

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.6080, -12.7950,
17.1330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	322C5F
RGB	50, 44, 95
RGB Percent	20%, 17%, 37%
CMY	0.8039, 0.8275, 0.6275
CMYK	0.47, 0.54, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	247°, 37%, 27%
HSV	247°, 54%, 37%
XYZ	4.2811, 3.3054, 11.2334
YIQ	51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

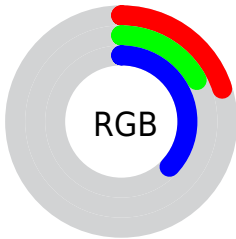
Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 44, 95
Decimal	3288159
CIE _{Lab}	21.23, 17.44, -29.62
CIE _{LCh}	21, 34.368, 300.486
Yxy	3.3054, 0.2275, 0.1756
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281478239 (0xFF322C5F)
YUV	51.6080, 21.3923, -1.4102
Hunter-Lab	18.1808, 10.2156, -23.9070

Details

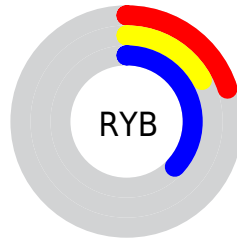
The YIQ color **51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **87.3920, 12.7950, -17.1330**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.0750, -12.6120, 19.3240**, and **7.2660, -11.8320, 16.2000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.9330, -15.0880, 20.1440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220**.

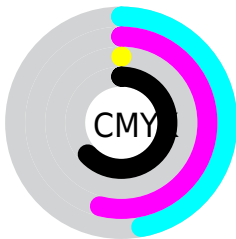
Distribution



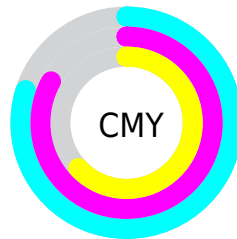
- Red (20%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330 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 51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.6080, -12.7950,
17.1330

■ 51.6080, -12.7950,
17.1330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.0700, -14.2160,
15.3520

■ 99.0750, -12.6120,
19.3240

■ 7.2660, -11.8320,
16.2000

■ 124.0150,
-12.3830, 20.6810

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 150.4280,
-12.1080, 21.2040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 176.9550,
-12.1540, 22.0380

■ 204.2540,
-11.5580, 22.2500

■ 229.3610, -1.9740,

13.7540

252.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

51.6080, -12.7950,
17.1330

51.6080, -12.7950,
17.1330

43.9330, -15.0880,
20.1440

59.2830, -10.5020,
14.1220

35.3720, -17.7020,
23.4660

67.8440, -7.8880,
10.8000

27.6970, -19.9950,
26.4770

75.5190, -5.5950,
7.7890

19.4350, -22.0130,
30.0110

84.0800, -2.9810,
4.4670

14.1190, -23.9390,
31.8770

91.7550, -0.6880,
1.4560

■ 100.0170, 1.3300,
-2.0780

■ 107.9910, 4.2190,
-4.8770

■ 116.2530, 6.2370,
-8.4110

■ 123.9280, 8.5300,
-11.4220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.3260, -47.5920, 3.4800



51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330



51.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720

Triad

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



51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330



48.2260, 37.2300, -2.9140



42.2080, -33.4210, -16.5650

Complementary

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



51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330



87.3920, 12.7950, -17.1330

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.



38.5430, -24.4790, -24.4390



51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330



48.1870, 23.7980, -12.7940

Square

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



51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330



48.2070, 39.3820, 13.1580



44.5220, 6.3770, -21.9670



45.0580, -41.4460, -8.7900

Rectangle

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



51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330



49.0230, 28.6970, 25.0890



44.5220, 6.3770, -21.9670



41.1820, -30.5320, -19.3640

Sweetspot

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



51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330



105.7640, -4.9070, 6.3330



76.2290, -28.7460, -7.6740



51.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330



55.5830, -19.6740, 26.1660



59.0830, 2.1050, 22.4330



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



16.6550, -28.2040, 37.5880



35.7320, -60.3520, 80.5760

Inverse Universe

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



64.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



75.1880, 24.3390, 37.9950



79.9170, -2.1050, -22.4330



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.7740, 34.9730, 54.5330



95.8140, 75.3090, 116.5010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

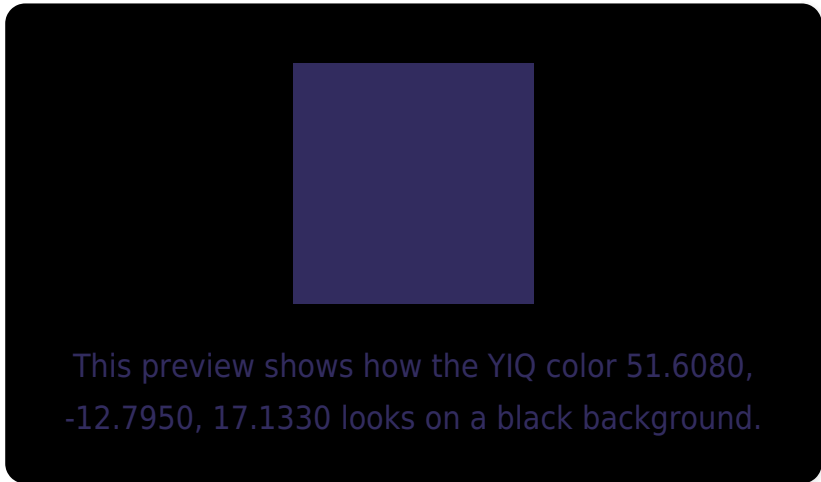
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

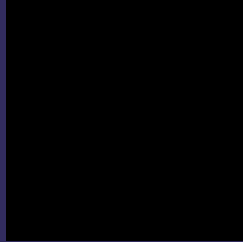
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.6080, -12.7950,

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

51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330

Protanopia

45.9580, -34.5720, 9.8120

Deuteranopia

41.0120, -43.8320, 1.4160



Tritanopia

49.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330

Protanomaly

47.8450, -26.8240, 12.5680

Deuteranomaly

44.7470, -32.6000, 7.1120

Tritanomaly

50.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.7640, -4.9070, 6.3330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330 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(50, 44, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 44, 95)  
}
```

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(50, 44, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 44, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330 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(50, 44, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 44, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 44, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 44, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 44, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 44, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 44, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 44,  
95) }
```

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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