

# Converting Colors

YIQ(30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(30.8210, -51.4980,  
52.2620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E0BB1
RGB	14, 11, 177
RGB Percent	5%, 4%, 69%
CMY	0.9449, 0.9569, 0.3062
CMYK	0.92, 0.94, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	241°, 88%, 37%
HSV	241°, 94%, 69%
XYZ	8.2286, 3.5039, 41.7932
YIQ	30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

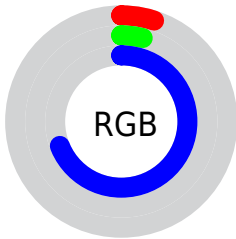
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	14, 11, 177
Decimal	920497
CIE Lab	21.96, 57.58, -79.90
CIE LCh	22, 98.487, 305.776
Yxy	3.5039, 0.1537, 0.0655
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279110577 (0xFF0E0BB1)
YUV	30.8210, 72.0662, -14.7520
Hunter-Lab	18.7186, 45.7098, -119.2746

# Details

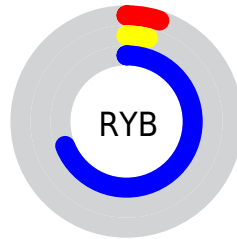
The YIQ color **30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **157.1790, 51.4980, -52.2620**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0300, -32.7930, 60.1910**, and **14.0220, -39.4830, 38.2530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.0750, -55.0290, 55.6830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.4700, -46.3160, 46.4520**.

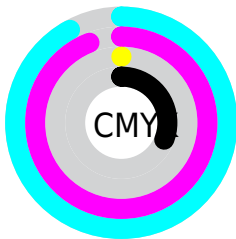
# Distribution



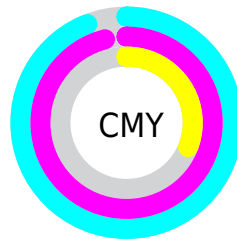
- Red (5%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620 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 30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 30.8210, -51.4980,  
52.2620

■ 30.8210, -51.4980,  
52.2620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 16.9860, -47.8290,  
46.3390

■ 95.0300, -32.7930,  
60.1910

■ 14.0220, -39.4830,  
38.2530

■ 121.3680,  
-27.9330, 60.2190

■ 11.0580, -31.1370,  
30.1670

■ 145.8990,  
-16.6070, 53.1930

■ 12.9040, -25.3120,  
18.2080

■ 171.0170, -5.5560,  
45.6440

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,  
12.8360

■ 196.1350, 5.4950,  
38.0950

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 221.5410, 15.6750,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

29.8110

0.0000

■ 238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

■ 30.8210, -51.4980,  
52.2620

■ 30.8210, -51.4980,  
52.2620

■ 21.0750, -55.0290,  
55.6830

■ 46.4700, -46.3160,  
46.4520

■ 61.8310, -40.2630,  
41.3770

■ 77.4800, -35.0810,  
35.5670

■ 93.4280, -29.3030,  
29.9690

■ 108.4900,  
-23.8460, 24.6820

■ 124.1390,  
-18.6640, 18.8720

■ 140.0870,  
-12.8860, 13.2740

■ 155.7360, -7.7040,  
7.4640

■ 170.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.1660, -84.0470, 30.9050



30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620



55.2690, 47.1210, 65.6570

# Triad

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



30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620



38.7600, 62.8100, 18.0900



50.9620, -41.5360, -18.1760

# Complementary

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



30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620



157.1790, 51.4980, -52.2620

# 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.



42.2640, -19.8000, -37.6560



30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620



48.7190, 16.1880, -18.0520

# Square

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



30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620



44.5510, 88.8040, 31.5880



39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410



60.5720, -65.8400, 3.7920



# Rectangle

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



30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620



56.0760, 75.0450, 55.1810



39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410



47.4110, -32.9150, -25.7390

# Sweetspot

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



30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620



172.7090, -20.2690, 20.4270



125.6050, -98.1110, -33.6230



80.4460, -12.5190, 12.1290



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620



27.4160, -71.4460, 72.3780



55.6380, -2.0300, 69.8580



81.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



18.3390, -47.3250, 48.2190



2.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860



# Inverse Universe

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



79.2160, 46.6130, 85.8850



94.4200, 64.8550, 118.7350



132.3620, 2.0300, -69.8580



83.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



62.8470, 43.0380, 79.0860

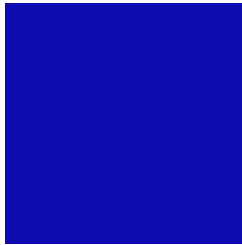


10.6240, 7.4710, 13.2870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

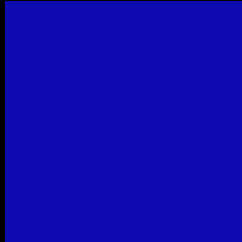
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

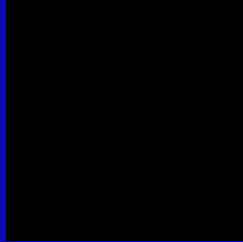
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.8210, -51.4980,



# 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

30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620

### Protanopia

43.0640, -49.6100, 7.0140

### Deuteranopia

43.4740, -45.2530, -0.3650



## Tritanopia

42.4020, -36.7230, -11.7870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620

## Protanomaly

38.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830

## Deuteranomaly

39.1110, -47.8240, 18.7040

## Tritanomaly

38.0050, -41.9540, 11.4380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620

## Achromatopsia

31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.1390, -18.6640, 18.8720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620 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(14, 11, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 11, 177)  
}
```

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(14, 11, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 11, 177) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620 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(14, 11, 177) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 11, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 11, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 11, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 11, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 11,  
177) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.8210, -51.4980, 52.2620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 11, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 11,  
177) }
```

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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