

# Converting Colors

YIQ(20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(20.7830, -13.9450,  
37.9830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F0065
RGB	31, 0, 101
RGB Percent	12%, 0%, 40%
CMY	0.8783, 1.0000, 0.6041
CMYK	0.69, 1.00, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	258°, 100%, 20%
HSV	258°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	2.9134, 1.2308, 12.3872
YIQ	20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

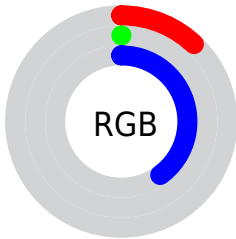
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 0, 101
Decimal	2031717
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	10.78, 41.04, -50.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	11, 65.253, 308.970
Yxy	1.2308, 0.1762, 0.0745
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280221797 (0xFF1F0065)
YUV	20.7830, 39.5470, 8.9603
Hunter-Lab	11.0940, 27.4618, -58.4355

# Details

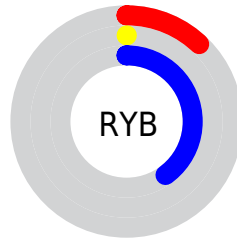
The YIQ color **20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **80.2170, 13.9450, -37.9830**, and the grayscale version is **20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.5170, -10.1400, 40.6120**, and **8.3900, -18.1130, 14.3910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.7460, -12.5230, 34.2370**.

# Distribution



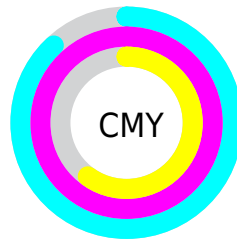
- Red (12%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830 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 20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 20.7830, -13.9450,  
37.9830

■ 20.7830, -13.9450,  
37.9830

■ 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

■ 8.9630, -23.8000,  
23.8480

■ 72.5170, -10.1400,  
40.6120

■ 8.3900, -18.1130,  
14.3910

■ 97.7560, -9.3150,  
42.1810

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 123.9950, -8.4900,  
43.7500

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 150.3480, -7.9860,  
45.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 176.6210, -4.5010,  
43.0430

■ 201.1410, 5.3580,

35.0700

■ 225.6500, 13.7500,  
26.1500

■ 20.7830, -13.9450,  
37.9830

■ 28.7460, -12.5230,  
34.2370

■ 36.7090, -11.1010,  
30.4910

■ 44.6720, -9.6790,  
26.7450

■ 52.6350, -8.2570,  
22.9990

■ 60.5980, -6.8350,  
19.2530

■ 69.1480, -5.6880,  
14.9840

■ 77.1110, -4.2660,  
11.2380

■ 85.0740, -2.8440,  
7.4920

■ 93.0370, -1.4220,  
3.7460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.8660, -48.5120, 20.1600



20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830



32.7820, 31.3540, 37.5140

# Triad

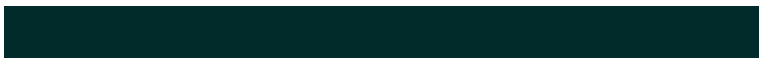
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830



24.6960, 33.3310, 7.1790



30.0290, -25.3070, -9.4270

# Complementary

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



20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830



80.2170, 13.9450, -37.9830

# 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.



24.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660



20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830



26.2590, 6.1000, -11.4360

# Square

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



20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830



25.7140, 51.2560, 18.2320



24.0670, -11.2750, -21.4430



36.8060, -40.2560, 2.6880



# Rectangle

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



20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830



32.7650, 47.2190, 30.8270



24.0670, -11.2750, -21.4430



27.6180, -19.8960, -13.8800

# Sweetspot

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



20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830



99.0340, -5.3670, 14.6730



53.1910, -51.9460, -5.7220



47.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830



26.7800, -17.8900, 48.9100



35.7330, 15.8550, 48.5830



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



23.5750, -16.0550, 43.1850



49.7140, -33.5780, 90.9500



# Inverse Universe

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



38.1790, 37.7260, 43.1820



49.1300, 48.5900, 55.5500



65.2670, -15.8550, -48.5830



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



43.3910, 43.1810, 48.9490

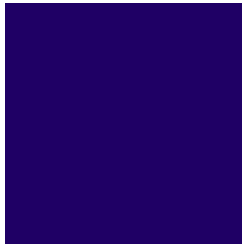


91.5100, 90.3040, 103.5520



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

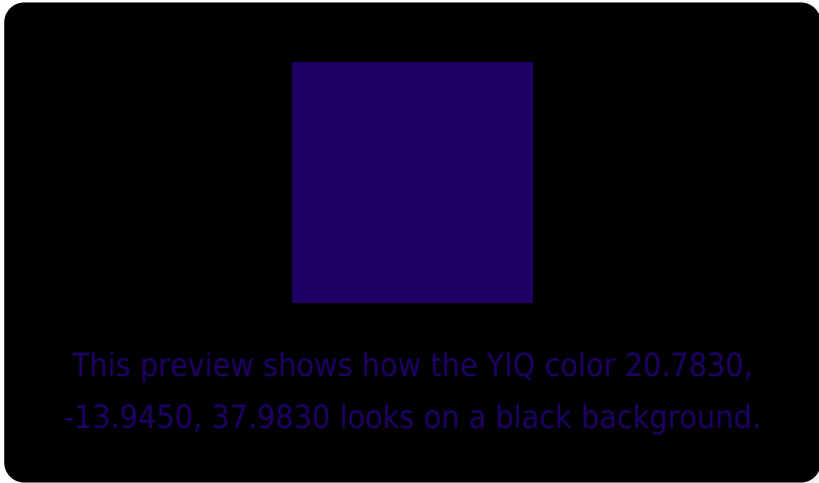
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

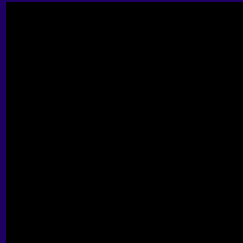
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.7830, -13.9450,



# 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

20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830

### Protanopia

26.5360, -30.6280, 4.4120

### Deuteranopia

27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670



## Tritanopia

26.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830

## Protanomaly

24.1490, -24.6240, 16.7520

## Deuteranomaly

24.6390, -23.2480, 13.8400

## Tritanomaly

24.4450, -19.9460, 9.0620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830

## Achromatopsia

21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

20.8060, -4.7250, 14.0510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830 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, 0, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 0, 101)  
}
```

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, 0, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 0, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830 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, 0, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 0, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 0, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 0, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 0, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 0, 101)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 20.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 0, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 0,  
101) }
```

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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