

# Converting Colors

YIQ(31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(31.2550, 39.4270,  
17.8510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	500912
RGB	80, 9, 18
RGB Percent	31%, 4%, 7%
CMY	0.6861, 0.9648, 0.9293
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.77, 0.69
HSL	352°, 80%, 17%
HSV	352°, 89%, 31%
XYZ	3.5189, 1.9459, 0.7640
YIQ	31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

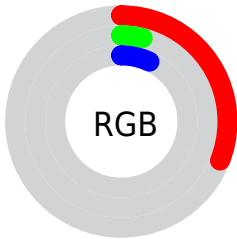
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	80, 9, 18
Decimal	5245202
CIE Lab	15.20, 32.16, 15.28
CIE LCh	15, 35.604, 25.415
Yxy	1.9459, 0.5649, 0.3124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283435282 (0xFF500912)
YUV	31.2550, -6.5347, 42.7494
Hunter-Lab	13.9497, 20.6156, 6.5174

# Details

The YIQ color **31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **57.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.5390, 44.3790, 16.2110**, and **7.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.7610, 43.8740, 19.8580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.7490, 34.9800, 15.8440**.

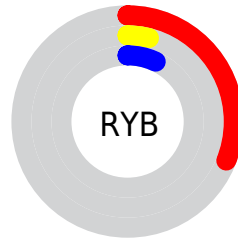
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (4%)

Blue (7%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (4%)

Blue (7%)

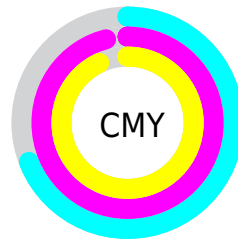


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (77%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (96%)


Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510 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 31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 31.2550, 39.4270,  
17.8510


 31.2550, 39.4270,  
17.8510

 248.2350, 6.6480,  
0.6640


 16.4450, 32.7800,  
11.6600


 81.5390, 44.3790,  
16.2110


 7.2900, 13.9830,  
5.3990

 107.2080, 46.8090,  
16.2250

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 133.2900, 49.5140,  
16.7620


 160.1870, 51.3020,  
17.3980


 187.9700, 53.4110,  
17.7230


 208.3920, 40.2990,


13.0590


 228.4930, 23.6570,  
6.2890


 31.2550, 39.4270,  
17.8510


 31.2550, 39.4270,  
17.8510


 25.7610, 43.8740,  
19.8580


 36.7490, 34.9800,  
15.8440

 25.0600, 44.4700,  
20.0700

 42.2430, 30.5330,  
13.8370

 47.7370, 26.0860,  
11.8300

 53.2310, 21.6390,  
9.8230

 58.7250, 17.1920,  
7.8160

■ 64.2190, 12.7450,  
5.8090

■ 69.7130, 8.2980,  
3.8020

■ 75.2070, 3.8510,  
1.7950

■ 80.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



30.8710, 32.1810, 28.0290



31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510



35.0180, 35.1200, 2.2880

# Triad

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



31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510



27.9310, -13.8880, -23.6480



35.3870, -40.3940, 5.1900

# Complementary

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



31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510



57.7450, -39.4270, -17.8510

# 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.



36.7090, -38.6050, 0.2990



31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510



32.5250, -24.0680, -15.3640

# Square

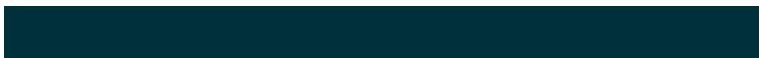
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510



33.6130, 4.8630, -16.5530



35.4890, -32.4140, -7.2780



36.4220, -21.1390, 14.1650



# Rectangle

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



31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510



36.1260, 25.7680, -4.4400



35.4890, -32.4140, -7.2780



36.3330, -40.3020, 3.5220

# Sweetspot

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



31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510



85.1270, 16.0000, 7.3920



35.6320, 14.1610, 35.2250



41.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510



32.8770, 58.4070, 26.3030



45.4910, 35.1660, 1.4540



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



72.7880, 128.6420, 58.5140

# Inverse Universe

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



31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510



32.8770, 58.4070, 26.3030



43.5090, -35.1660, -1.4540



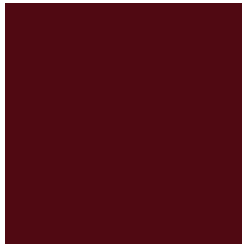
38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



72.7880, 128.6420, 58.5140

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

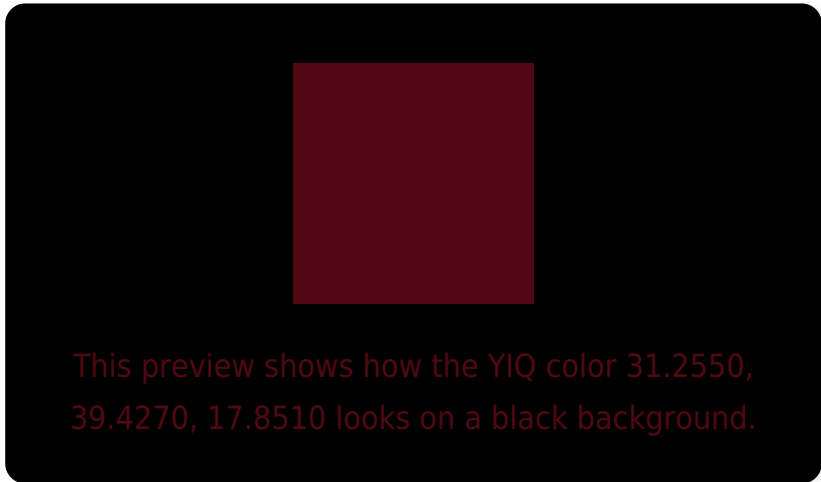
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

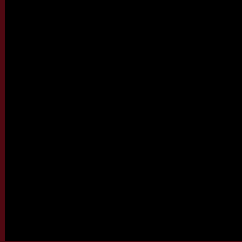
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.2550, 39.4270,

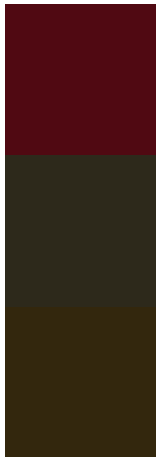




# Color Blindness Simulation

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

31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510

### Protanopia

40.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

### Deuteranopia

39.6240, 15.4980, -5.5420



## Tritanopia

31.4030, 41.7660, 14.0060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510

## Protanomaly

37.1010, 18.8890, 4.5930

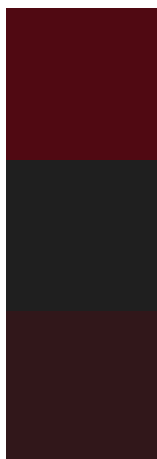
## Deuteranomaly

36.6840, 24.4370, 3.1650

## Tritanomaly

31.1580, 41.0780, 15.4620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510

## Achromatopsia

31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.1160, 14.5330, 6.4450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510 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(80, 9, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 9, 18)  
}
```

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(80, 9, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 9, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510 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(80, 9, 18) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 9, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 9, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 9, 18); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 9, 18); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 9, 18) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 31.2550, 39.4270, 17.8510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 9, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 9,  
18) }
```

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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