

Converting Colors

YIQ(30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(30.6910, -38.1940,
9.3740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 002359 |
| RGB | 0, 35, 89 |
| RGB Percent | 0%, 14%, 35% |
| CMY | 1.0000, 0.8627, 0.6512 |
| CMYK | 1.00, 0.61, 0.00, 0.65 |
| HSL | 216°, 100%, 17% |
| HSV | 216°, 100%, 35% |
| XYZ | 2.4026, 1.9234, 9.6850 |
| YIQ | 30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

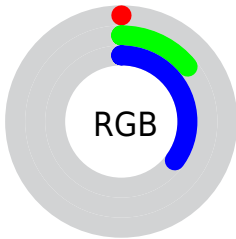
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 0, 25, 89 |
| Decimal | 9049 |
| CIELab | 15.08, 12.78, -35.69 |
| CIELCh | 15, 37.909, 289.694 |
| Yxy | 1.9234, 0.1715, 0.1373 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278199129 (0xFF002359) |
| YUV | 30.6910, 28.7463, -26.9160 |
| Hunter-Lab | 13.8686, 6.6530, -31.6964 |

Details

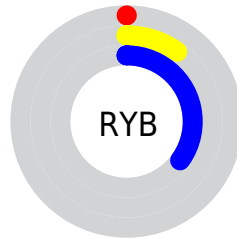
The YIQ color **30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **58.3090, 38.1940, -9.3740**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.4690, -28.5210, 15.7910**, and **6.6630, -14.6280, 11.8040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670**.

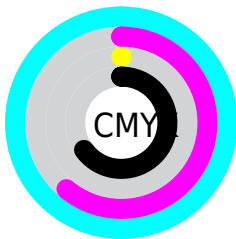
Distribution



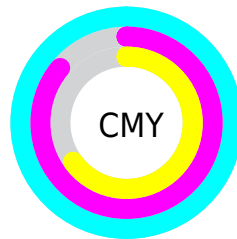
- Red (0%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740 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 30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.6910, -38.1940,
9.3740

■ 30.6910, -38.1940,
9.3740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 15.6280, -24.7150,
12.8930

■ 81.4690, -28.5210,
15.7910

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 106.5940,
-27.3750, 17.0490

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 132.2350,
-27.7420, 18.1940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 158.1750,
-27.5130, 19.5510

■ 185.5880,
-27.2380, 20.0740

■ 210.9660,

-19.8550, 12.9210

■ 236.0730,
-10.2710, 4.4250

■ 30.6910, -38.1940,
9.3740

■ 36.3170, -34.2050,
8.6670

■ 42.5300, -30.4910,
7.4370

■ 48.1560, -26.5020,
6.7300

■ 54.3690, -22.7880,
5.5000

■ 59.6960, -19.3950,
4.5810

■ 65.3220, -15.4060,
3.8740

■ 71.5350, -11.6920,
2.6440

■ 77.1610, -7.7030,
1.9370

■ 83.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.2020, -41.3110, 5.2890



30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740



38.0020, 6.8270, 24.9630

Triad

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



30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740



33.2790, 38.8790, 5.7510



31.2540, -21.8670, -16.7070

Complementary

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



30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740



58.3090, 38.1940, -9.3740

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.



27.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580



30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740



36.1150, 24.3010, -5.3870

Square

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



30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740



28.4990, 41.8560, 23.3920



34.2220, 7.5220, -15.1820



35.0330, -31.1300, -8.5220

Rectangle

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



30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740



32.4450, 24.7530, 30.4890



34.2220, 7.5220, -15.1820



30.2280, -18.9780, -19.5060

Sweetspot

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



30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740



92.2080, -15.0850, 3.5630



58.2850, -41.4880, -30.0640



45.0900, -8.9410, 2.3470



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740



39.5250, -49.2900, 12.2300



12.8370, -23.2050, 29.5870



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



36.8520, -45.8970, 11.3110



80.7940, -100.7350, 24.9690

Inverse Universe

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



30.6010, 41.8090, 29.7530



39.5150, 54.0950, 38.3750



76.1630, 23.2050, -29.5870



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



36.7810, 50.2900, 35.7460



80.7530, 110.5280, 78.4320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

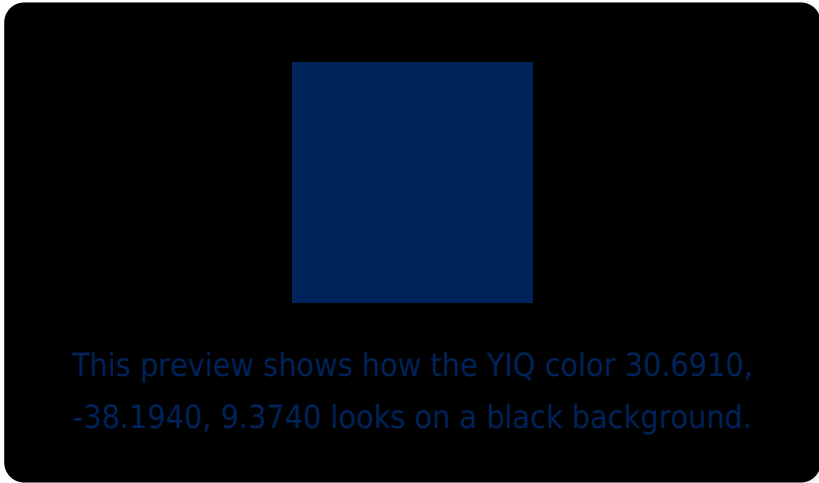
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

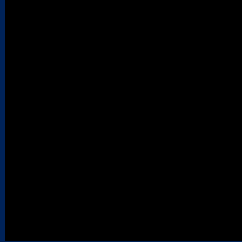
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.6910, -38.1940,

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

30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740

Protanopia

31.4260, -36.1300, 5.0060

Deuteranopia

31.2320, -32.8280, 0.2280



Tritanopia

30.4850, -26.5910, -8.1830

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740

Protanomaly

31.1810, -36.8180, 6.4620

Deuteranomaly

30.9700, -34.8460, 3.7620

Tritanomaly

30.5480, -30.9020, -1.6380

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740

Achromatopsia

31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

30.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740 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, 35, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 35, 89)  
}
```

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, 35, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 35, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740 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, 35, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 35, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 35, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 35, 89); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 35, 89); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 35, 89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 35, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 35,  
89) }
```

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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