

Converting Colors

YIQ(29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(29.5240, -55.5760,
38.0560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00149C
RGB	0, 20, 156
RGB Percent	0%, 8%, 61%
CMY	0.9999, 0.9216, 0.3886
CMYK	1.00, 0.87, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	232°, 100%, 31%
HSV	232°, 100%, 61%
XYZ	6.2441, 2.8982, 31.6459
YIQ	29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

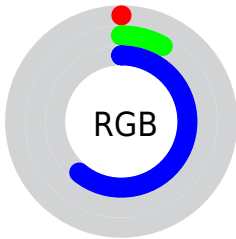
Format	Color
RYB	0, 18, 156
Decimal	5276
CIELab	19.63, 48.17, -71.05
CIELCh	20, 85.835, 304.136
Yxy	2.8982, 0.1531, 0.0711
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278195356 (0xFF00149C)
YUV	29.5240, 62.3527, -25.8925
Hunter-Lab	17.0240, 35.6790, -98.2973

Details

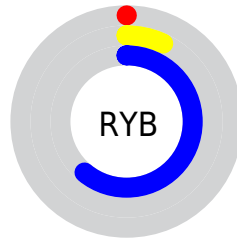
The YIQ color **29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **126.4760, 55.5760, -38.0560**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.9940, -33.1120, 49.4480**, and **11.7420, -33.0630, 32.0330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.5260, -49.8900, 34.1260**.

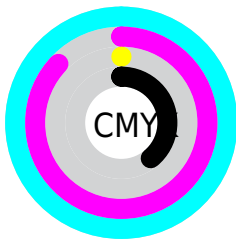
Distribution



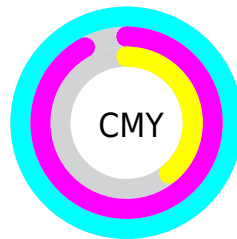
- Red (0%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560 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 29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.5240, -55.5760,
38.0560

■ 29.5240, -55.5760,
38.0560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 14.7060, -41.4090,
40.1190

■ 90.9940, -33.1120,
49.4480

■ 11.7420, -33.0630,
32.0330

■ 117.6570,
-30.5450, 52.4870

■ 13.0010, -26.9630,
20.5970

■ 143.4850,
-24.3090, 49.6030

■ 9.0910, -18.7090,
14.1790

■ 167.7170,
-13.5790, 42.3650

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 192.5360, -3.1240,
34.6040

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 217.3550, 7.3310,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

26.8430

0.0000

■ 238.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440

■ 29.5240, -55.5760,
38.0560

■ 42.5260, -49.8900,
34.1260

■ 54.6420, -44.5250,
30.5070

■ 67.6440, -38.8390,
26.5770

■ 79.7600, -33.4740,
22.9580

■ 92.7620, -27.7880,
19.0280

■ 105.7640,
-22.1020, 15.0980

■ 117.8800,
-16.7370, 11.4790

■ 130.8820,
-11.0510, 7.5490

■ 142.9980, -5.6860,
3.9300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.4520, -73.4090, 25.3350



29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560



48.0350, 38.7320, 57.9960

Triad

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



29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560



35.7700, 56.8500, 15.9700



45.5990, -36.0800, -17.9360

Complementary

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



29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560



126.4760, 55.5760, -38.0560

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.



38.1550, -17.8750, -33.9950



29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560



44.3110, 17.5170, -14.6030

Square

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



29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560



39.7670, 79.2680, 28.1960



35.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



53.4820, -56.8990, 1.4450

Rectangle

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



29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560



49.3410, 63.8130, 49.4850



35.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



42.5040, -28.7430, -24.2550

Sweetspot

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



29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560



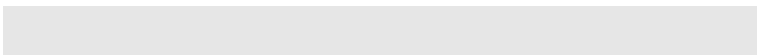
152.5360, -21.4600, 14.4760



106.9620, -86.2350, -39.6030



72.1530, -13.2520, 8.8920



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560



38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130



34.8270, -16.1040, 60.6000



72.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



26.8680, -50.8530, 35.0590



2.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

Inverse Universe

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



48.9240, 86.5560, 39.2920



63.0630, 111.4500, 50.6980



121.1730, 16.1040, -60.6000



73.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



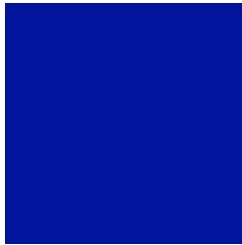
44.8090, 79.4500, 35.9140



4.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

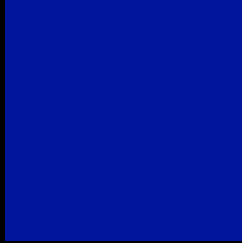
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

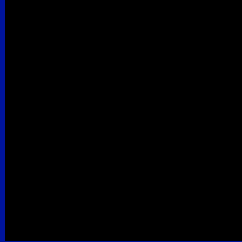
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.5240, -55.5760,

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

29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560

Protanopia

39.5760, -45.3000, 5.9960

Deuteranopia

39.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380



Tritanopia

38.7830, -33.4220, -11.0380

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560

Protanomaly

35.9860, -48.9700, 17.4460

Deuteranomaly

36.1340, -46.6310, 13.6010

Tritanomaly

35.2560, -41.4030, 6.9570

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560

Achromatopsia

30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

29.6070, -20.2220, 14.0660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560 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(0, 20, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 20, 156)  
}
```

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(0, 20, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 20, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560 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(0, 20, 156) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 20, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 20, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 20, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 20, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 20, 156)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 29.5240, -55.5760, 38.0560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 20, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 20,  
156) }
```

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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