

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	27383D
RGB	39, 56, 61
RGB Percent	15%, 22%, 24%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7804, 0.7608
CMYK	0.36, 0.08, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	194°, 22%, 20%
HSV	194°, 36%, 24%
XYZ	3.0928, 3.5970, 4.9443
YIQ	51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

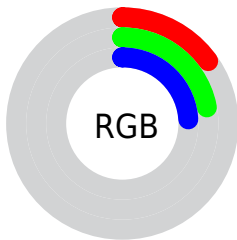
Format	Color
RYB	39, 49, 61
Decimal	2570301
CIELab	22.29, -5.42, -5.33
CIELCh	22, 7.605, 224.525
Yxy	3.5970, 0.2658, 0.3092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280760381 (0xFF27383D)
YUV	51.4870, 4.6899, -10.9511
Hunter-Lab	18.9657, -4.0812, -2.1809

Details

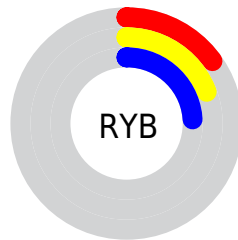
The YIQ color **51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **48.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610**, and **9.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000**.

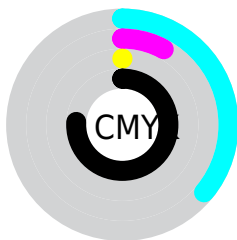
Distribution



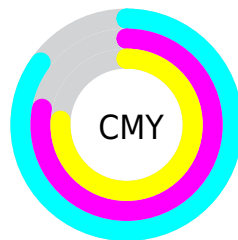
- Red (15%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490 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 51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

■ 51.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

■ 98.1880, -12.3330,
-2.2610

■ 9.7970, -9.6740,
-0.8900

■ 123.0030,
-13.2500, -2.1620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.0030,
-13.2500, -2.1620

■ 175.7040,
-13.8460, -2.3740

■ 202.7040,
-13.8460, -2.3740

■ 230.8180,

-14.1670, -2.0630

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

51.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

51.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

49.1060, -15.0380,
-2.7980

53.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000

46.1380, -18.0640,
-3.0240

56.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

43.7570, -21.3650,
-3.7730

59.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

40.7890, -24.3910,
-3.9990

62.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

38.1090, -28.2880,
-4.9600

64.5660, 4.2180,
0.6500

■ 35.7280, -31.5890,
-5.7090

■ 67.2460, 8.1150,
1.6110

■ 34.5430, -32.5060,
-5.6100

■ 70.2140, 11.1410,
1.8370

■ 72.5950, 14.4420,
2.5860

■ 74.9760, 17.7430,
3.3350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.5040, -10.4070, -4.1270



51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



52.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670

Triad

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



51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



54.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



52.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200

Complementary

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



51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



48.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490

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.



53.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030



51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



54.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140

Square

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



51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



54.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



53.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240



51.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940

Rectangle

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



51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



52.7590, -6.5110, 2.3610



53.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240



52.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Sweetspot

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



51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



75.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



52.4840, -7.6550, -9.9510



38.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



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.



51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



64.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240



45.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



29.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



53.5670, -50.2490, -8.9450



126.2720, -118.5620, -20.9140

Inverse Universe

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



47.5160, 7.6550, 9.9510



58.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



54.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



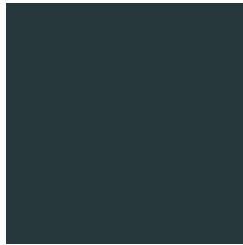
36.4280, 32.5910, 42.6310



85.9860, 77.1000, 100.5560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

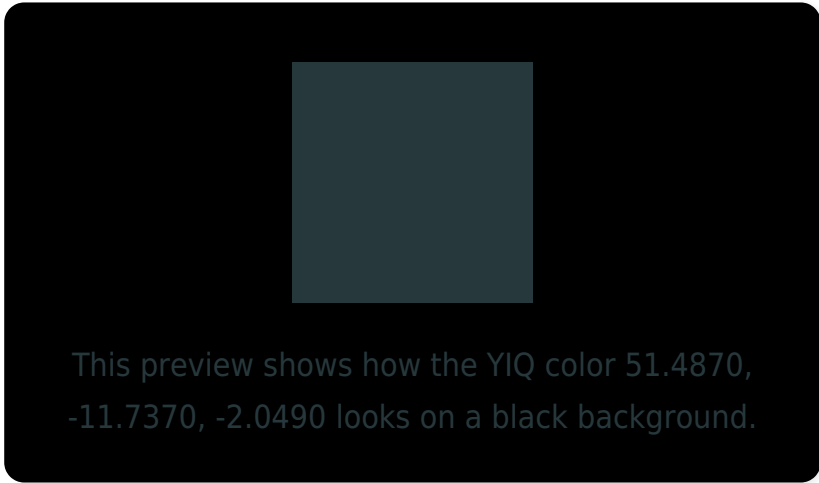
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

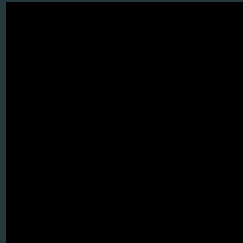
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

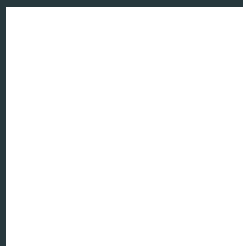
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.4870, -11.7370,

-2.0490.

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

51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Protanopia

53.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Deuteranopia

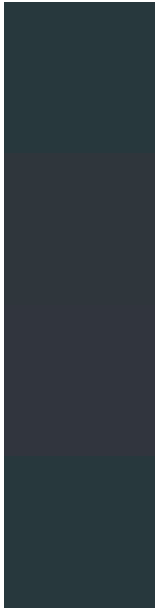
53.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



Tritanopia

51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Protanomaly

52.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

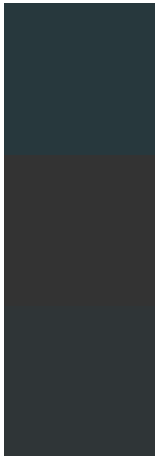
Deuteranomaly

52.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510

Tritanomaly

51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490 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, 56, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 56, 61)  
}
```

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, 56, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 56, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490 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, 56, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 56, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 56, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 56, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 56, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 56, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 56, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 56,  
61) }
```

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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