

# Converting Colors

YIQ(29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(29.0980, -79.0580,  
78.1740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0200FA
RGB	2, 0, 250
RGB Percent	1%, 0%, 98%
CMY	0.9917, 1.0000, 0.0201
CMYK	0.99, 1.00, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	240°, 100%, 49%
HSV	241°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	17.2606, 6.9072, 90.7596
YIQ	29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

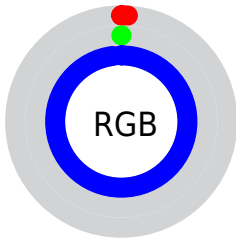
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 0, 250
Decimal	131322
CIE Lab	31.59, 78.00, -106.16
CIE LCh	32, 131.735, 306.304
Yxy	6.9072, 0.1502, 0.0601
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278321402 (0xFF0200FA)
YUV	29.0980, 108.9047, -23.7649
Hunter-Lab	26.2815, 71.2385, -186.3528

# Details

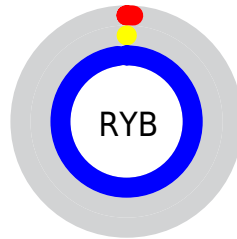
The YIQ color **29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0000FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated blue. A complement of this color would be **220.9020, 79.0580, -78.1740**, and the grayscale version is **28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.6270, -29.8600, 67.6120**, and **21.7740, -61.3110, 59.4010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.2480, -71.0330, 70.3990**.

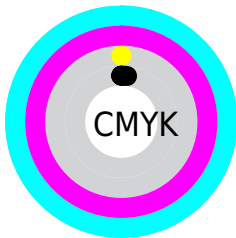
# Distribution



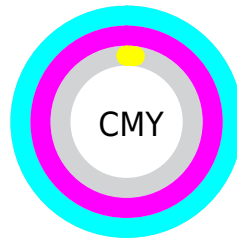
- Red (1%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740 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 29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.0980, -79.0580,  
78.1740

■ 29.0980, -79.0580,  
78.1740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.0800, -70.6200,  
68.4200

■ 106.6270,  
-29.8600, 67.6120

■ 21.7740, -61.3110,  
59.4010

■ 133.2400,  
-15.8290, 61.1230

■ 18.5820, -52.3230,  
50.6930

■ 159.8420, -3.2650,  
53.6870

■ 15.5040, -43.6560,  
42.2960

■ 185.5580, 8.9780,  
46.5620

■ 22.9920, -39.9390,  
24.4850

■ 212.1490, 20.0750,  
38.1790


■ 16.0330, -29.9890,  
20.3710


■ 228.5850, 12.3750,


■ 10.2480, -20.5890,


23.5350


15.2110


 246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450


 5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610


 2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

 29.0980, -79.0580,  
78.1740

 51.2480, -71.0330,  
70.3990

 73.3980, -63.0080,  
62.6240

 95.2490, -55.5790,  
54.6370

 117.3990,  
-47.5540, 46.8620

■ 139.5490,  
-39.5290, 39.0870

■ 161.6990,  
-31.5040, 31.3120

■ 183.8490,  
-23.4790, 23.5370

■ 205.7000,  
-16.0500, 15.5500

■ 227.8500, -8.0250,  
7.7750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.0740, -107.1550, 31.1890



29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740



78.1540, 67.5190, 92.4710

# Triad

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



29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740



51.6170, 88.4380, 27.2060



70.7040, -58.5450, -23.8010

# Complementary

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



29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740



220.9020, 79.0580, -78.1740

# 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.



58.1130, -27.2250, -51.7770



29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740



67.9010, 21.1870, -26.0530

# Square

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



29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740



62.4910, 124.5640, 44.3080



55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



85.6090, -93.6250, 6.2390



# Rectangle

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



29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740



79.0730, 106.6310, 77.4710



55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



66.0130, -46.7140, -34.4740

# Sweetspot

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



29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740



187.6640, -24.3960, 23.6360



175.2500, -149.0000, -53.0000



87.2440, -14.7660, 14.3060



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740



29.6680, -80.6630, 79.7290



65.8750, -5.7500, 104.2500



113.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



22.1440, -59.4770, 59.2030



7.2530, -18.9850, 19.1830



# Inverse Universe

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



103.0220, 69.3920, 130.1280



105.0870, 70.7670, 132.7430



184.1250, 5.7500, -104.2500



117.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



77.8290, 52.6170, 98.2250

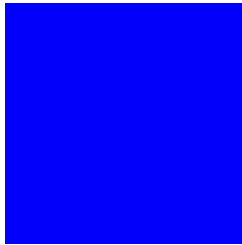


25.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

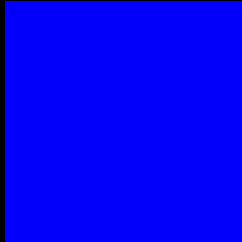
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740 looks on a 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 29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.0980, -79.0580,



# 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

29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740

### Protanopia

60.2930, -69.1880, 9.4040

### Deuteranopia

60.4920, -62.8590, -0.6750



## Tritanopia

59.3400, -51.3480, -16.5640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740

## Protanomaly

48.7330, -72.4020, 34.6220

## Deuteranomaly

49.3710, -68.6870, 27.8650

## Tritanomaly

48.1680, -61.1660, 18.2100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740

## Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

28.6730, -28.6150, 28.5130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740 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(2, 0, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 0, 250)  
}
```

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(2, 0, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 0, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740 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(2, 0, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 0, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 0, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 0, 250); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 0, 250); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 0, 250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 29.0980, -79.0580, 78.1740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 0, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 0,  
250) }
```

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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