

# Converting Colors

YIQ(30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(30.9620, 13.4720,  
42.2080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	460058
RGB	70, 0, 88
RGB Percent	27%, 0%, 35%
CMY	0.7253, 1.0000, 0.6549
CMYK	0.20, 1.00, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	288°, 100%, 17%
HSV	288°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	4.2912, 2.0087, 9.3933
YIQ	30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

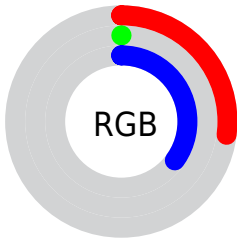
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	70, 0, 88
Decimal	4587608
CIE Lab	15.53, 42.12, -34.01
CIE LCh	16, 54.135, 321.086
Yxy	2.0087, 0.2734, 0.1280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282777688 (0xFF460058)
YUV	30.9620, 28.1197, 34.2363
Hunter-Lab	14.1729, 29.2423, -29.3741

# Details

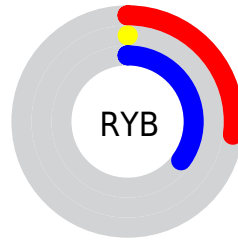
The YIQ color **30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **57.0380, -13.4720, -42.2080**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.1960, 12.6930, 39.8050**, and **11.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.8430, 12.1890, 37.9250**.

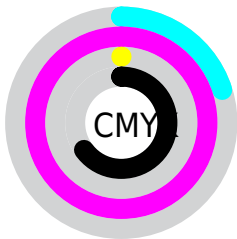
# Distribution



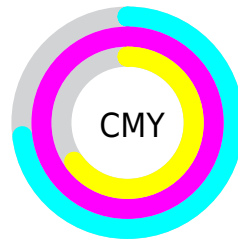
- Red (27%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080 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 30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



30.9620, 13.4720,  
42.2080

30.9620, 13.4720,  
42.2080

248.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530

20.7510, 6.2760,  
29.4440

85.1960, 12.6930,  
39.8050

11.0670, -0.9660,  
17.5140

110.9080, 13.5640,  
40.5400

2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

136.8480, 13.7930,  
41.8970

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

163.9730, 14.9390,  
43.1550

191.3860, 15.2140,  
43.6780

215.0840, 18.7000,

35.5640

■ 231.5200, 11.0000,  
20.9200

■ 30.9620, 13.4720,  
42.2080

■ 36.8430, 12.1890,  
37.9250

■ 42.7240, 10.9060,  
33.6420

■ 47.7190, 9.3020,  
29.6700

■ 53.6000, 8.0190,  
25.3870

■ 59.4810, 6.7360,  
21.1040

■ 65.3620, 5.4530,  
16.8210

■ 71.2430, 4.1700,  
12.5380

■ 76.2380, 2.5660,  
8.5660

■ 82.1190, 1.2830,  
4.2830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.3130, -45.5770, 16.5270



30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080



34.9310, 41.1200, 36.7360

# Triad

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



30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080



37.0120, 26.0890, -4.7510



38.6350, -35.7610, -7.1930

# Complementary

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



30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080



57.0380, -13.4720, -42.2080

# 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.



34.0750, -22.9210, -19.6330



30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080



32.9930, 0.7370, -18.8710

# Square

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



30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080



28.3500, 49.2850, 15.4050



29.3500, -13.7500, -26.1500



41.8100, -46.0790, 3.5930



# Rectangle

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



30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080



33.2770, 51.5290, 29.8090



29.3500, -13.7500, -26.1500



37.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360

# Sweetspot

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



30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080



92.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210



21.1850, -33.4730, 17.4310



45.1780, 2.7950, 9.9230



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.



30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080



40.3190, 17.3210, 55.0570



33.4940, 32.2250, 38.2490



40.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



37.6130, 16.3130, 51.2970



82.7030, 36.0170, 112.7290



# Inverse Universe

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



28.3640, 46.6700, 24.2540



37.0070, 61.1570, 31.5330



54.5060, -32.2250, -38.2490



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



34.5010, 56.7100, 29.5260

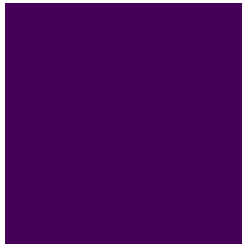


75.7370, 124.6520, 64.7480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

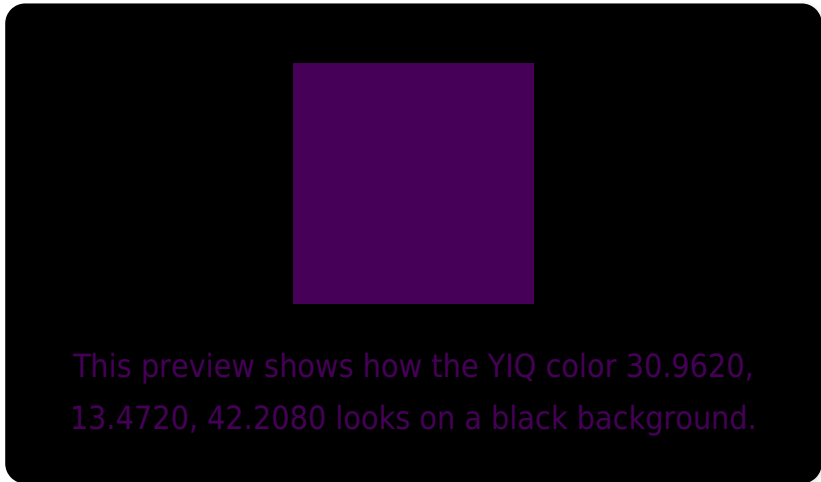
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

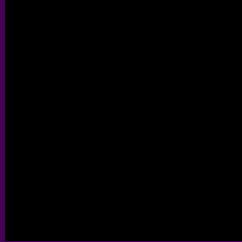
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.9620, 13.4720,



# 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

30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080

### Protanopia

34.5720, -39.4770, 5.0910

### Deuteranopia

34.6060, -36.8170, 0.9350



## Tritanopia

43.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080

## Protanomaly

33.2420, -20.4520, 18.2360

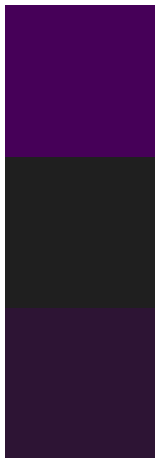
## Deuteranomaly

33.1450, -18.8010, 15.8470

## Tritanomaly

39.0320, 15.3100, 19.9020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080

## Achromatopsia

31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.1230, 4.6280, 15.2520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080 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(70, 0, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 0, 88)  
}
```

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(70, 0, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 0, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080 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(70, 0, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 0, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 0, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 0, 88); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 0, 88); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 0, 88) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.9620, 13.4720, 42.2080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 0, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 0,  
88) }
```

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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