

# Converting Colors

YIQ(51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(51.5930, 17.9240,  
16.5800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4F243C
RGB	79, 36, 60
RGB Percent	31%, 14%, 24%
CMY	0.6901, 0.8589, 0.7647
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.24, 0.69
HSL	327°, 37%, 23%
HSV	327°, 54%, 31%
XYZ	4.6732, 3.2506, 4.6579
YIQ	51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

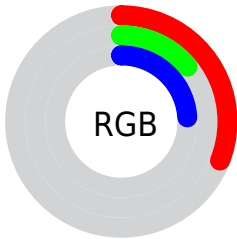
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	79, 36, 60
Decimal	5186620
CIELab	21.02, 23.60, -6.12
CIELCh	21, 24.382, 345.465
Yxy	3.2506, 0.3714, 0.2584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283376700 (0xFF4F243C)
YUV	51.5930, 4.1447, 24.0359
Hunter-Lab	18.0294, 14.7158, -2.6971

# Details

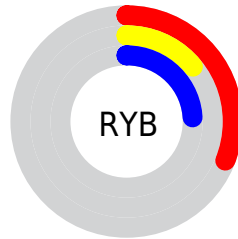
The YIQ color **51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **63.4070, -17.9240, -16.5800**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.2020, 20.5830, 17.9510**, and **12.8160, 15.6780, 13.2300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.5550, 21.0870, 19.8310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400**.

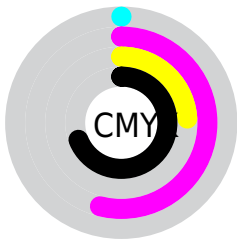
# Distribution



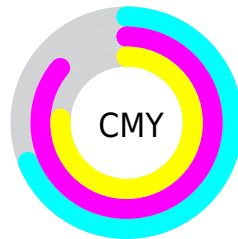
- Red (31%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800 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 51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.5930, 17.9240,  
16.5800

■ 51.5930, 17.9240,  
16.5800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 28.9950, 16.7320,  
16.1560

■ 99.2020, 20.5830,  
17.9510

■ 12.8160, 15.6780,  
13.2300

■ 124.6150, 20.8580,  
18.4740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.9140, 21.4540,  
18.6860

■ 177.6260, 22.3250,  
19.4210

■ 205.2240, 23.5170,  
19.8450

■ 229.4510, 15.4480,

17.4000

247.3690, 3.5750,  
6.7990

51.5930, 17.9240,  
16.5800

51.5930, 17.9240,  
16.5800

46.5550, 21.0870,  
19.8310

56.7450, 14.4400,  
13.6400

41.4030, 24.5710,  
22.7710

61.7830, 11.2770,  
10.3890

36.3650, 27.7340,  
26.0220

66.8210, 8.1140,  
7.1380

31.2130, 31.2180,  
28.9620

71.9730, 4.6300,  
4.1980

28.6370, 32.9600,  
30.4320

76.4240, 1.7420,  
1.4700

■ 81.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

■ 86.6140, -4.9050,  
-4.7210

■ 91.7660, -8.3890,  
-7.6610

■ 96.8040, -11.5520,  
-10.9120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.4540, 2.1980, 15.2380



51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800



50.4490, 26.9570, 12.5650

# Triad

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



51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800



47.6680, 12.1980, -11.8180



42.7100, -40.3460, -6.6980

# Complementary

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



51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800



63.4070, -17.9240, -16.5800

# 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.



41.4730, -35.4850, -12.1970



51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800



45.4640, -4.9030, -15.7750

# Square

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



51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800



49.0440, 23.0630, -4.9770



39.3070, -29.3860, -18.1060



41.9750, -42.4100, -2.3300



# Rectangle

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



51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800



50.3580, 28.4710, 7.1510



39.3070, -29.3860, -18.1060



42.7270, -39.0160, -8.7760

# Sweetspot

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



51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800



91.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



46.5830, -2.4790, 17.4010



44.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



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.



51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800



59.9520, 27.4590, 25.4990



49.1990, 24.6650, 10.0490



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



36.9960, 42.4950, 39.3510



83.3620, 95.9920, 88.5680



# Inverse Universe

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



51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800



59.9520, 27.4590, 25.4990



65.8010, -24.6650, -10.0490



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



36.9960, 42.4950, 39.3510

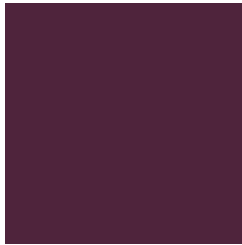


83.3620, 95.9920, 88.5680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

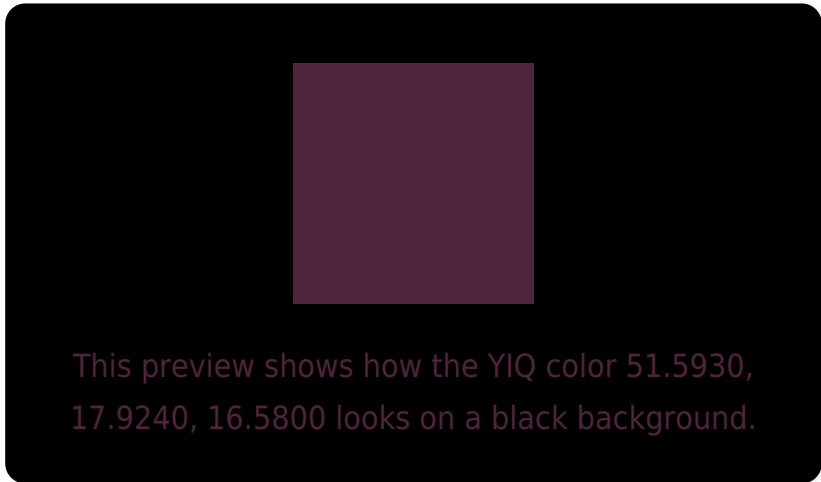
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

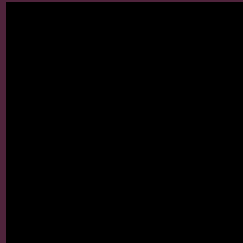
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.5930, 17.9240,



# 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

51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800

### Protanopia

51.6710, -9.0790, 4.8490

### Deuteranopia

51.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



## Tritanopia

51.4050, 21.0890, 8.7770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800

## Protanomaly

51.8680, 0.7320, 8.7640

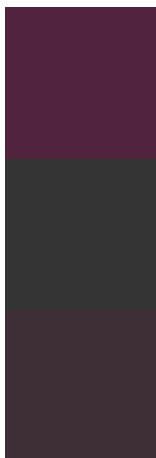
## Deuteranomaly

51.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580

## Tritanomaly

51.8010, 20.0340, 11.3780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800

## Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

51.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800 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(79, 36, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 36, 60)  
}
```

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(79, 36, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 36, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800 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(79, 36, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 36, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 36, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 36, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 36, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 36, 60)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 36, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 36,  
60) }
```

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