

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(51.7850, -18.5680,
-4.9040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F3C40
RGB	31, 60, 64
RGB Percent	12%, 24%, 25%
CMY	0.8785, 0.7647, 0.7491
CMYK	0.52, 0.06, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	187°, 35%, 19%
HSV	187°, 52%, 25%
XYZ	3.1059, 3.8940, 5.4355
YIQ	51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

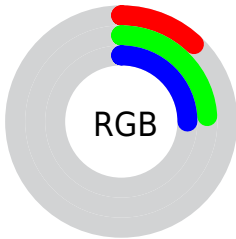
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 46, 64
Decimal	2047040
CIE Lab	23.32, -9.62, -5.85
CIE LCh	23, 11.261, 211.313
Yxy	3.8940, 0.2498, 0.3131
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280237120 (0xFF1F3C40)
YUV	51.7850, 6.0220, -18.2284
Hunter-Lab	19.7332, -6.4379, -2.5181

Details

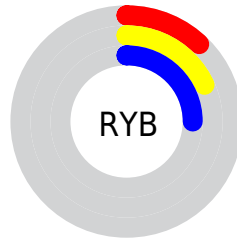
The YIQ color **51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **43.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.8990, -18.8890, -4.5930**, and **13.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.1660, -15.2670, -4.1550**.

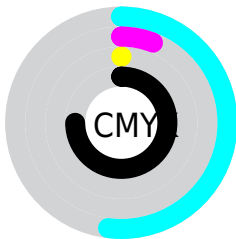
Distribution



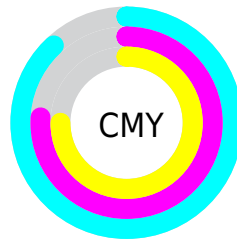
- Red (12%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 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 51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.7850, -18.5680,
-4.9040

■ 51.7850, -18.5680,
-4.9040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.1870, -19.7600,
-5.3280

■ 98.8990, -18.8890,
-4.5930

■ 13.0740, -12.0120,
-2.5720

■ 124.1870,
-19.7600, -5.3280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.1870,
-19.7600, -5.3280

■ 176.8880,
-20.3560, -5.5400

■ 204.0020,
-20.6770, -5.2290

■ 232.7030,

-21.2730, -5.4410

249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

51.7850, -18.5680,
-4.9040

51.7850, -18.5680,
-4.9040

49.4040, -21.8690,
-5.6530

54.1660, -15.2670,
-4.1550

46.7240, -25.7660,
-6.6140

56.8460, -11.3700,
-3.1940

44.9300, -29.3420,
-7.8860

58.6400, -7.7940,
-1.9220

42.2500, -33.2390,
-8.8470

61.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

40.1680, -35.9440,
-9.3840

63.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 66.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 68.1750, 6.8770,
2.0210

■ 70.5560, 10.1780,
2.7700

■ 73.2360, 14.0750,
3.7310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.7700, -14.2120, -6.7560



51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



53.0780, -17.8350, -1.6670

Triad

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



51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



57.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350



54.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

Complementary

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



51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



43.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040

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.



55.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830



51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



56.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420

Square

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



51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



56.1340, -3.0730, 6.1350



56.2360, 14.0750, 3.7310



54.2680, 1.8810, -6.5590

Rectangle

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



51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



54.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



56.2360, 14.0750, 3.7310



55.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450

Sweetspot

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



51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



79.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



50.8270, -10.3590, -16.0150



40.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



64.9300, -29.3420, -7.8860



42.3930, -14.1680, 3.4640



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



60.9530, -54.5120, -14.2880



141.1750, -126.0790, -33.3670

Inverse Universe

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



44.1730, 10.3590, 16.0150



52.7920, 16.2260, 25.3300



52.6070, 14.1680, -3.4640



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



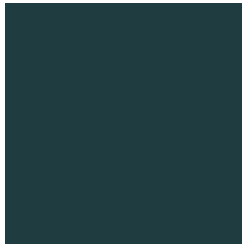
38.6930, 30.5270, 46.9990



89.4340, 70.2670, 108.7550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

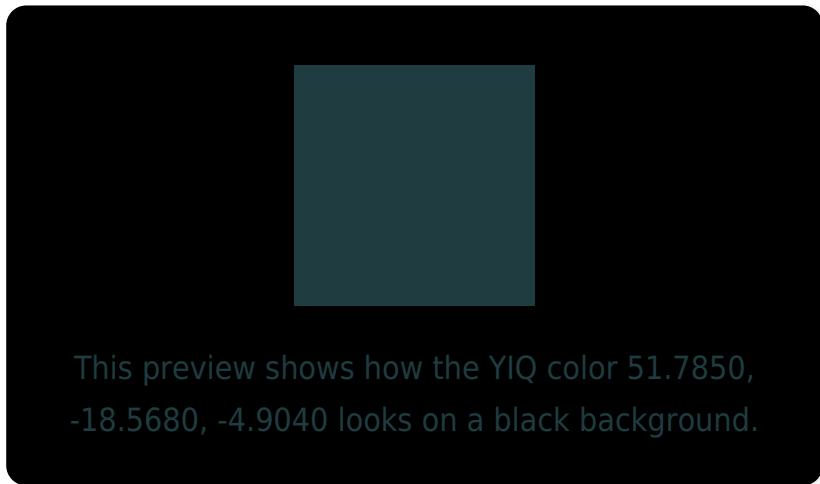
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

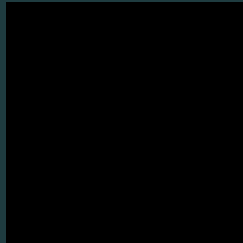
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

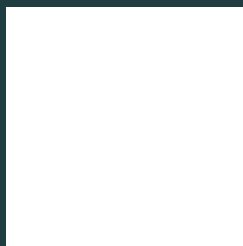
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.7850, -18.5680,

-4.9040.

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

51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Protanopia

55.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Deuteranopia

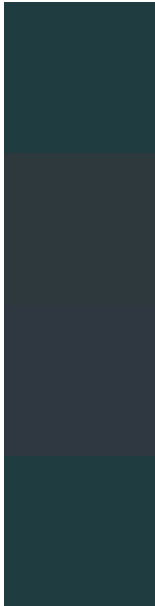
55.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450



Tritanopia

51.8990, -18.8890, -4.5930

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Protanomaly

54.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770

Deuteranomaly

54.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

Tritanomaly

51.8990, -18.8890, -4.5930

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 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(31, 60, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 60, 64)  
}
```

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(31, 60, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 60, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 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(31, 60, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 60, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 60, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 60, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 60, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 60, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 60, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 60,  
64) }
```

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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