

# Converting Colors

YIQ(30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(30.0710, -5.6480,  
47.3120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	360175
RGB	54, 1, 117
RGB Percent	21%, 0%, 46%
CMY	0.7880, 0.9962, 0.5413
CMYK	0.54, 0.99, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	267°, 98%, 23%
HSV	267°, 99%, 46%
XYZ	4.7439, 2.0906, 16.9743
YIQ	30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

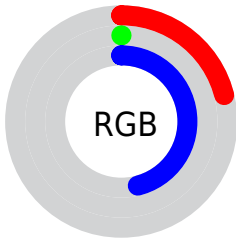
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	54, 1, 117
Decimal	3539317
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	15.96, 46.35, -52.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	16, 70.067, 311.417
Yxy	2.0906, 0.1992, 0.0878
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281729397 (0xFF360175)
YUV	30.0710, 42.8560, 20.9857
Hunter-Lab	14.4588, 33.2617, -59.4837

# Details

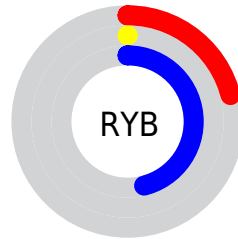
The YIQ color **30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **87.9290, 5.6480, -47.3120**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.8430, -5.0060, 46.6900**, and **7.6380, -21.5070, 20.8370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.4840, -5.3730, 47.8350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.9090, -5.3720, 42.3080**.

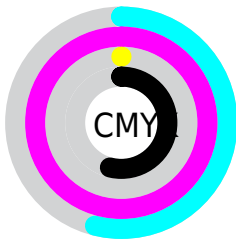
# Distribution



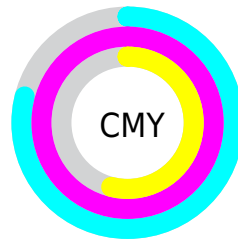
- Red (21%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120 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 30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



30.0710, -5.6480,  
47.3120

30.0710, -5.6480,  
47.3120

248.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530

17.3650, -15.8240,  
33.4880

84.8430, -5.0060,  
46.6900

7.6380, -21.5070,  
20.8370

111.0820, -4.1810,  
48.2590

6.7770, -14.9490,  
12.1150

137.3210, -3.3560,  
49.8280

3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190


164.2610, -3.1270,  
51.1850


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


188.7810, 6.7320,  
43.2120


214.1870, 16.9120,


34.9280


 231.5200, 11.0000,  
20.9200


 30.0710, -5.6480,  
47.3120


 30.0710, -5.6480,  
47.3120


 29.4840, -5.3730,  
47.8350

 38.9090, -5.3720,  
42.3080

 47.4590, -4.2250,  
38.0390

 56.2970, -3.9490,  
33.0350

 65.1350, -3.6730,  
28.0310

 73.6850, -2.5260,  
23.7620

■ 82.5230, -2.2500,  
18.7580

■ 91.3610, -1.9740,  
13.7540

■ 100.4980, -1.1020,  
8.9620

■ 108.7490, -0.5510,  
4.4810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.4290, -57.4070, 21.6730



30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120



40.3150, 40.3390, 45.3870

# Triad

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



30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120



36.2140, 37.5040, 3.1360



40.0710, -34.2930, -11.7730

# Complementary

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



30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120



87.9290, 5.6480, -47.3120

# 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.



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120



35.3960, 6.9720, -16.2280

# Square

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



30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120



31.0960, 61.9840, 22.0480



30.5240, -14.3000, -27.1960



45.6570, -50.0220, 3.4660



# Rectangle

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



30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120



39.5430, 56.8920, 37.2440



30.5240, -14.3000, -27.1960



38.1330, -28.8360, -17.0600

# Sweetspot

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



30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120



118.5230, -2.2500, 18.7580



51.7920, -54.8360, 2.6040



56.0790, -1.2400, 11.4640



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120



38.3720, -7.3930, 62.4230



47.1140, 28.3240, 59.3960



54.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



30.6520, -5.7860, 49.8140



62.5860, -12.3060, 101.9180



# Inverse Universe

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



42.8660, 48.9130, 44.1850



55.2090, 64.5450, 58.2490



70.8860, -28.3240, -59.3960



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



44.0020, 51.5260, 46.3900

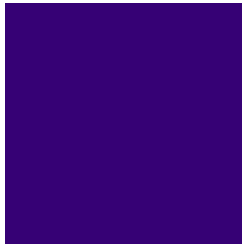


90.2540, 105.3440, 95.2960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

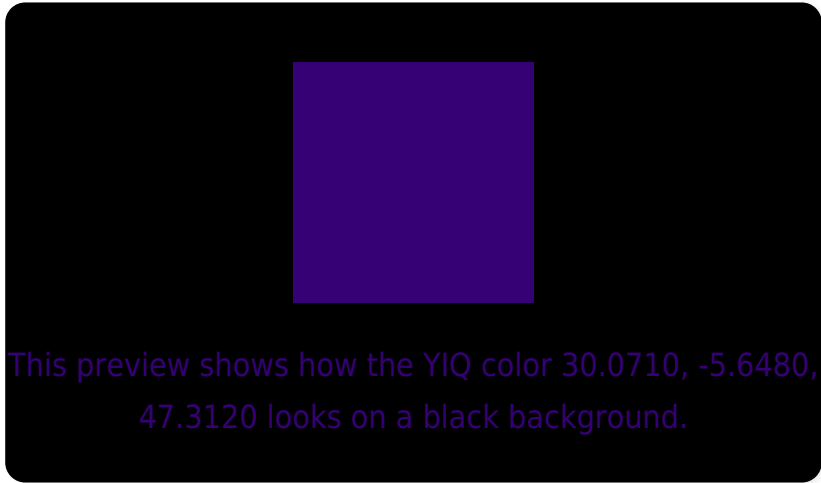
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

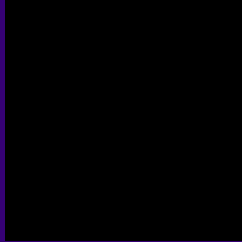
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.0710, -5.6480,



# 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

30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120

### Protanopia

34.6860, -39.7980, 5.4020

### Deuteranopia

34.9650, -36.4500, -0.2100



## Tritanopia

42.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120

## Protanomaly

33.1150, -27.2840, 20.9080

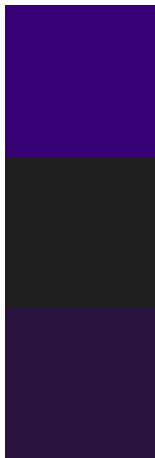
## Deuteranomaly

33.2630, -24.9450, 17.0630

## Tritanomaly

38.0060, -8.1640, 15.8040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120

## Achromatopsia

30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

29.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120 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(54, 1, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 1, 117)  
}
```

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(54, 1, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 1, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120 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(54, 1, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 1, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 1, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 1, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 1, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 1, 117)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.0710, -5.6480, 47.3120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 1, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 1,  
117) }
```

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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