

Converting Colors

YIQ(30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230)
contains.

YIQ(30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(30.1870, -34.6730,
61.2230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2300AD
RGB	35, 0, 173
RGB Percent	14%, 0%, 68%
CMY	0.8625, 1.0000, 0.3218
CMYK	0.80, 1.00, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	252°, 100%, 34%
HSV	252°, 100%, 68%
XYZ	8.2309, 3.3726, 39.7172
YIQ	30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

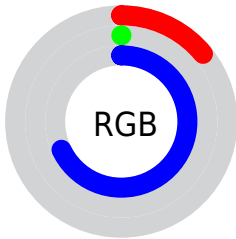
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 0, 173
Decimal	2293933
CIE Lab	21.48, 59.67, -78.28
CIE LCh	21, 98.429, 307.314
Yxy	3.3726, 0.1604, 0.0657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280484013 (0xFF2300AD)
YUV	30.1870, 70.4068, 4.2210
Hunter-Lab	18.3647, 47.8640, -115.3707

Details

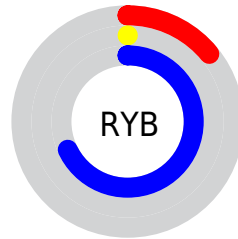
The YIQ color **30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **142.8130, 34.6730, -61.2230**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.7320, -25.9620, 63.0460**, and **13.5660, -38.1990, 37.0090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.3520, -31.0040, 55.3000**.

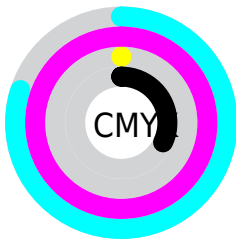
Distribution



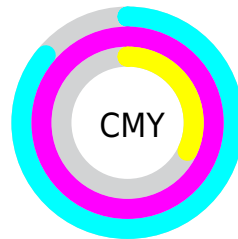
- Red (14%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230 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 30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.1870, -34.6730,
61.2230

■ 30.1870, -34.6730,
61.2230

■ 253.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 16.5300, -46.5450,
45.0950

■ 93.7320, -25.9620,
63.0460

■ 13.5660, -38.1990,
37.0090

■ 121.1130,
-22.6610, 63.7950

■ 10.6020, -29.8530,
28.9230

■ 145.6440,
-11.3350, 56.7690

■ 12.4480, -24.0280,
16.9640

■ 170.4630, -0.8800,
49.0080

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 195.5810, 10.1710,
41.4590

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 219.1930, 16.7750,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

31.9030

0.0000

■ 236.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

■ 30.1870, -34.6730,
61.2230

■ 44.3520, -31.0040,
55.3000

■ 59.1040, -27.6100,
48.8540

■ 72.9700, -24.5370,
42.7190

■ 87.1350, -20.8680,
36.7960

■ 101.3000,
-17.1990, 30.8730

■ 116.0520,
-13.8050, 24.4270

■ 130.2170,
-10.1360, 18.5040

■ 144.0830, -7.0630,
12.3690

■ 158.8350, -3.6690,
5.9230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.7640, -82.8550, 31.3290



30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230



54.9980, 49.3220, 64.3140

Triad

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



30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230



40.4990, 59.0510, 14.6270



50.7170, -42.2240, -16.7200

Complementary

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



30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230



142.8130, 34.6730, -61.2230

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.



41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330



30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230



47.2240, 13.2080, -19.1120

Square

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



30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230



43.6540, 87.0160, 30.9520



39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410



60.2130, -66.2070, 4.9370

Rectangle

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



30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230



55.2070, 76.0540, 53.4140



39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410



47.1660, -33.6030, -24.2830

Sweetspot

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



30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230



168.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050



100.7280, -93.4830, -18.3710



78.9520, -8.0720, 14.1360



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230



38.9910, -45.0840, 79.2040



55.9010, 16.5830, 79.4550



79.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



26.3690, -29.6740, 53.2220



4.1170, -4.4030, 8.2130

Inverse Universe

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



67.4590, 58.8100, 79.5940



87.3820, 76.0450, 103.1570



117.0990, -16.5830, -79.4550



81.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



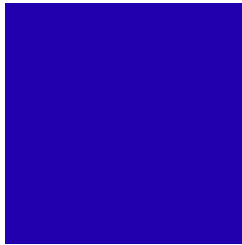
58.5300, 50.8800, 69.1200



8.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

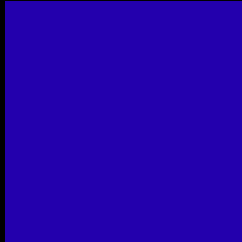
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

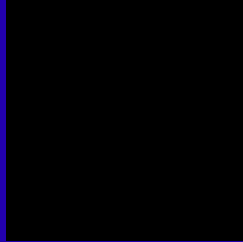
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.1870, -34.6730,

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

30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230

Protanopia

43.6510, -49.8850, 6.4910

Deuteranopia

43.4740, -45.2530, -0.3650



Tritanopia

42.4020, -36.7230, -11.7870

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230

Protanomaly

39.0070, -44.2950, 26.3370

Deuteranomaly

38.9270, -41.3140, 21.8700

Tritanomaly

37.9350, -35.7650, 14.9150

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230

Achromatopsia

30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

30.0690, -12.4750, 22.3490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230 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(35, 0, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 0, 173)  
}
```

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(35, 0, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 0, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230 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(35, 0, 173) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 0, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(35, 0, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 0, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 0, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 0, 173)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.1870, -34.6730, 61.2230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 0, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 0,  
173) }
```

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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