

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.6420, -19.3030,
2.9130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	23374E
RGB	35, 55, 78
RGB Percent	14%, 22%, 31%
CMY	0.8628, 0.7843, 0.6942
CMYK	0.55, 0.29, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	212°, 38%, 22%
HSV	212°, 55%, 31%
XYZ	3.4337, 3.6401, 7.7248
YIQ	51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

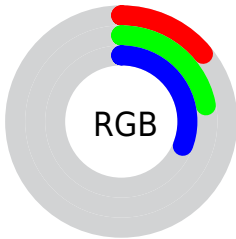
Format	Color
R _Y B	35, 49, 78
Decimal	2307918
CIE Lab	22.44, -0.42, -16.51
CIE LCh	22, 16.518, 268.553
Yxy	3.6401, 0.2320, 0.2460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280497998 (0xFF23374E)
YUV	51.6420, 12.9945, -14.5950
Hunter-Lab	19.0790, -1.2628, -10.6505

Details

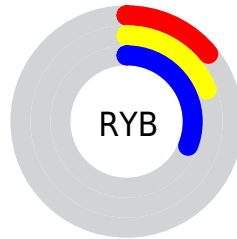
The YIQ color **51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **61.3580, 19.3030, -2.9130**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.1690, -19.3490, 3.7470**, and **10.3330, -13.9390, 4.8210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9020, -22.9710, 3.3090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.3820, -15.6350, 2.5170**.

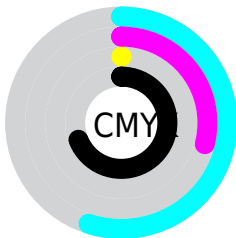
Distribution



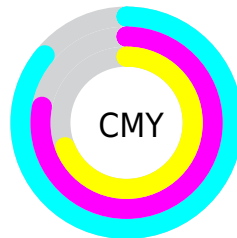
- Red (14%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130 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 51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.6420, -19.3030,
2.9130

■ 51.6420, -19.3030,
2.9130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.2180, -21.0450,
1.4430

■ 99.1690, -19.3490,
3.7470

■ 10.3330, -13.9390,
4.8210

■ 124.2830,
-19.6700, 4.0580

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 149.5110,
-20.3120, 4.6800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 176.6250,
-20.6330, 4.9910

■ 204.3260,
-21.2290, 4.7790

■ 231.3000,

-18.3400, 1.9800

251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

51.6420, -19.3030,
2.9130

51.6420, -19.3030,
2.9130

46.9020, -22.9710,
3.3090

56.3820, -15.6350,
2.5170

42.1620, -26.6390,
3.7050

61.1220, -11.9670,
2.1210

37.7210, -29.7110,
4.3130

66.1500, -9.1700,
0.9900

32.3940, -33.1040,
5.2320

70.8900, -5.5020,
0.5940

30.0240, -34.9380,
5.4300

75.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 80.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 85.1100, 5.5020,
-0.5940

■ 89.5510, 8.5740,
-1.2020

■ 94.8780, 11.9670,
-2.1210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.6680, -31.3600, -4.3520



51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



54.6330, -5.9160, 8.1000

Triad

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



51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



54.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620



49.6580, -8.2050, -10.9970

Complementary

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



51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



61.3580, 19.3030, -2.9130

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.



51.4700, 4.1280, -8.7360



51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



53.4660, 19.1190, 0.4230

Square

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



51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



54.8220, 15.5410, 10.2050



52.9550, 13.0680, -5.5560



46.9430, -22.1890, -10.8690

Rectangle

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



51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



55.2920, 2.4740, 10.2340



52.9550, 13.0680, -5.5560



50.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470

Sweetspot

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



51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



91.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030



62.8630, -19.2080, -15.3360



45.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



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.



51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



60.8350, -30.0320, 4.6240



40.2010, -13.2070, 13.5850



35.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



39.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410



89.0290, -103.2550, 15.5690

Inverse Universe

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



50.1370, 19.2080, 15.3360



58.5670, 29.9810, 23.8450



72.7990, 13.2070, -13.5850



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



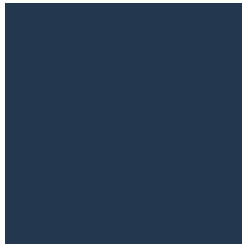
35.8560, 45.7050, 36.2410



80.9680, 102.7330, 82.0370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

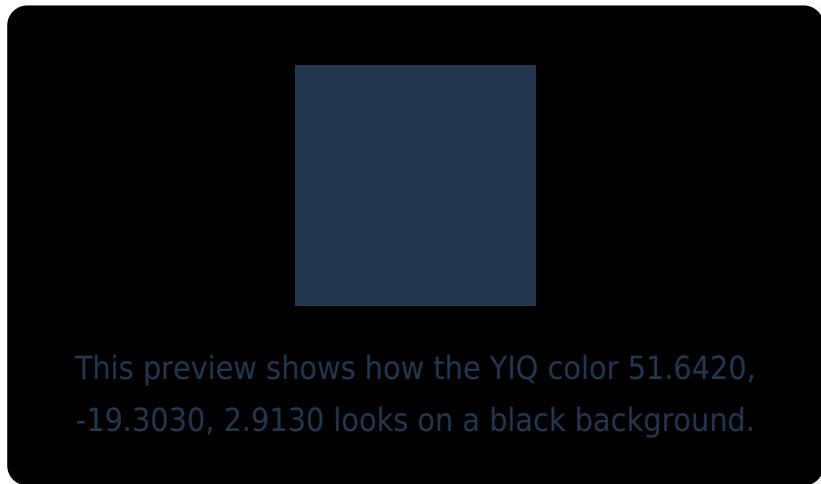
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

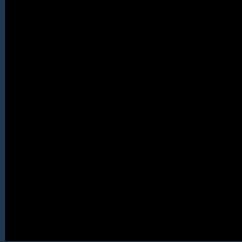
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

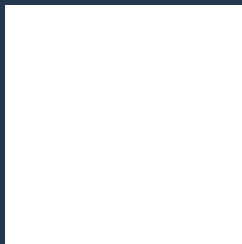
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.6420, -19.3030,

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

51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Protanopia

53.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690

Deuteranopia

52.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



Tritanopia

49.8990, -18.8890, -4.5930

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Protanomaly

53.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090

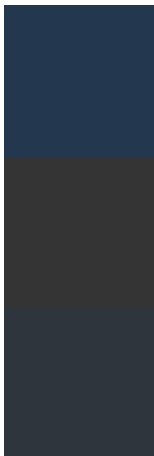
Deuteranomaly

52.5500, -16.0480, 4.4960

Tritanomaly

50.4800, -19.0270, -2.0910

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130 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(35, 55, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 55, 78)  
}
```

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(35, 55, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 55, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130 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(35, 55, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 55, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 55, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 55, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 55, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 55, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 55, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 55,  
78) }
```

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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