

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	303630
RGB	48, 54, 48
RGB Percent	19%, 21%, 19%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7882, 0.8118
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.11, 0.79
HSL	120°, 6%, 20%
HSV	120°, 11%, 21%
XYZ	3.0715, 3.4802, 3.3061
YIQ	51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

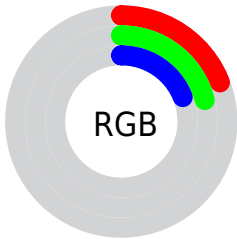
Format	Color
RYB	48, 54, 54
Decimal	3159600
CIELab	21.87, -3.98, 2.90
CIELCh	22, 4.930, 143.927
Yxy	3.4802, 0.3116, 0.3530
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281349680 (0xFF303630)
YUV	51.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888
Hunter-Lab	18.6554, -3.2581, 2.5513

Details

The YIQ color **51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **50.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610**, and **5.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230**.

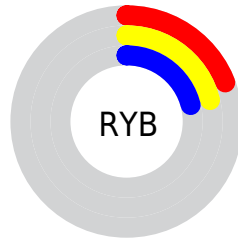
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (21%)

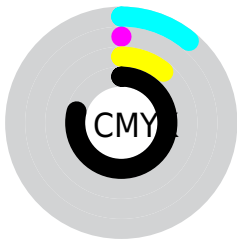
Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (21%)

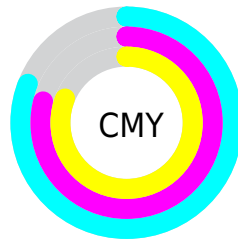


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380 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 51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 51.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 98.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 123.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 148.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 175.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 202.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 230.6960, -2.2000,

-4.1840

■ 51.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 51.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 49.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 53.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 46.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 56.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

■ 44.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 58.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 42.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 60.6080, 4.4000,
8.3680

■ 40.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 62.6730, 5.7750,
10.9830

■ 38.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 64.7380, 7.1500,
13.5980

■ 35.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 67.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

■ 33.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 69.2810, 10.1750,
19.3510

■ 31.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420

■ 71.7590, 11.8250,
22.4890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



51.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640

Triad

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



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



52.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



52.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

Complementary

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



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



50.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380

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.



53.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



52.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Square

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



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



51.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760



53.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



52.9360, 6.0520, 0.4520

Rectangle

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



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



51.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



53.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



53.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310

Sweetspot

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



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



70.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



53.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660



35.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



67.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



51.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



26.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



54.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160



128.5530, -60.2250, -114.5370

Inverse Universe

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



50.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



65.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



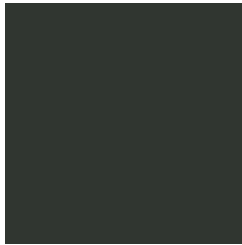
37.9960, 25.3000, 48.1160



90.4470, 60.2250, 114.5370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

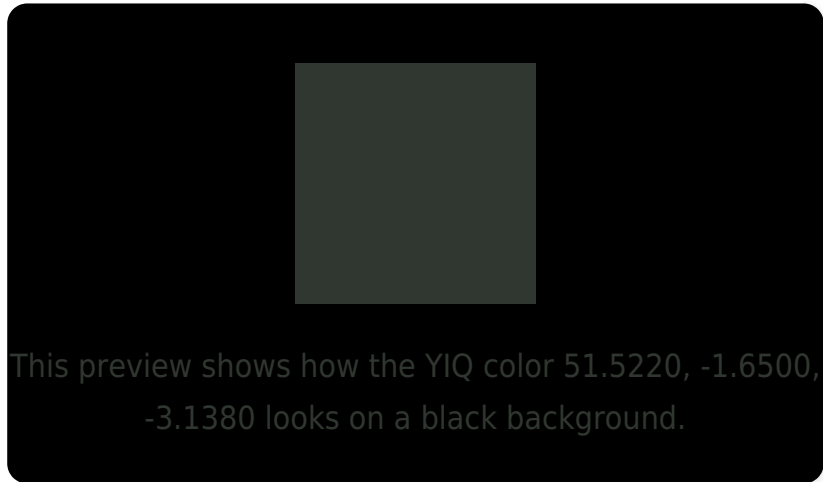
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

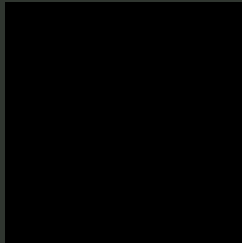
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

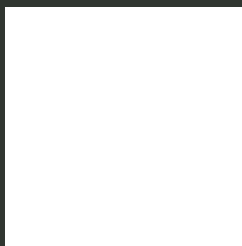
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380.



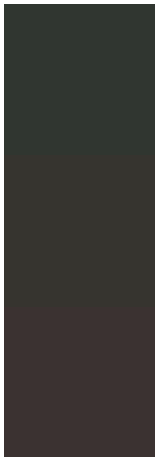
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380.

-3.1380.

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

51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

Protanopia

52.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

Deuteranopia

52.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



Tritanopia

52.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

Protanomaly

52.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780

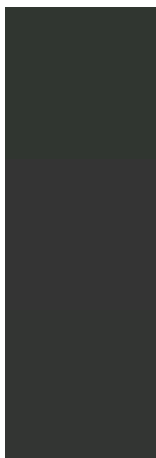
Deuteranomaly

51.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

Tritanomaly

51.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380 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(48, 54, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 54, 48)  
}
```

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(48, 54, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 54, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380 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(48, 54, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 54, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 54, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 54, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 54, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 54, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 54, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 54,  
48) }
```

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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