

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.4170, -57.1330,
27.7230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E31A2
RGB	14, 49, 162
RGB Percent	5%, 19%, 64%
CMY	0.9450, 0.8078, 0.3650
CMYK	0.91, 0.70, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	226°, 84%, 34%
HSV	226°, 91%, 63%
XYZ	7.7945, 4.8970, 34.6795
YIQ	51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

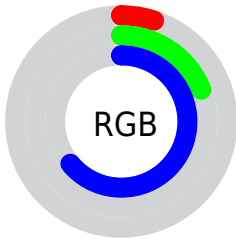
Format	Color
R _Y B	14, 42, 162
Decimal	930210
CIE Lab	26.44, 34.30, -63.41
CIE LCh	26, 72.096, 298.410
Yxy	4.8970, 0.1645, 0.1034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279120290 (0xFF0E31A2)
YUV	51.4170, 54.5174, -32.8147
Hunter-Lab	22.1292, 24.1462, -77.4252

Details

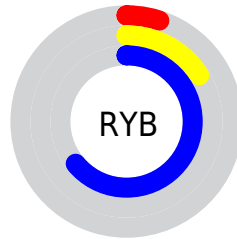
The YIQ color **51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **124.5830, 57.1330, -27.7230**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.4240, -40.6750, 37.8290**, and **17.7090, -37.4640, 29.1920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.7740, -62.4520, 30.5080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.2450, -50.8970, 24.8390**.

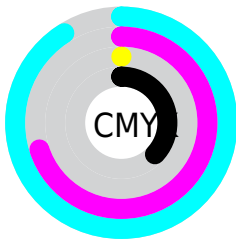
Distribution



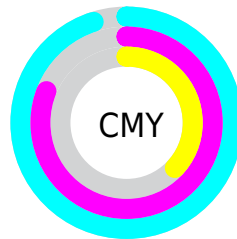
- Red (5%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230 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 51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.4170, -57.1330,
27.7230

■ 51.4170, -57.1330,
27.7230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.8260, -51.0350,
27.3410

■ 108.4240,
-40.6750, 37.8290

■ 17.7090, -37.4640,
29.1920

■ 135.3750,
-38.9790, 40.1330

■ 9.5760, -26.9640,
26.1240

■ 160.5190,
-30.8170, 35.3830

■ 10.3620, -20.9100,
15.5220

■ 184.4520,
-20.6830, 27.9330

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 209.8580,
-10.5030, 19.6490

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 235.2640, -0.3230,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

11.3650

0.0000

■ 51.4170, -57.1330,
27.7230

■ 51.4170, -57.1330,
27.7230

■ 40.7740, -62.4520,
30.5080

■ 63.2450, -50.8970,
24.8390

■ 75.6600, -44.9360,
21.4320

■ 87.7870, -38.1040,
18.7600

■ 99.6150, -31.8680,
15.8760

■ 112.0300,
-25.9070, 12.4690

■ 123.8580,
-19.6710, 9.5850

■ 136.2730,
-13.7100, 6.1780

■ 148.4000, -6.8780,
3.5060

■ 160.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.3280, -76.2960, 17.0800



51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230



49.9730, 33.2750, 63.2830

Triad

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



51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230



53.7890, 63.8660, 9.9620



54.7460, -41.1680, -24.8480

Complementary

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



51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230



124.5830, 57.1330, -27.7230

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.



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230



59.1400, 31.1800, -14.4200

Square

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



51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230



45.3640, 82.2010, 35.6170



48.5210, -10.2180, -35.0980



61.7170, -59.4190, -7.9550

Rectangle

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



51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230



52.8600, 58.2180, 57.2740



48.5210, -10.2180, -35.0980



51.8790, -34.4730, -30.5450

Sweetspot

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



51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230



169.1290, -21.8720, 10.9280



113.5300, -76.3310, -42.8830



81.5720, -13.1140, 6.3900



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230



53.5180, -81.8020, 39.7820



41.9350, -25.4560, 53.8720



75.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



36.4880, -55.8950, 27.3130



4.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060

Inverse Universe

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



62.2420, 76.9730, 42.2610



69.0880, 110.3020, 60.4940



134.0650, 25.4560, -53.8720



75.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



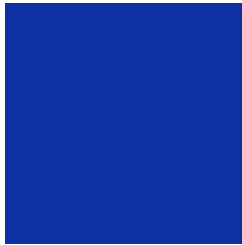
47.2310, 75.5060, 41.3140



5.8380, 9.4440, 5.0600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230 looks on a 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 51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.4170, -57.1330,

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

51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230

Protanopia

50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050

Deuteranopia

50.5810, -52.8640, -0.0960



Tritanopia

49.4120, -42.6830, -13.9070

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230

Protanomaly

50.9140, -57.6350, 14.7890

Deuteranomaly

50.7200, -54.3330, 10.0110

Tritanomaly

49.8590, -47.7750, 1.2890

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.0860, -20.3130, 10.2070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230 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(14, 49, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 49, 162)  
}
```

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(14, 49, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 49, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230 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(14, 49, 162) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 49, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 49, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 49, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 49, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 49,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.4170, -57.1330, 27.7230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 49, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 49,  
162) }
```

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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