

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.5610, -14.5810,
5.4430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	29344D
RGB	41, 52, 77
RGB Percent	16%, 20%, 30%
CMY	0.8392, 0.7961, 0.6981
CMYK	0.47, 0.32, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	222°, 30%, 23%
HSV	222°, 47%, 30%
XYZ	3.4814, 3.4633, 7.5025
YIQ	51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

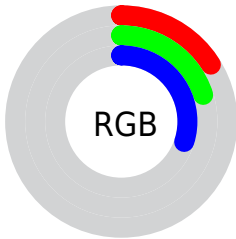
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 49, 77
Decimal	2700365
CIE _{Lab}	21.81, 3.07, -16.80
CIE _{LCh}	22, 17.080, 280.360
Yxy	3.4633, 0.2410, 0.2397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280890445 (0xFF29344D)
YUV	51.5610, 12.5414, -9.2620
Hunter-Lab	18.6100, 0.8249, -10.8755

Details

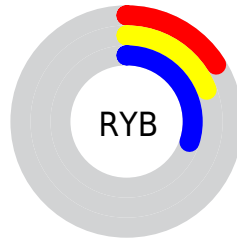
The YIQ color **51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **66.4390, 14.5810, -5.4430**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.2020, -14.9480, 6.5880**, and **7.2840, -12.2430, 7.1250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.2340, -17.9740, 6.3620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240**.

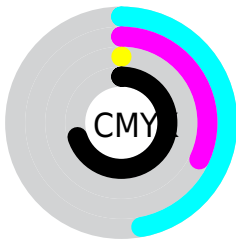
Distribution



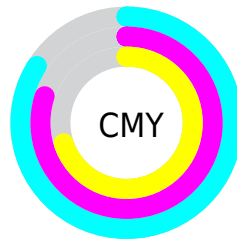
- Red (16%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430 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 51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.5610, -14.5810,
5.4430

■ 51.5610, -14.5810,
5.4430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.7350, -15.1310,
4.3970

■ 98.2020, -14.9480,
6.5880

■ 7.2840, -12.2430,
7.1250

■ 123.3160,
-15.2690, 6.8990

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 149.4300,
-15.5900, 7.2100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 175.8430,
-15.3150, 7.7330

■ 203.6580,
-16.2320, 7.8320

■ 230.7460,

-13.6640, 5.3440

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

51.5610, -14.5810,
5.4430

51.5610, -14.5810,
5.4430

46.2340, -17.9740,
6.3620

56.8880, -11.1880,
4.5240

40.6190, -20.4960,
8.0160

62.5030, -8.6660,
2.8700

35.2920, -23.8890,
8.9350

67.8300, -5.2730,
1.9510

29.9650, -27.2820,
9.8540

73.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

24.3500, -29.8040,
11.5080

78.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 22.8660, -31.3170,
11.3950

■ 84.0990, 4.0350,
-1.5410

■ 89.4260, 7.4280,
-2.4600

■ 95.3400, 10.5460,
-3.9020

■ 100.3680, 13.3430,
-5.0330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.9180, -29.0680, -1.8360



51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430



53.4380, -0.8730, 10.3190

Triad

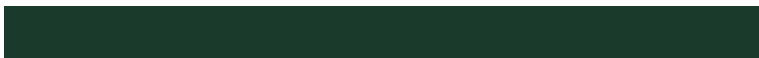
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430



52.3570, 21.0440, 4.0840



46.7220, -14.2570, -11.4490

Complementary

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



51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430



66.4390, 14.5810, -5.4430

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.



49.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430



52.4010, 17.7440, -2.1920

Square

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



51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430



53.1490, 18.9340, 9.2860



50.9330, 10.1340, -7.4500



43.1100, -30.0290, -11.9570

Rectangle

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



51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430



54.1570, 7.2880, 11.0960



50.9330, 10.1340, -7.4500



48.0600, -9.3970, -11.4210

Sweetspot

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



51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430



89.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



64.9820, -17.9250, -11.0530



44.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430



60.2490, -22.3300, 8.2140



47.1970, -7.3840, 12.6800



35.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



29.8250, -41.2670, 15.5090



67.3100, -93.0800, 34.9200

Inverse Universe

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



53.0180, 17.9250, 11.0530



62.3830, 27.3230, 16.9470



70.8030, 7.3840, -12.6800



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



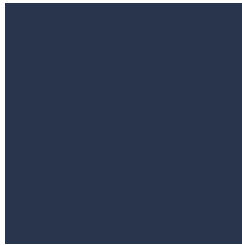
34.0320, 50.8410, 31.2650



76.7500, 114.6100, 70.5300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

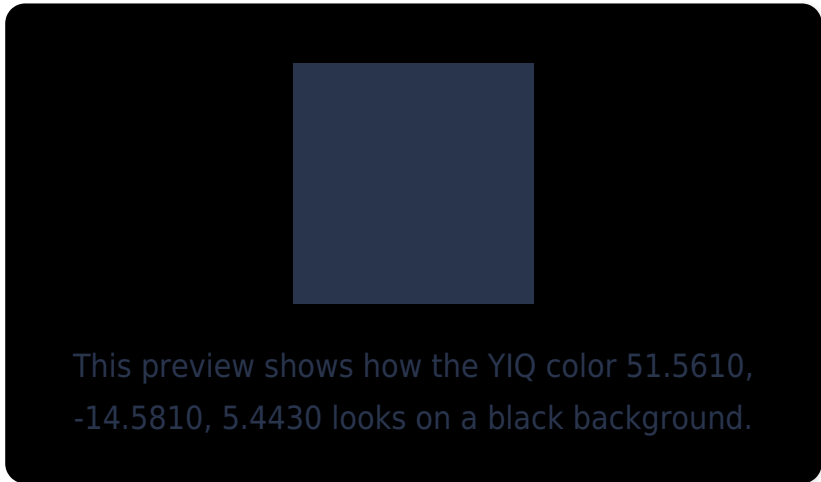
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

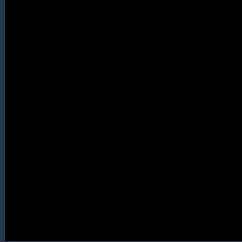
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5610, -14.5810,

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

51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430

Protanopia

51.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910

Deuteranopia

51.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



Tritanopia

49.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430

Protanomaly

51.4580, -12.7930, 6.0790

Deuteranomaly

51.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550

Tritanomaly

50.5840, -13.3880, 0.3400

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430 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(41, 52, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 52, 77)  
}
```

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(41, 52, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 52, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430 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(41, 52, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 52, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 52, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 52, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 52, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 52, 77)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 52, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 52,  
77) }
```

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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