

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.5480, -38.9290,
17.1910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	19337C
RGB	25, 51, 124
RGB Percent	10%, 20%, 49%
CMY	0.9019, 0.8000, 0.5139
CMYK	0.80, 0.59, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	224°, 66%, 29%
HSV	224°, 80%, 49%
XYZ	5.2198, 4.0291, 19.5535
YIQ	51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

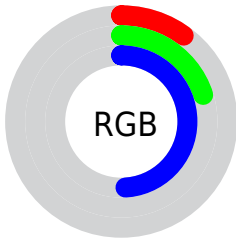
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 46, 124
Decimal	1651580
CIE _{Lab}	23.77, 18.64, -44.27
CIE _{LCh}	24, 48.037, 292.834
Yxy	4.0291, 0.1812, 0.1399
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279841660 (0xFF19337C)
YUV	51.5480, 35.7188, -23.2826
Hunter-Lab	20.0727, 11.2909, -43.7057

Details

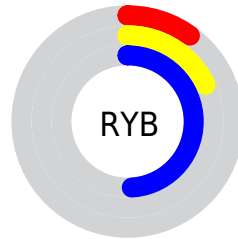
The YIQ color **51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **97.4520, 38.9290, -17.1910**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.8310, -32.2360, 22.5480**, and **13.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.6770, -43.6060, 19.3540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.4190, -34.2520, 15.0280**.

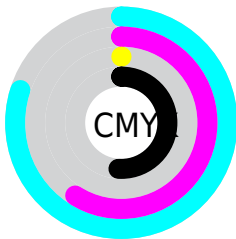
Distribution



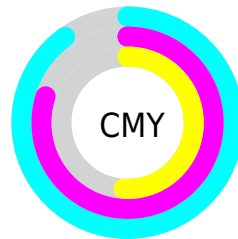
- Red (10%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910 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 51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.5480, -38.9290,
17.1910

■ 51.5480, -38.9290,
17.1910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.8960, -40.0290,
15.0990

■ 102.8310,
-32.2360, 22.5480

■ 13.1320, -25.9540,
18.8300

■ 128.7710,
-32.0070, 23.9050

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,
13.7690

■ 155.0100,
-31.1820, 25.4740

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 181.7390,
-28.9810, 24.1310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.9600,
-19.7180, 15.9460

■ 231.0670,

-10.1340, 7.4500

■ 51.5480, -38.9290,
17.1910

■ 51.5480, -38.9290,
17.1910

■ 42.6770, -43.6060,
19.3540

■ 60.4190, -34.2520,
15.0280

■ 33.5070, -48.8790,
21.3050

■ 69.5890, -28.9790,
13.0770

■ 78.4600, -24.3020,
10.9140

■ 88.2170, -19.3040,
8.4400

■ 97.0880, -14.6270,
6.2770

■ 105.9590, -9.9500,
4.1140

■ 115.1290, -4.6770,
2.1630

■ 124.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 133.1700, 5.2730,
-1.9510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.2740, -59.0090, 6.6470



51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910



56.0340, 12.9690, 34.8010

Triad

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



51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910



50.7550, 52.0380, 4.0540



46.9210, -34.2910, -22.8270

Complementary

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



51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910



97.4520, 38.9290, -17.1910

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.



40.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090



51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910



53.8460, 32.1880, -10.6600

Square

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



51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910



43.2130, 57.5810, 30.2610



50.4360, 9.4950, -23.4090



51.8400, -46.7640, -11.5320

Rectangle

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



51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910



47.4670, 36.8550, 42.4470



50.4360, 9.4950, -23.4090



44.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360

Sweetspot

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



51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910



132.3160, -15.2690, 6.8990



91.4350, -50.6580, -29.0740



64.2580, -9.3540, 4.3260



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910



47.7370, -61.0300, 26.7620



43.1630, -18.0710, 35.6650



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



33.6210, -49.2000, 21.6160



67.4700, -99.0420, 43.8540

Inverse Universe

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



57.5650, 50.6580, 29.0740



57.0190, 79.2190, 45.6110



105.8370, 18.0710, -35.6650



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.1370, 63.9070, 36.7630



82.8720, 129.0060, 73.9500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910 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 51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

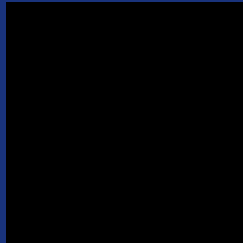
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5480, -38.9290,

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

51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910

Protanopia

45.5090, -52.3610, 7.3110

Deuteranopia

45.4460, -48.0500, 0.7660



Tritanopia

44.6190, -38.8320, -12.1120

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910

Protanomaly

47.9550, -47.6850, 10.6750

Deuteranomaly

47.4020, -44.7500, 7.0420

Tritanomaly

47.3560, -39.1090, -1.5810

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.9740, -14.3060, 5.9660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910 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(25, 51, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 51, 124)  
}
```

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(25, 51, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 51, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910 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(25, 51, 124) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 51, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 51, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 51, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 51, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 51,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.5480, -38.9290, 17.1910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 51, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 51,  
124) }
```

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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