

# Converting Colors

YIQ(30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(30.7190, 26.4970,  
20.9050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	450A25
RGB	69, 10, 37
RGB Percent	27%, 4%, 15%
CMY	0.7293, 0.9609, 0.8548
CMYK	0.00, 0.86, 0.46, 0.73
HSL	333°, 75%, 15%
HSV	333°, 86%, 27%
XYZ	2.8996, 1.6169, 1.9113
YIQ	30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

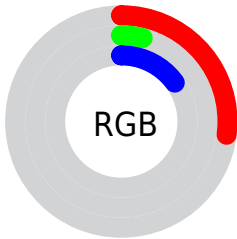
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	69, 10, 37
Decimal	4524581
CIE Lab	13.33, 29.80, -1.40
CIE LCh	13, 29.831, 357.302
Yxy	1.6169, 0.4511, 0.2515
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282714661 (0xFF450A25)
YUV	30.7190, 3.0965, 33.5724
Hunter-Lab	12.7158, 18.4511, -0.0107




# Details

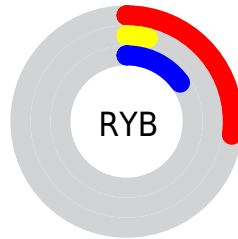
The YIQ color **30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **48.2810, -26.4970, -20.9050**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.1600, 29.5690, 20.2970**, and **0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.1540, 29.7060, 23.3220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.2840, 23.2880, 18.4880**.

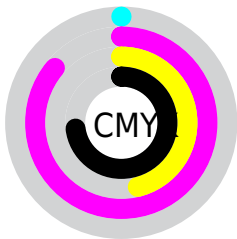
# Distribution







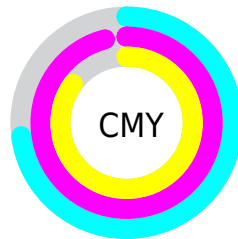
-  Red (27%)
-  Green (4%)
-  Blue (15%)






-  Red (27%)
-  Yellow (4%)
-  Blue (15%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (86%)
-  Yellow (46%)
-  Black (73%)




-  Cyan (73%)
-  Magenta (96%)
-  Yellow (85%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050 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 30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 30.7190, 26.4970,  
20.9050


 30.7190, 26.4970,  
20.9050

 248.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530


 15.5780, 22.2800,  
14.7280


 79.2740, 29.2480,  
20.6080


 0.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

 104.7580, 30.7610,  
20.7210

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 130.6550, 32.5490,  
21.3570


 156.6660, 34.0160,  
22.3040


 183.9650, 34.6120,  
22.5160


 210.0680, 32.8240,


21.8800


 229.8100, 15.8150,  
16.2550


 30.7190, 26.4970,  
20.9050


 30.7190, 26.4970,  
20.9050


 26.1540, 29.7060,  
23.3220


 35.2840, 23.2880,  
18.4880

 24.2790, 30.8520,  
24.5800

 39.8490, 20.0790,  
16.0710

 44.3000, 17.1910,  
13.3430

 48.8650, 13.9820,  
10.9260

 52.8430, 11.0480,  
9.0320

■ 57.2940, 8.1600,  
6.3040

■ 61.8590, 4.9510,  
3.8870

■ 66.4240, 1.7420,  
1.4700

■ 70.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.6940, 10.4500, 19.8740



30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050



30.6730, 32.1380, 12.2820

# Triad

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



30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050



30.0800, 5.0460, -14.3620



32.5200, -33.6990, -0.5070

# Complementary

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



30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050



48.2810, -26.4970, -20.9050

# 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.



31.2830, -28.8380, -6.0060



30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050



25.4520, -13.7970, -19.7890

# Square

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



30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050



32.8260, 17.7450, -7.7190



28.8890, -22.0970, -12.5370



30.3830, -34.5710, 4.2850



# Rectangle

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



30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050



31.1750, 33.2400, 3.3200



28.8890, -22.0970, -12.5370



32.5370, -32.3690, -2.5850

# Sweetspot

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



30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050



74.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970



25.9950, -0.4630, 24.9210



36.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050



31.2850, 39.8830, 31.6190



28.8150, 34.6140, 11.4620



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



34.8450, 44.2380, 35.2940



79.7290, 101.9080, 80.4680



# Inverse Universe

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



30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050



31.2850, 39.8830, 31.6190



50.1850, -34.6140, -11.4620



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



34.8450, 44.2380, 35.2940

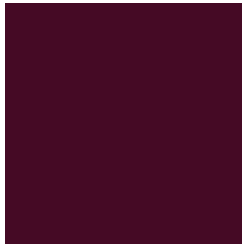


79.7290, 101.9080, 80.4680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

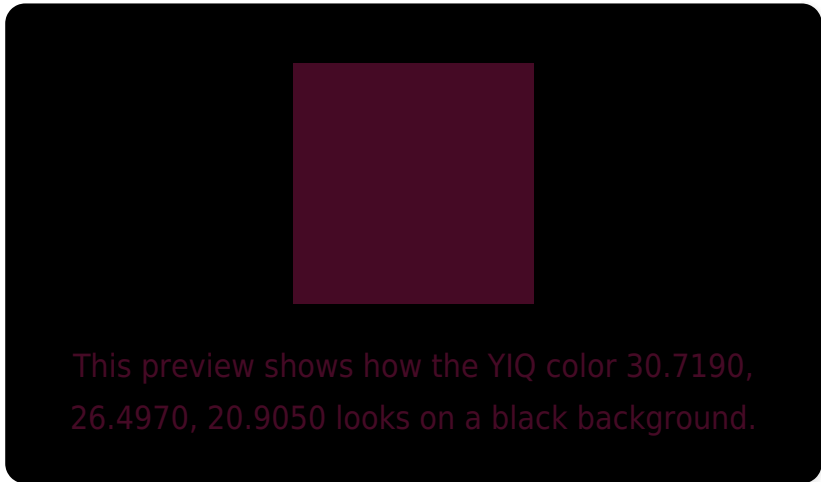
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

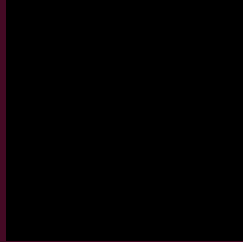
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.7190, 26.4970,



# 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

30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050

### Protanopia

36.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280

### Deuteranopia

36.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610



## Tritanopia

32.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050

## Protanomaly

34.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360

## Deuteranomaly

34.5010, 12.0110, 8.0990

## Tritanomaly

31.2860, 28.9740, 14.5580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050

## Achromatopsia

31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

30.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050 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(69, 10, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 10, 37)  
}
```

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(69, 10, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 10, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050 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(69, 10, 37) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 10, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 10, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 10, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 10, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 10, 37)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 10, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 10,  
37) }
```

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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