

# Converting Colors

YIQ(51.9040, -35.6210,  
-20.7490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(51.9040, -35.6210,  
-20.7490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	054B38
RGB	5, 75, 56
RGB Percent	2%, 29%, 22%
CMY	0.9806, 0.7058, 0.7805
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 0.25, 0.71
HSL	164°, 88%, 16%
HSV	164°, 93%, 29%
XYZ	3.2931, 5.3533, 4.5970
YIQ	51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

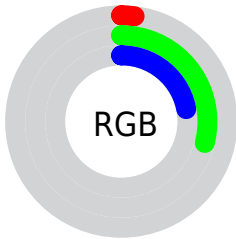
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	5, 45, 75
Decimal	346936
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.72, -25.44, 5.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 26.079, 167.295
Yxy	5.3533, 0.2487, 0.4042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278537016 (0xFF054B38)
YUV	51.9040, 2.0193, -41.1348
Hunter-Lab	23.1372, -15.0844, 4.4162

# Details

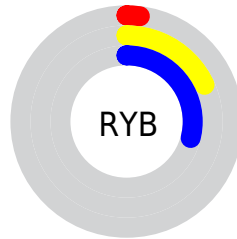
The YIQ color **51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **28.0960, 35.6210, 20.7490**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.3670, -29.6150, -19.4630**, and **20.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.2250, -32.0910, -18.6430**.

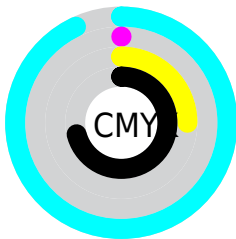
# Distribution



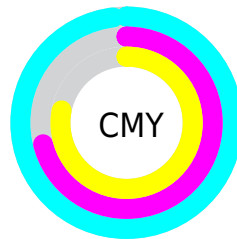
- Red (2%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490 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 51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.9040, -35.6210,  
-20.7490

■ 51.9040, -35.6210,  
-20.7490

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 34.5140, -25.5350,  
-16.3110

■ 103.3670,  
-29.6150, -19.4630

■ 20.2660, -12.9730,  
-12.6930

■ 129.8400,  
-29.5690, -20.2970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 155.8400,  
-29.5690, -20.2970


■ 183.4270,  
-29.8440, -20.8200


■ 211.0140,  
-30.1190, -21.3430


■ 235.4920,


-28.4690, -18.2050


 246.0300,  
-17.8800, -6.3600


 51.9040, -35.6210,  
-20.7490


 51.9040, -35.6210,  
-20.7490


 50.2950, -38.2800,  
-22.1200

 54.2250, -32.0910,  
-18.6430

 56.8450, -27.9650,  
-16.3250

 59.1660, -24.4350,  
-14.2190

 61.7860, -20.3090,  
-11.9010

 64.1070, -16.7790,  
-9.7950

■ 66.7270, -12.6530,  
-7.4770

■ 69.0480, -9.1230,  
-5.3710

■ 71.6680, -4.9970,  
-3.0530

■ 73.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.9260, -6.3240, -17.5560



51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490



53.3900, -45.6170, -15.8010

# Triad

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



51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490



64.6840, -19.1210, 10.6310



65.2180, 31.6810, 4.0410

# Complementary

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



51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490



28.0960, 35.6210, 20.7490

# 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.



65.8300, 30.2580, 13.3140



51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490



67.9920, 3.6190, 17.0190

# Square

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



51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490



52.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660



67.2020, 20.5830, 17.9510



63.8870, 24.9430, -6.0090



# Rectangle

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



51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490



54.1710, -49.1940, -11.5460



67.2020, 20.5830, 17.9510



65.5110, 32.4140, 7.2780

# Sweetspot

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



51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490



88.1290, -13.8450, -7.9010



52.0700, -7.3300, -32.3700



42.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490



65.0330, -49.4660, -28.6500



45.2650, -37.5950, -6.9950



36.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



68.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320



154.0480, -116.8570, -68.3530



# Inverse Universe

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



28.0960, 35.6210, 20.7490



31.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



34.7350, 37.5950, 6.9950



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.6900, 51.8040, 30.3320

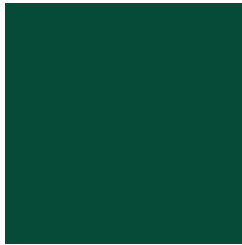


75.8380, 117.1780, 68.0420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

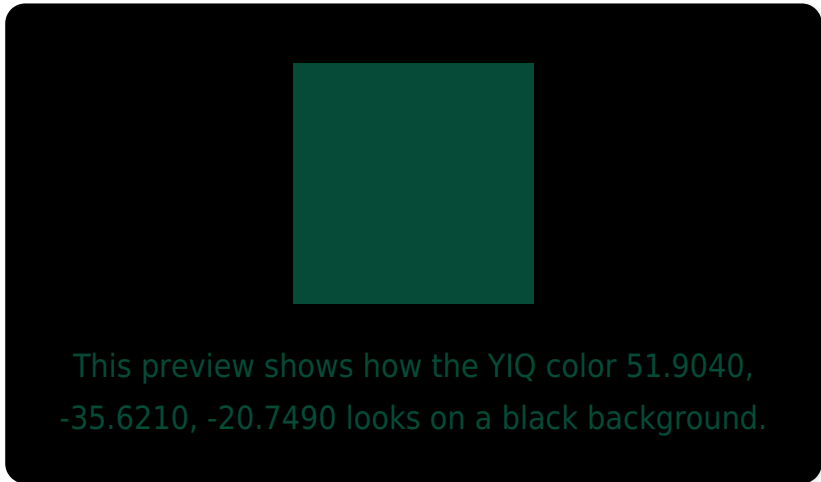
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.9040, -35.6210,



# 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

51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490

### Protanopia

64.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940

### Deuteranopia

65.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880



## Tritanopia

58.3320, -30.5340, -8.3100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490

## Protanomaly

60.2990, -8.5720, -9.8520

## Deuteranomaly

60.5920, -7.8390, -6.6150

## Tritanomaly

55.9140, -32.4130, -12.8050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490

## Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

51.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490 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(5, 75, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 75, 56)  
}
```

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(5, 75, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 75, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490 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(5, 75, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 75, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 75, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 75, 56); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 75, 56); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 75, 56) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 75, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 75,  
56) }
```

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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