

# Converting Colors

YIQ(30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(30.9200, 47.6800,  
16.9600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	570707
RGB	87, 7, 7
RGB Percent	34%, 3%, 3%
CMY	0.6586, 0.9727, 0.9724
CMYK	0.00, 0.92, 0.92, 0.66
HSL	360°, 85%, 18%
HSV	360°, 92%, 34%
XYZ	4.0492, 2.1952, 0.4127
YIQ	30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

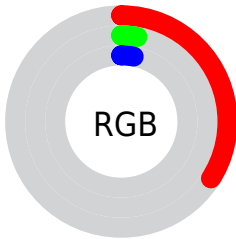
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	87, 7, 7
Decimal	5703431
CIE Lab	16.48, 34.63, 22.51
CIE LCh	16, 41.301, 33.028
Yxy	2.1952, 0.6083, 0.3298
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283893511 (0xFF570707)
YUV	30.9200, -11.7926, 49.1822
Hunter-Lab	14.8164, 22.8546, 8.7200

# Details

The YIQ color **30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **63.0800, -47.6800, -16.9600**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.9050, 52.0360, 15.1080**, and **9.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.0130, 51.8520, 18.4440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.2290, 42.3160, 15.0520**.

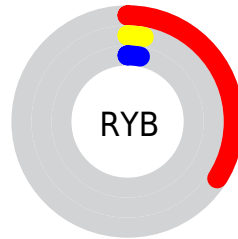
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (3%)

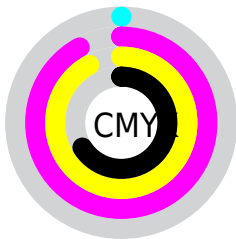
Blue (3%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (3%)

Blue (3%)

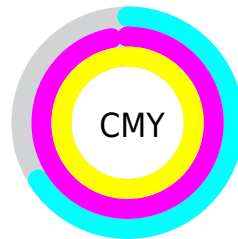


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (97%)


Yellow (97%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600 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 30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 30.9200, 47.6800,  
16.9600

 30.9200, 47.6800,  
16.9600

 247.5680, 9.9040,  
-3.2800


 17.9400, 35.7600,  
12.7200


 83.9050, 52.0360,  
15.1080


 9.9810, 19.3470,  
7.3070

 109.4600, 54.7870,  
14.8110

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 135.8410, 58.0880,  
15.5600


 162.6240, 60.1970,  
15.8850


 188.9120, 59.3260,  
15.1500


 207.8390, 43.2340,


9.4260


 227.9400, 26.5920,  
2.6560


 30.9200, 47.6800,  
16.9600


 30.9200, 47.6800,  
16.9600


 26.0130, 51.8520,  
18.4440

 37.2290, 42.3160,  
15.0520

 42.8370, 37.5480,  
13.3560

 49.1460, 32.1840,  
11.4480

 55.4550, 26.8200,  
9.5400

 61.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

■ 67.3720, 16.6880,  
5.9360

■ 73.6810, 11.3240,  
4.0280

■ 79.9900, 5.9600,  
2.1200

■ 85.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.3560, 41.1210, 31.2090



30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600



37.9640, 35.2120, 0.6200

# Triad

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



30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600



31.0770, -17.2350, -23.5630



37.3420, -44.5210, 8.3990

# Complementary

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



30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600



63.0800, -47.6800, -16.9600

# 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.



40.6530, -44.1990, 2.5610



30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600



36.0130, -28.3780, -14.3460

# Square

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



30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600



33.5580, -2.4720, -21.2880



39.3190, -37.6870, -5.3270



40.5310, -13.8960, 20.5680



# Rectangle

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



30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600



38.7620, 23.7970, -7.2670



39.3190, -37.6870, -5.3270



38.9890, -45.0250, 6.5190

# Sweetspot

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



30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600



90.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720



39.7410, 21.4040, 41.6280



42.6810, 11.3240, 4.0280



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600



33.4880, 66.7520, 23.7440



53.8130, 36.9550, -3.4370



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



31.9930, 63.7720, 22.6840



70.2650, 140.0600, 49.8200



# Inverse Universe

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



30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600



33.4880, 66.7520, 23.7440



40.1870, -36.9550, 3.4370



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



31.9930, 63.7720, 22.6840

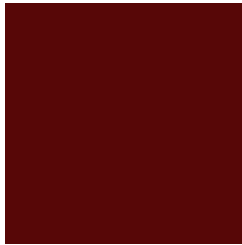


70.2650, 140.0600, 49.8200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

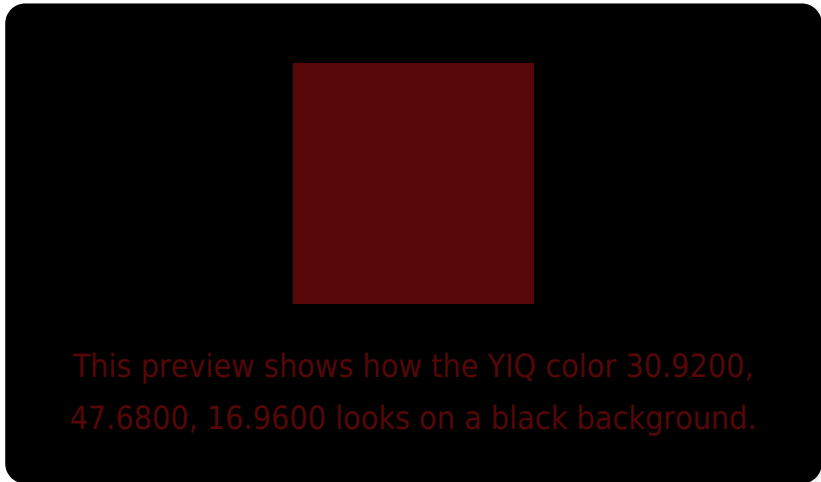
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

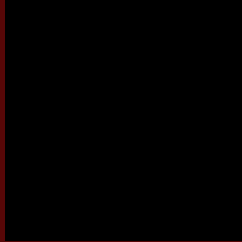
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600.



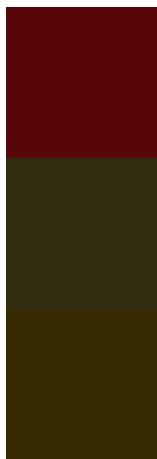
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.9200, 47.6800,



# 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

30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600

### Protanopia

42.1890, 12.2890, -7.9590

### Deuteranopia

41.3980, 21.8260, -10.0940



## Tritanopia

30.7090, 49.6520, 14.2600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600

## Protanomaly

38.4020, 25.1710, 0.8750

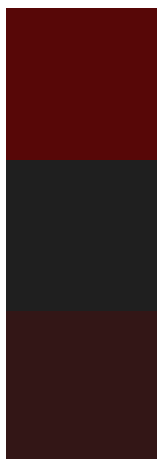
## Deuteranomaly

37.3980, 30.9940, -0.0300

## Tritanomaly

31.0510, 48.6890, 15.1930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600

## Achromatopsia

31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

30.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600 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(87, 7, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 7, 7)  
}
```

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(87, 7, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 7, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600 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(87, 7, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 7, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 7, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 7, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 7, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 7, 7) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.9200, 47.6800, 16.9600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 7, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 7,  
7) }
```

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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