

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830)
contains.

YIQ(51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(51.9290, -2.3790,
-28.4830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	204706
RGB	32, 71, 6
RGB Percent	13%, 28%, 2%
CMY	0.8746, 0.7215, 0.9764
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.92, 0.72
HSL	96°, 84%, 15%
HSV	96°, 92%, 28%
XYZ	2.8818, 4.8282, 0.9527
YIQ	51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

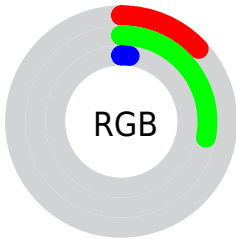
Format	Color
RYB	6, 71, 45
Decimal	2115334
CIELab	26.24, -26.16, 31.61
CIELCh	26, 41.032, 129.602
Yxy	4.8282, 0.3327, 0.5574
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280305414 (0xFF204706)
YUV	51.9290, -22.6430, -17.4777
Hunter-Lab	21.9733, -15.0428, 12.8108

Details

The YIQ color **51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **25.0710, 2.3790, 28.4830**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.8150, -2.0580, -28.7940**, and **17.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.0490, -2.8370, -31.1970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.9230, -2.2420, -25.4580**.

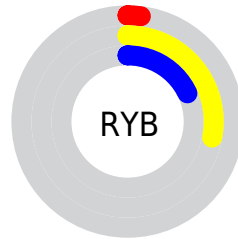
Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (28%)

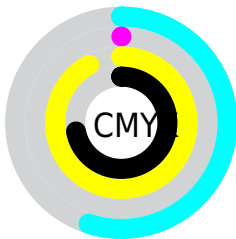
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (18%)

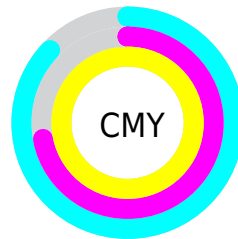


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830 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 51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.9290, -2.3790,
-28.4830

■ 51.9290, -2.3790,
-28.4830

■ 253.0620, 5.4570,
-5.2870

■ 30.5680, -8.4320,
-23.4080

■ 100.8150, -2.0580,
-28.7940

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 126.5870, -1.4160,
-29.4160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.0600, -1.3700,
-30.2500

■ 179.8320, -0.7280,
-30.8720

■ 207.4190, -1.0030,
-31.3950

■ 234.7180, -0.4070,

-31.1830

■ 246.5810, 7.8890,
-16.3270

■ 51.9290, -2.3790,
-28.4830

■ 51.9290, -2.3790,
-28.4830

■ 50.0490, -2.8370,
-31.1970

■ 53.9230, -2.2420,
-25.4580

■ 55.9170, -2.1050,
-22.4330

■ 58.2100, -1.3720,
-19.1960

■ 60.2040, -1.2350,
-16.1710

■ 62.3120, -1.4190,
-12.8350

■ 64.6050, -0.6860,
-9.5980

■ 66.5990, -0.5490,
-6.5730

■ 68.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 70.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.6010, 22.3320, -19.2680



51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



48.4710, -33.1440, -27.0960

Triad

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



51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



55.4710, -58.3660, 0.4980



56.8740, 45.2940, 27.1660

Complementary

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



51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



25.0710, 2.3790, 28.4830

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.



60.7550, 26.8160, 31.6480



51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



51.1170, -57.1290, 5.6150

Square

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



51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



55.5390, -53.0460, -7.8140



63.8420, -4.4060, 24.7940



58.2310, 48.0020, 11.1220

Rectangle

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



51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



51.5660, -40.4810, -20.7770



63.8420, -4.4060, 24.7940



57.5300, 40.5710, 30.1630

Sweetspot

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



51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



84.6650, -0.9150, -10.9550



48.3280, 28.0150, -6.6170



41.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830



65.0670, -3.2480, -40.2720



44.9530, -20.1220, -31.8180



34.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



70.0730, -3.3850, -43.2970



160.4580, -8.1890, -99.4290

Inverse Universe

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



25.0710, 2.3790, 28.4830



26.9330, 3.2480, 40.2720



32.1610, 19.8010, 32.1290



33.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



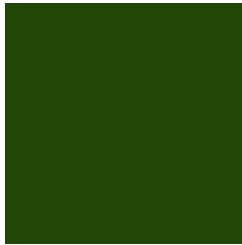
29.2260, 3.9810, 43.5090



66.5420, 8.1890, 99.4290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

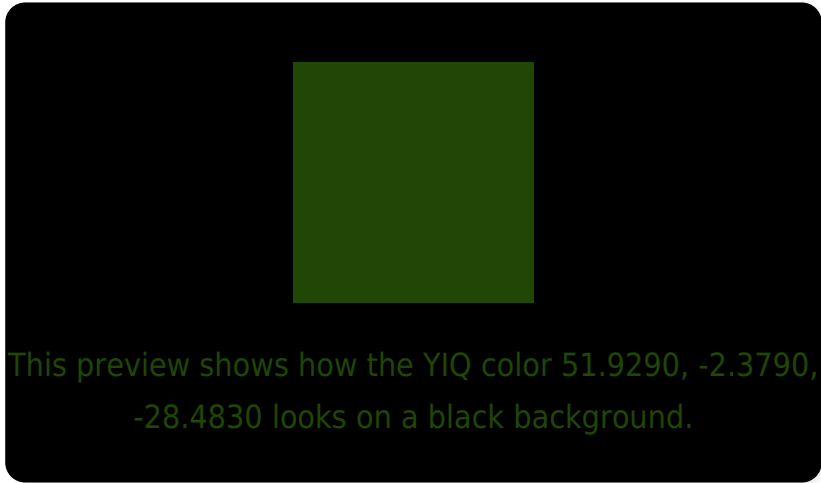
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

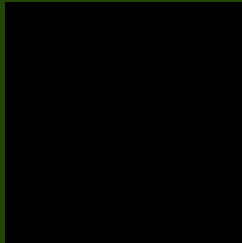
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.9290, -2.3790,

-28.4830.

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

51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830

Protanopia

57.3240, 24.6700, -17.5860

Deuteranopia

59.7790, 25.1270, -9.3450



Tritanopia

59.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830

Protanomaly

55.1270, 14.8590, -21.5010

Deuteranomaly

56.5880, 15.1790, -16.2850

Tritanomaly

56.6360, -11.1390, -12.8910

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830 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(32, 71, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 71, 6)  
}
```

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(32, 71, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 71, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830 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(32, 71, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 71, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 71, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 71, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 71, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 71, 6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 71, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 71,  
6) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor