

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.7110, -5.4150,
26.5610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F2467
RGB	63, 36, 103
RGB Percent	25%, 14%, 40%
CMY	0.7528, 0.8589, 0.5962
CMYK	0.39, 0.65, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	264°, 48%, 27%
HSV	264°, 65%, 40%
XYZ	5.1294, 3.2976, 13.1932
YIQ	51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

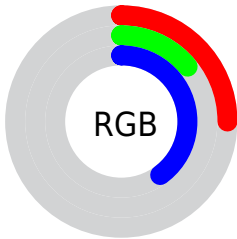
Format	Color
R_{YB}	63, 36, 103
Decimal	4138087
CIE Lab	21.20, 28.61, -34.83
CIE LCh	21, 45.077, 309.400
Yxy	3.2976, 0.2373, 0.1525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282328167 (0xFF3F2467)
YUV	51.7110, 25.2855, 9.9005
Hunter-Lab	18.1594, 18.6413, -30.3640

Details

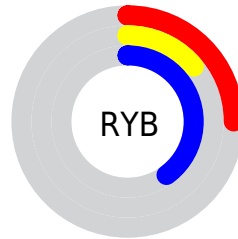
The YIQ color $51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333366 . A complement of this color would be $87.2890, 5.4150, -26.5610$, and the grayscale version is $51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $99.8900, -4.3610, 29.4870$, and $11.9510, -6.3310, 21.1330$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $44.0470, -6.2410, 30.5190$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $59.3750, -4.5890, 22.6030$.

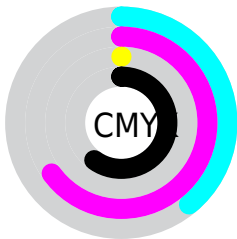
Distribution



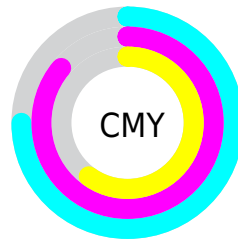
- Red (25%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610 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 51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.7110, -5.4150,
26.5610

■ 51.7110, -5.4150,
26.5610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.5860, -6.5610,
25.3030

■ 99.8900, -4.3610,
29.4870

■ 11.9510, -6.3310,
21.1330

■ 125.4170, -4.4070,
30.3210

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 151.3570, -4.1780,
31.6780

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 178.7700, -3.9030,
32.2010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.2280, 0.4990,
29.5150

■ 230.3350, 10.0830,

21.0190

247.3690, 3.5750,
6.7990

51.7110, -5.4150,
26.5610

51.7110, -5.4150,
26.5610

44.0470, -6.2410,
30.5190

59.3750, -4.5890,
22.6030

35.7960, -6.7920,
35.0000

67.6260, -4.0380,
18.1220

28.1320, -7.6180,
38.9580

75.2900, -3.2120,
14.1640

24.3000, -8.0310,
40.9370

83.2530, -1.7900,
10.4180

90.9170, -0.9640,
6.4600

■ 99.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

■ 106.8320, 0.4130,
-1.9790

■ 114.4960, 1.2390,
-5.9370

■ 122.7470, 1.7900,
-10.4180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.9760, -52.1780, 9.5020



51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610



44.5970, 30.4370, 37.6130

Triad

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



51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610



47.9980, 37.8720, -3.5360



45.1090, -37.4560, -15.0240

Complementary

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



51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610



87.2890, 5.4150, -26.5610

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.



39.9450, -25.6710, -24.8630



51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610



47.2570, 17.6090, -16.2710

Square

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



51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610



43.4380, 51.8530, 12.9170



40.0040, -6.9640, -27.9880



48.1700, -47.4530, -4.5490

Rectangle

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



51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610



37.7360, 46.1630, 38.9550



40.0040, -6.9640, -27.9880



43.1540, -33.3290, -18.2330

Sweetspot

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



51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610



114.3670, -2.1110, 10.7290



67.1180, -32.5070, -0.0830



56.0310, -1.2850, 6.7710



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610



54.5280, -8.6730, 41.5590



61.5780, 14.2530, 33.5570



47.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



26.8640, -9.4990, 45.5170



56.8900, -19.2740, 96.0380

Inverse Universe

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



60.5930, 27.0920, 26.6440



68.5770, 42.3570, 41.8530



77.4220, -14.2530, -33.5570



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



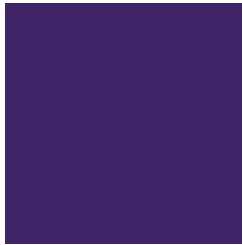
42.1370, 46.7120, 45.5280



88.7740, 98.0080, 96.0880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

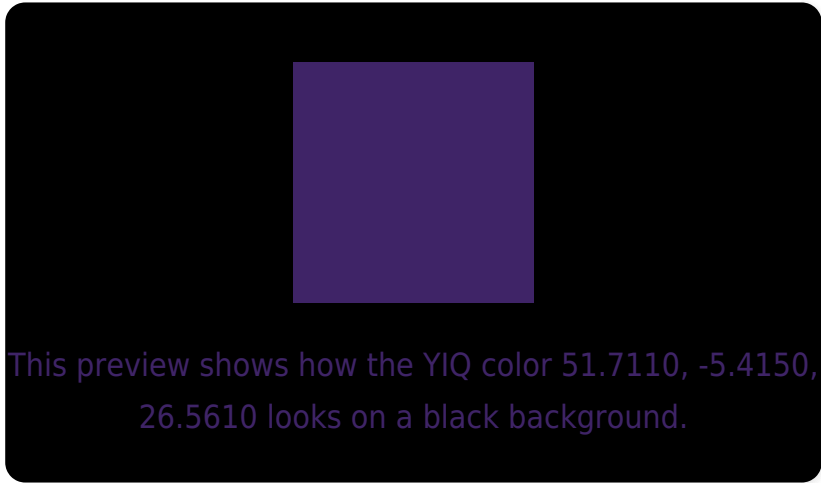
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

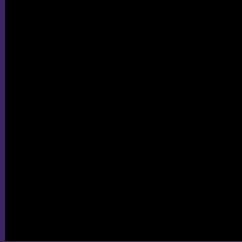
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.7110, -5.4150,

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

51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610

Protanopia

41.3200, -47.4550, 6.5050

Deuteranopia

41.5990, -44.1070, 0.8930



Tritanopia

52.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610

Protanomaly

45.1480, -32.0510, 13.6850

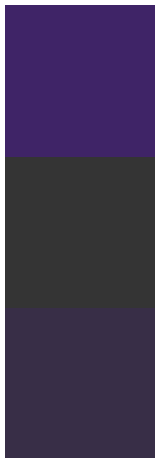
Deuteranomaly

45.4100, -30.0330, 10.1510

Tritanomaly

52.2530, -1.7900, 10.4180

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610 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(63, 36, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 36, 103)  
}
```

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(63, 36, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 36, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610 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(63, 36, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 36, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 36, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 36, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 36, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 36,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.7110, -5.4150, 26.5610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 36, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 36,  
103) }
```

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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