

# Converting Colors

YIQ(29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(29.6340, -48.9330,  
66.3550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1800C5
RGB	24, 0, 197
RGB Percent	9%, 0%, 77%
CMY	0.9056, 1.0000, 0.2278
CMYK	0.88, 1.00, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	247°, 100%, 39%
HSV	247°, 100%, 77%
XYZ	10.4457, 4.2219, 53.0346
YIQ	29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

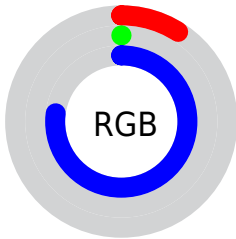
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 0, 197
Decimal	1573061
CIE Lab	24.39, 65.40, -87.72
CIE LCh	24, 109.413, 306.705
Yxy	4.2219, 0.1543, 0.0624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279763141 (0xFF1800C5)
YUV	29.6340, 82.5114, -4.9410
Hunter-Lab	20.5473, 54.7868, -138.6501

# Details

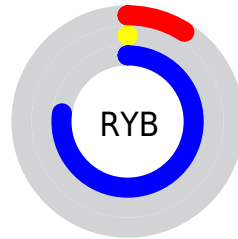
The YIQ color **29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **167.3660, 48.9330, -66.3550**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.9410, -33.6200, 69.6760**, and **16.0740, -45.2610, 43.8510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.4570, -44.3010, 59.4990**.

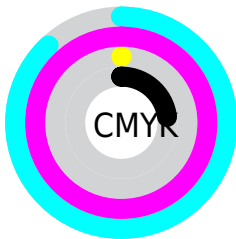
# Distribution



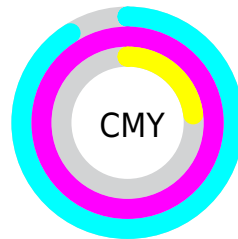
- Red (9%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550 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 29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.6340, -48.9330,  
66.3550

■ 29.6340, -48.9330,  
66.3550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 19.2660, -54.2490,  
52.5590

■ 98.9410, -33.6200,  
69.6760

■ 16.0740, -45.2610,  
43.8510

■ 124.3580,  
-21.9730, 62.3390

■ 13.1100, -36.9150,  
35.7650

■ 149.1880,  
-10.0510, 55.5250

■ 17.7770, -32.1440,  
20.8800

■ 174.3060, 1.0000,  
47.9760

■ 11.4050, -22.4690,  
16.2430

■ 200.3100, 12.3720,  
40.1160


■ 6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820


■ 222.1280, 15.4000,


■ 2.7530, -6.3740,


29.2880


5.3860


 239.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 29.6340, -48.9330,  
66.3550

 46.4570, -44.3010,  
59.4990

 62.9920, -38.7980,  
53.3780

 79.8150, -34.1660,  
46.5220

 96.6380, -29.5340,  
39.6660

 112.8740,  
-24.6270, 33.3330

■ 129.9960,  
-19.3990, 26.6890

■ 146.8190,  
-14.7670, 19.8330

■ 163.6420,  
-10.1350, 12.9770

■ 180.1770, -4.6320,  
6.8560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.1250, -93.9970, 35.0190



29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550



61.9050, 54.3180, 72.8940

# Triad

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



29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550



42.9240, 68.2200, 19.1640



56.2110, -46.6710, -18.7270

# Complementary

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



29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550



167.3660, 48.9330, -66.3550

# 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.



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550



52.8390, 15.7300, -20.7660

# Square

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



29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550



49.3350, 98.3400, 34.9800



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



67.4340, -74.1390, 5.5170



# Rectangle

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



29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550



62.6260, 85.3600, 60.9760



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



52.3180, -37.0870, -27.2230

# Sweetspot

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



29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550



190.3550, -19.0320, 25.5440



124.5960, -111.0870, -29.7350



88.7390, -11.7860, 15.3660



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.



29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550



38.3390, -63.3790, 85.8770



58.6370, 8.8790, 86.9190



91.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



24.5620, -40.4030, 54.9330



5.3000, -9.1720, 12.0440



# Inverse Universe

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



78.6250, 61.8790, 95.5670



101.7810, 80.0760, 123.7240



138.0640, -9.4750, -87.1310



93.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



65.0390, 51.2450, 79.0290

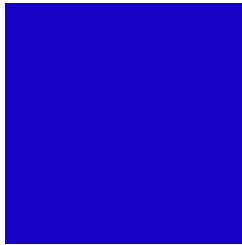


14.2980, 11.5050, 17.2730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

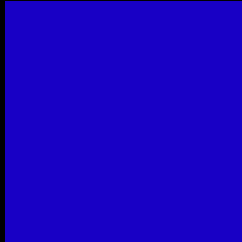
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

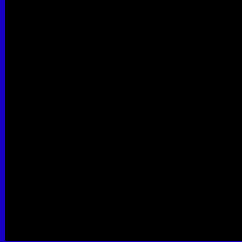
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.6340, -48.9330,



# 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

29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550

### Protanopia

47.9540, -55.1120, 7.6080

### Deuteranopia

48.1360, -50.1130, -0.3930



## Tritanopia

47.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550

## Protanomaly

41.3960, -52.6400, 28.8960

## Deuteranomaly

41.2020, -49.3380, 24.1180

## Tritanomaly

41.1560, -43.6970, 15.4950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550

## Achromatopsia

30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

29.8990, -17.7480, 24.3000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550 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(24, 0, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 0, 197)  
}
```

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(24, 0, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 0, 197) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550 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(24, 0, 197) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 0, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 0, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 0, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 0, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 0, 197)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 29.6340, -48.9330, 66.3550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 0, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 0,  
197) }
```

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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