

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240)
contains.

YIQ(51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(51.5500, 2.2880,
24.6240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	45235B
RGB	69, 35, 91
RGB Percent	27%, 14%, 36%
CMY	0.7293, 0.8628, 0.6432
CMYK	0.24, 0.62, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	276°, 44%, 25%
HSV	276°, 62%, 36%
XYZ	4.9449, 3.2227, 10.2570
YIQ	51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

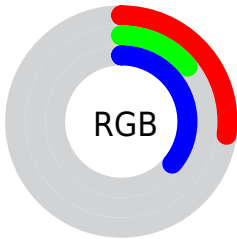
Format	Color
R_{YB}	69, 35, 91
Decimal	4531035
CIE _{Lab}	20.91, 27.54, -27.36
CIE _{LCh}	21, 38.819, 315.194
Yxy	3.2227, 0.2684, 0.1749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282721115 (0xFF45235B)
YUV	51.5500, 19.4488, 15.3036
Hunter-Lab	17.9519, 17.7526, -21.3096

Details

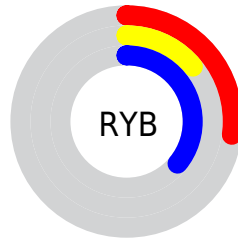
The YIQ color **51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **74.4500, -2.2880, -24.6240**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.3160, 3.0670, 27.0270**, and **13.2030, 1.6470, 19.7190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.0710, 2.3790, 28.4830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.0290, 2.1970, 20.7650**.

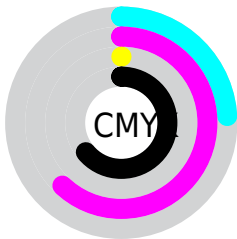
Distribution



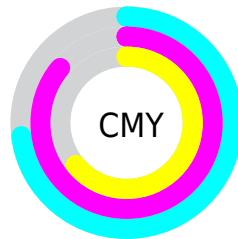
- Red (27%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240 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 51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.5500, 2.2880,
24.6240

■ 51.5500, 2.2880,
24.6240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.7240, 1.7380,
23.5780

■ 99.3160, 3.0670,
27.0270

■ 13.2030, 1.6470,
19.7190

■ 124.7290, 3.3420,
27.5500

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 151.2560, 3.2960,
28.3840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 178.0820, 3.8460,
29.4300

■ 205.7940, 4.7170,
30.1650

■ 230.3460, 11.5500,

21.9660

246.7820, 3.8500,
7.3220

51.5500, 2.2880,
24.6240

51.5500, 2.2880,
24.6240

45.0710, 2.3790,
28.4830

58.0290, 2.1970,
20.7650

38.8910, 3.0660,
32.5540

64.2090, 1.5100,
16.6940

32.4120, 3.1570,
36.4130

70.6880, 1.4190,
12.8350

26.8190, 3.5690,
39.9610

76.8680, 0.7320,
8.7640

83.3470, 0.6410,
4.9050

■ 90.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 96.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 103.0720, -0.5030,
-7.4070

■ 109.2520, -1.1900,
-11.4780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390



51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240



46.7830, 29.6130, 30.5170

Triad

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



51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240



48.2530, 32.6000, -7.1120



44.2770, -37.8690, -13.0450

Complementary

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



51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240



74.4500, -2.2880, -24.6240

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.



40.3840, -28.2850, -21.5410



51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240



46.0610, 15.2250, -17.1190

Square

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



51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240



46.0300, 44.0140, 6.3020



38.5630, -10.0360, -27.3800



46.7680, -46.2610, -4.1250

Rectangle

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



51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240



44.0630, 40.3880, 27.9720



38.5630, -10.0360, -27.3800



43.2510, -34.9800, -15.8440

Sweetspot

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



51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240



102.2810, 1.0070, 9.2870



54.2980, -24.0260, 5.9100



49.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240



55.7650, 3.6610, 38.2930



57.4440, 17.3260, 27.4220



42.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



32.5730, 4.6220, 48.4140



70.0740, 9.7470, 104.2350

Inverse Universe

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



54.2520, 26.3140, 18.7140



60.0030, 40.6170, 29.3290



68.5560, -17.3260, -27.4220



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



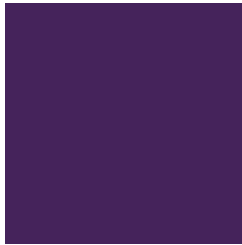
37.7920, 51.7570, 36.6930



81.4650, 111.3990, 79.1670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

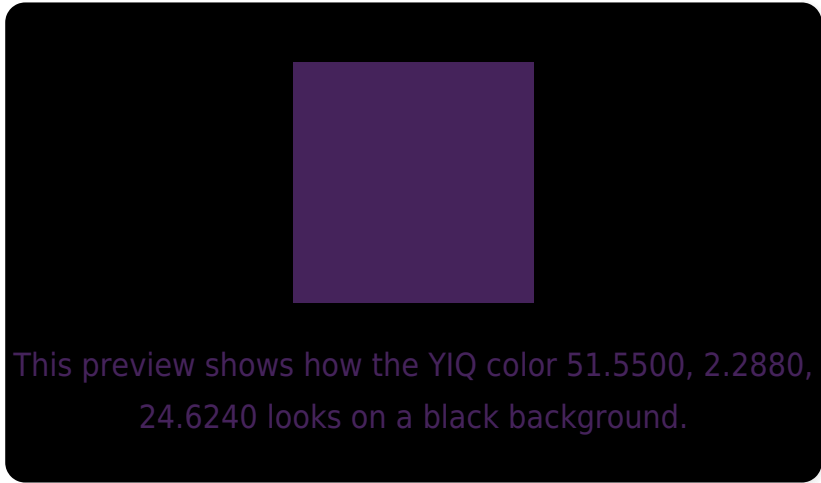
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

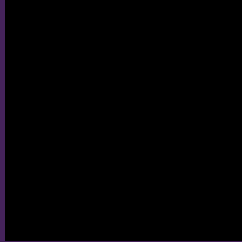
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5500, 2.2880,

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

51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240

Protanopia

40.7330, -47.1800, 7.0280

Deuteranopia

47.4330, -28.8400, 5.0480



Tritanopia

51.8270, 7.9770, 4.1130

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240

Protanomaly

44.7030, -29.3000, 13.3880

Deuteranomaly

49.1080, -17.3790, 12.1010

Tritanomaly

52.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.8680, 0.7320, 8.7640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240 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(69, 35, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 35, 91)  
}
```

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(69, 35, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 35, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240 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(69, 35, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 35, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 35, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 35, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 35, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 35, 91)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.5500, 2.2880, 24.6240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 35, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 35,  
91) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor