

# Converting Colors

YIQ(31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(31.1590, 4.9470,  
25.9950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	340D46
RGB	52, 13, 70
RGB Percent	20%, 5%, 27%
CMY	0.7959, 0.9491, 0.7255
CMYK	0.26, 0.81, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	281°, 69%, 16%
HSV	281°, 81%, 27%
XYZ	2.6669, 1.4605, 5.9347
YIQ	31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

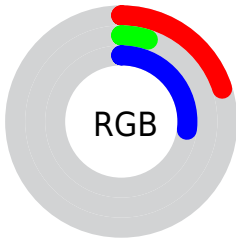
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	52, 13, 70
Decimal	3411270
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	12.35, 29.72, -26.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	12, 40.112, 317.803
Yxy	1.4605, 0.2650, 0.1451
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281601350 (0xFF340D46)
YUV	31.1590, 19.1486, 18.2776
Hunter-Lab	12.0850, 18.2417, -20.6563

# Details

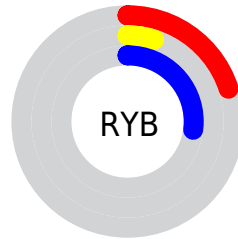
The YIQ color **31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **51.8410, -4.9470, -25.9950**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.3980, 5.7720, 27.5640**, and **3.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.4520, 5.6800, 29.2320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.8660, 4.2140, 22.7580**.

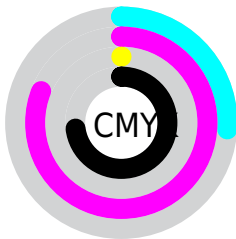
# Distribution



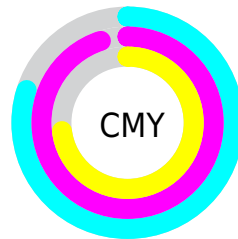
- Red (20%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)




- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (73%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950 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 31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 31.1590, 4.9470,  
25.9950

 31.1590, 4.9470,  
25.9950

 248.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530

 14.9260, 3.9850,  
21.4010


 78.3980, 5.7720,  
27.5640


 3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

 103.2240, 6.3220,  
28.6100

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 128.6370, 6.5970,  
29.1330


 155.4630, 7.1470,  
30.1790


 182.2890, 7.6970,  
31.2250

 209.7020, 7.9720,

31.7480


 231.5200, 11.0000,  
20.9200

 31.1590, 4.9470,  
25.9950

 31.1590, 4.9470,  
25.9950

 26.4520, 5.6800,  
29.2320


 35.8660, 4.2140,  
22.7580

 22.3320, 6.1380,  
31.9460

 40.5730, 3.4810,  
19.5210

 45.5790, 3.3440,  
16.4960

 50.2860, 2.6110,  
13.2590

 54.9930, 1.8780,  
10.0220

■ 59.7000, 1.1450,  
6.7850

■ 64.4070, 0.4120,  
3.5480

■ 69.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 74.1200, -0.4580,  
-2.7140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



27.4140, -35.8560, 11.0560



31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950



27.2560, 29.6590, 29.6830

# Triad

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



31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950



31.0980, 22.9710, -3.3090



31.3000, -27.5080, -8.0840

# Complementary

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



31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950



51.8410, -4.9470, -25.9950

# 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.



27.4070, -17.9240, -16.5800



31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950



28.9060, 5.5960, -13.3160

# Square

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



31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950



26.5010, 38.3740, 9.3980



24.0670, -11.2750, -21.4430



33.5630, -35.2580, 0.2140



# Rectangle

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



31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950



26.2860, 38.1420, 24.6220



24.0670, -11.2750, -21.4430



30.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830

# Sweetspot

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



31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950



76.9930, 1.8780, 10.0220



30.0640, -23.2470, 8.3130



37.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



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.



31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950



30.4990, 7.4660, 40.9220



35.4010, 18.8850, 26.7010



33.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



31.6180, 8.7490, 45.2050



72.2230, 19.5130, 103.4570



# Inverse Universe

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



32.0950, 28.1940, 17.6820



32.1020, 44.6520, 27.7880



47.5990, -18.8850, -26.7010



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.1350, 49.0530, 30.6290

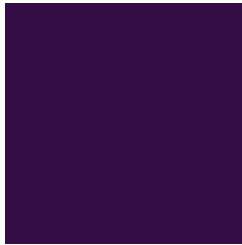


75.9670, 112.5010, 70.2050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

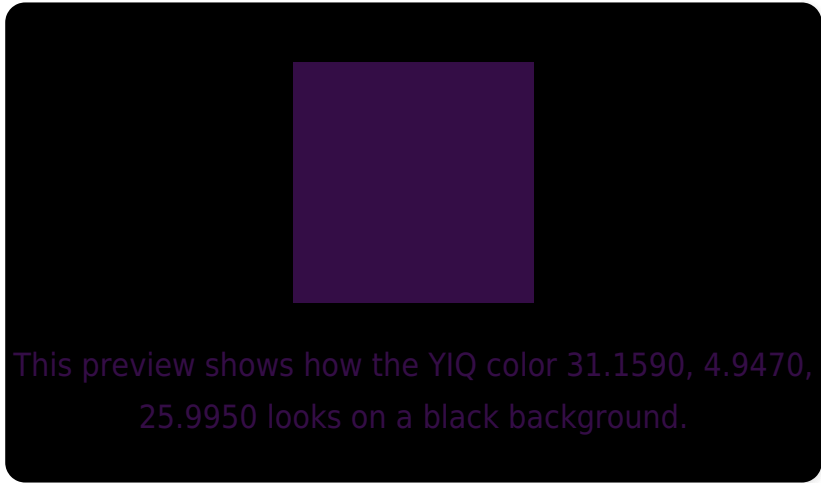
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

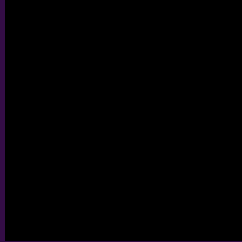
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.1590, 4.9470,

25.9950.

# 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

31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950

### Protanopia

27.2370, -31.2240, 4.2000

### Deuteranopia

27.4990, -29.2060, 0.6660



## Tritanopia

34.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950

## Protanomaly

28.8090, -17.9750, 11.8890

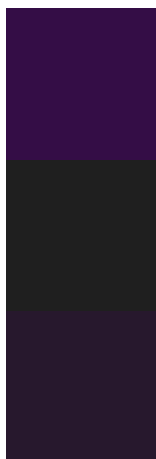
## Deuteranomaly

28.8260, -16.6450, 9.8110

## Tritanomaly

33.0970, 7.5170, 12.4530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950

## Achromatopsia

31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

30.8790, 2.1990, 9.7110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950 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(52, 13, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 13, 70)  
}
```

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(52, 13, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 13, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950 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(52, 13, 70) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 13, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 13, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 13, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 13, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 13, 70)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 31.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 13, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 13,  
70) }
```

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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