

Converting Colors

YIQ(29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(29.3950, -50.8990,
35.8930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	031493
RGB	3, 20, 147
RGB Percent	1%, 8%, 58%
CMY	0.9881, 0.9216, 0.4238
CMYK	0.98, 0.86, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	233°, 96%, 29%
HSV	233°, 98%, 58%
XYZ	5.5484, 2.6242, 27.7863
YIQ	29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

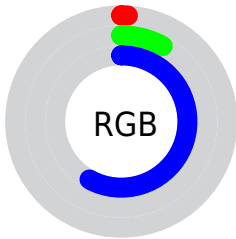
Format	Color
R_{YB}	3, 18, 147
Decimal	201875
CIE _{Lab}	18.47, 45.38, -67.43
CIE _{LCh}	18, 81.274, 303.941
Yxy	2.6242, 0.1543, 0.0730
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278391955 (0xFF031493)
YUV	29.3950, 57.9793, -23.1484
Hunter-Lab	16.1993, 32.7891, -90.3594

Details

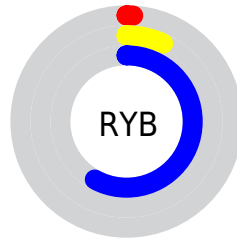
The YIQ color **29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **120.6050, 50.8990, -35.8930**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.6690, -30.8190, 46.4370**, and **10.8300, -30.4950, 29.5450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.7370, -51.8620, 36.8260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.5110, -45.5340, 32.2740**.

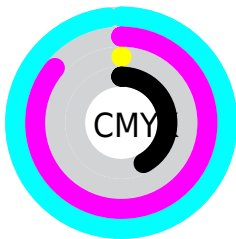
Distribution



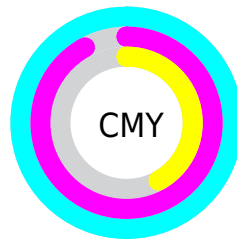
- Red (1%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930 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 29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.3950, -50.8990,
35.8930

■ 29.3950, -50.8990,
35.8930

■ 254.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 13.6800, -38.5200,
37.3200

■ 88.6690, -30.8190,
46.4370

■ 10.8300, -30.4950,
29.5450

■ 115.0330,
-28.8480, 49.2640

■ 12.6760, -24.6700,
17.5860

■ 142.0010,
-25.8220, 49.4900

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,
12.5250

■ 165.9340,
-15.6880, 42.0400

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520


■ 190.1660, -4.9580,
34.8020


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 215.5720, 5.2220,


26.5180


 237.3900, 8.2500,
15.6900


 29.3950, -50.8990,
35.8930


 29.3950, -50.8990,
35.8930


 26.7370, -51.8620,
36.8260

 41.5110, -45.5340,
32.2740

 53.3280, -40.7650,
28.4430

 65.4440, -35.4000,
24.8240

 77.5600, -30.0350,
21.2050

 89.3770, -25.2660,
17.3740

■ 101.4930,
-19.9010, 13.7550

■ 113.6090,
-14.5360, 10.1360

■ 125.7250, -9.1710,
6.5170

■ 137.5420, -4.4020,
2.6860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.5510, -69.3740, 23.7940



29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930



45.2580, 36.4860, 54.6460

Triad

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



29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930



34.2750, 53.8700, 14.9100



43.4960, -34.2920, -17.3000

Complementary

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



29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930



120.6050, 50.8990, -35.8930

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.



36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930



41.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580

Square

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



29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930



37.6740, 75.0960, 26.7120



33.4590, -15.6750, -29.8110



50.8090, -53.5060, 0.5260

Rectangle

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



29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930



46.6070, 60.0080, 46.8560



33.4590, -15.6750, -29.8110



40.5150, -27.2760, -23.3080

Sweetspot

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



29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930



145.7920, -19.3050, 13.9670



101.7780, -79.7250, -36.4370



69.2240, -12.0140, 8.4820



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930



35.2750, -67.6360, 47.3720



35.2630, -14.6360, 56.0200



67.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



25.1240, -48.6980, 34.5500



1.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

Inverse Universe

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



47.9940, 80.3670, 35.8150



59.7310, 106.4530, 47.6450



114.7370, 14.6360, -56.0200



69.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



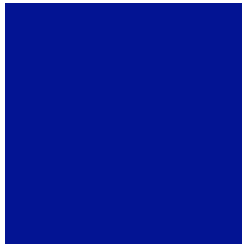
43.0860, 77.1120, 34.2320



3.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

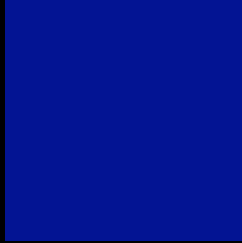
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

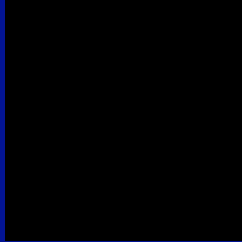
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.3950, -50.8990,

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

29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930

Protanopia

37.2450, -42.8700, 6.0100

Deuteranopia

37.2960, -38.8800, -0.2240



Tritanopia

36.6800, -31.6340, -10.4020

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930

Protanomaly

34.4270, -45.8980, 16.8380

Deuteranomaly

34.4610, -43.2380, 12.6820

Tritanomaly

33.8110, -38.6520, 6.6600

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930

Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

29.4500, -18.3420, 13.0340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930 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(3, 20, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 20, 147)  
}
```

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(3, 20, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 20, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930 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(3, 20, 147) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 20, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 20, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 20, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 20, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 20, 147)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 29.3950, -50.8990, 35.8930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 20, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 20,  
147) }
```

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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