

# Converting Colors

YIQ(30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(30.8510, -52.1830,  
37.1370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	041598
RGB	4, 21, 152
RGB Percent	2%, 8%, 60%
CMY	0.9842, 0.9176, 0.4042
CMYK	0.97, 0.86, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	233°, 95%, 31%
HSV	233°, 97%, 60%
XYZ	5.9796, 2.8269, 29.9025
YIQ	30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

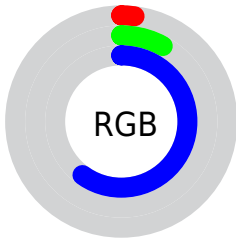
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	4, 19, 152
Decimal	267672
CIE Lab	19.34, 46.55, -69.08
CIE LCh	19, 83.294, 303.974
Yxy	2.8269, 0.1545, 0.0730
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278457752 (0xFF041598)
YUV	30.8510, 59.7265, -23.5483
Hunter-Lab	16.8134, 34.0587, -93.6773

# Details

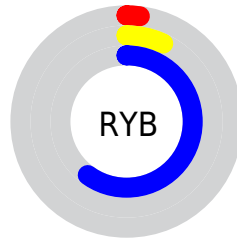
The YIQ color **30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **125.1490, 52.1830, -37.1370**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.5380, -31.8280, 48.2040**, and **11.4000, -32.1000, 31.1000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.3070, -53.4670, 38.3810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.9670, -46.8180, 33.5180**.

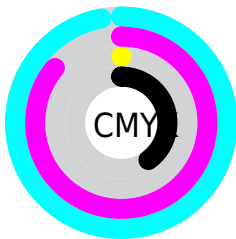
# Distribution



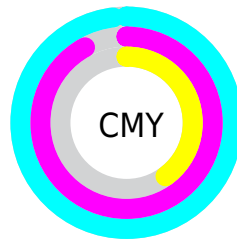
- Red (2%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370 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 30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 30.8510, -52.1830,  
37.1370

■ 30.8510, -52.1830,  
37.1370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 14.2500, -40.1250,  
38.8750

■ 90.5380, -31.8280,  
48.2040

■ 11.2860, -31.7790,  
30.7890

■ 117.3750,  
-29.8110, 50.1970

■ 13.1320, -25.9540,  
18.8300

■ 143.1860,  
-24.9050, 49.3910

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,  
13.7690

■ 167.4180,  
-14.1750, 42.1530

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730


■ 192.2370, -3.7200,  
34.3920


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 217.6430, 6.4600,


26.1080


 238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440


 30.8510, -52.1830,  
37.1370


 30.8510, -52.1830,  
37.1370


 27.3070, -53.4670,  
38.3810

 42.9670, -46.8180,  
33.5180

 55.6700, -41.7280,  
29.3760

 68.0850, -35.7670,  
25.9690

 80.7880, -30.6770,  
21.8270

 92.9040, -25.3120,  
18.2080

■ 105.6070,  
-20.2220, 14.0660

■ 117.7230,  
-14.8570, 10.4470

■ 130.7250, -9.1710,  
6.5170

■ 142.8410, -3.8060,  
2.8980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.2950, -71.5290, 24.3030



30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370



46.9100, 37.5860, 56.7380

# Triad

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



30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370



35.7590, 55.3830, 15.0230



44.8980, -35.4840, -17.7240

# Complementary

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



30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370



125.1490, 52.1830, -37.1370

# 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.



37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370



43.7240, 17.7920, -14.0800

# Square

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



30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370



38.8700, 77.4800, 27.5600



34.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570



52.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240



# Rectangle

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



30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370



48.3300, 62.3460, 48.5380



34.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570



42.3900, -28.4220, -24.5660

# Sweetspot

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



30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370



149.6070, -20.2220, 14.0660



105.8100, -82.7510, -36.6630



71.2240, -12.0140, 8.4820



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370



35.8450, -69.2410, 48.9270



37.9150, -13.5360, 58.1120



70.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



25.3520, -49.3400, 35.1720



2.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



# Inverse Universe

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



50.1900, 82.7510, 36.6630



61.2260, 109.4330, 48.7050



118.0850, 13.5360, -58.1120



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



43.6840, 78.3040, 34.6560

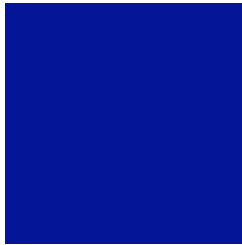


4.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

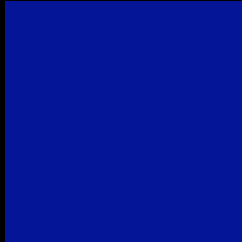
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

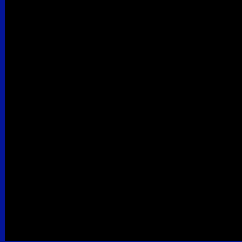
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.8510, -52.1830,



# 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

30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370

### Protanopia

38.7610, -44.3830, 5.8970

### Deuteranopia

38.8120, -40.3930, -0.3370



## Tritanopia

38.0820, -32.8260, -10.8260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370

## Protanomaly

36.0570, -47.7320, 17.0360

## Deuteranomaly

35.5040, -44.7970, 13.4030

## Tritanomaly

35.3270, -40.1650, 6.5470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370

## Achromatopsia

31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

30.6780, -18.9840, 13.6560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370 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(4, 21, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 21, 152)  
}
```

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(4, 21, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 21, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370 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(4, 21, 152) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 21, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 21, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 21, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 21, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 21, 152)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.8510, -52.1830, 37.1370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 21, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 21,  
152) }
```

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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