.7250


 246.2860,
-15.7250, -6.8690


 51.3950, -26.8180,
-20.5940


 51.3950, -26.8180,
-20.5940


 48.9600, -30.0270,
-23.0110


 53.8300, -23.6090,
-18.1770

 46.8240, -32.6400,
-25.2160

 56.2650, -20.4000,
-15.7600

 59.1130, -16.9160,
-12.8200

 61.5480, -13.7070,
-10.4030

 63.9830, -10.4980,
-7.9860

■ 66.4180, -7.2890,
-5.5690

■ 68.8530, -4.0800,
-3.1520

■ 71.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 74.1360, 2.6130,
2.2050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.7480, 0.0490, -17.4150



51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940



50.6030, -41.9030, -17.0310

Triad

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



51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940



59.0030, -30.4450, 6.6030



62.1090, 33.6060, 7.7020

Complementary

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



51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940



33.6050, 26.8180, 20.5940

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.



62.9380, 30.0740, 16.6500



51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940



64.4580, -3.6250, 16.1430

Square

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



51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940



52.0170, -51.3960, -4.6760



64.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



61.5070, 29.0690, -3.6910

Rectangle

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



51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940



52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770



64.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



62.2170, 33.4220, 11.0380

Sweetspot

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



51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940



85.9830, -10.4980, -7.9860



55.7060, -0.1330, -25.1330



43.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940



61.9320, -41.9920, -31.9440



52.5980, -34.3390, -10.9390



34.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



64.4970, -45.2010, -34.3610



147.7270, -103.1920, -79.2240

Inverse Universe

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



33.6050, 26.8180, 20.5940



34.1820, 41.6710, 32.2550



32.4020, 34.3390, 10.9390



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



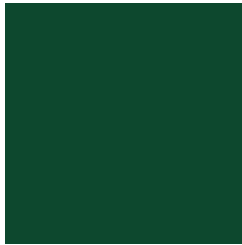
34.6170, 44.8800, 34.6720



79.2730, 103.1920, 79.2240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

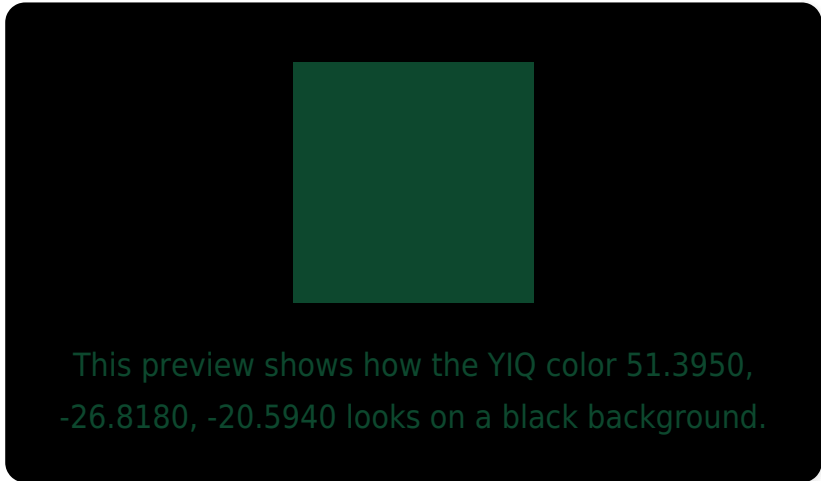
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

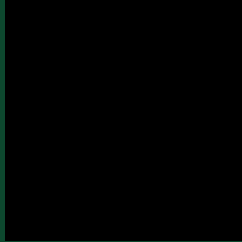
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.3950, -26.8180,

-20.5940.

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

51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940

Protanopia

62.1010, 9.7210, -5.4710

Deuteranopia

62.6330, 11.2790, -0.6650



Tritanopia

57.3110, -26.0410, -7.1370

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940

Protanomaly

57.9960, -3.3450, -10.9690

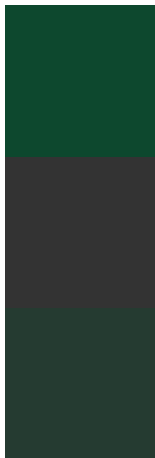
Deuteranomaly

58.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320

Tritanomaly

55.2630, -26.0860, -11.8300

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940 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(13, 72, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 72, 46)  
}
```

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(13, 72, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 72, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940 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(13, 72, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 72, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 72, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 72, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 72, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 72, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 72, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 72,  
46) }
```

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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