

# Converting Colors

YIQ(31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(31.2100, 8.9370,  
19.7610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	341037
RGB	52, 16, 55
RGB Percent	20%, 6%, 22%
CMY	0.7960, 0.9373, 0.7843
CMYK	0.05, 0.71, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	295°, 55%, 14%
HSV	295°, 71%, 22%
XYZ	2.2923, 1.3768, 3.7595
YIQ	31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

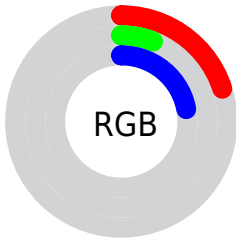
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	52, 16, 55
Decimal	3412023
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	11.80, 24.62, -17.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	12, 30.030, 325.078
Yxy	1.3768, 0.3086, 0.1853
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281602103 (0xFF341037)
YUV	31.2100, 11.7285, 18.2328
Hunter-Lab	11.7337, 14.3380, -10.7832

# Details

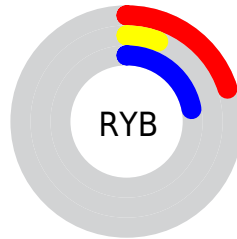
The YIQ color **31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **39.7900, -8.9370, -19.7610**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.3350, 10.0830, 21.0190**, and **0.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.6880, 10.5870, 22.8990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.1450, 7.5620, 17.1460**.

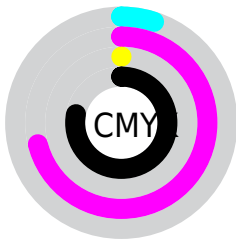
# Distribution



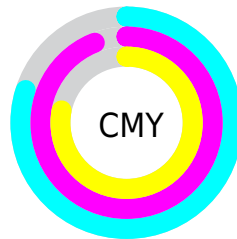
- Red (20%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610 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 31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 31.2100, 8.9370,  
19.7610

■ 31.2100, 8.9370,  
19.7610

■ 249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

■ 13.7430, 8.7540,  
17.5700

■ 77.3350, 10.0830,  
21.0190

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 102.0470, 10.9540,  
21.7540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 126.8730, 11.5040,  
22.8000

■ 153.2860, 11.7790,  
23.3230

■ 180.1120, 12.3290,  
24.3690

■ 208.1120, 12.3290,

24.3690

232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

31.2100, 8.9370,  
19.7610

31.2100, 8.9370,  
19.7610

27.6880, 10.5870,  
22.8990

34.1450, 7.5620,  
17.1460

24.4540, 11.3660,  
25.3020

37.9660, 6.5080,  
14.2200

21.5190, 12.7410,  
27.9170

40.9010, 5.1330,  
11.6050

44.7220, 4.0790,  
8.6790

47.6570, 2.7040,  
6.0640

■ 51.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

■ 54.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 57.9350, -1.3750,  
-2.6150

■ 61.1690, -2.1540,  
-5.0180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.9940, -17.0580, 11.7900



31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610



26.9470, 25.8550, 21.5270

# Triad

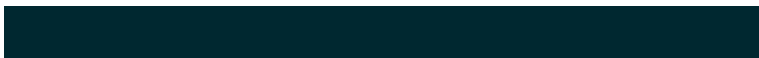
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610



29.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510



28.9520, -26.4080, -5.9920

# Complementary

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



31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610



39.7900, -8.9370, -19.7610

# 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.



26.5580, -19.6670, -12.5230



31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610



27.7210, 4.6790, -13.2170

# Square

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



31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610



29.0820, 29.0680, 1.8360



22.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



30.3030, -31.5900, -0.1820



# Rectangle

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



31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610



26.0630, 31.2200, 17.9080



22.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



28.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690

# Sweetspot

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



31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610



61.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330



22.2070, -13.3440, 10.5600



30.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610



34.5840, 14.1160, 30.5320



30.2830, 15.8610, 15.4210



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



35.9030, 21.1280, 46.6320



85.6630, 50.6890, 111.1450



# Inverse Universe

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



28.0030, 22.2810, 9.2010



29.3960, 34.4760, 13.9640



40.7170, -15.8610, -15.4210



25.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



28.3060, 52.5850, 21.6810



67.4190, 125.0670, 51.7150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

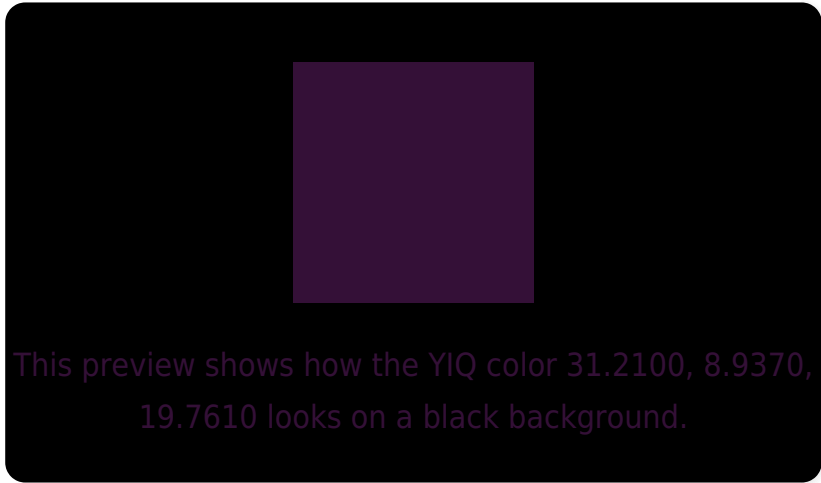
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.2100, 8.9370,



# 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

31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610

### Protanopia

25.8350, -30.0320, 4.6240

### Deuteranopia

31.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650



## Tritanopia

32.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610

## Protanomaly

28.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230

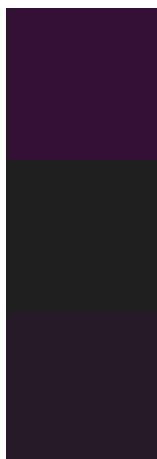
## Deuteranomaly

31.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460

## Tritanomaly

32.0820, 11.8730, 10.6010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610

## Achromatopsia

31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.4830, 3.2540, 7.1100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610 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, 16, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 16, 55)  
}
```

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, 16, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 16, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610 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, 16, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 16, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 16, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 16, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 16, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 16, 55)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 31.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 16, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 16,  
55) }
```

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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