

Converting Colors

YIQ(31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(31.5170, -45.6710,
29.2490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	061984
RGB	6, 25, 132
RGB Percent	2%, 10%, 52%
CMY	0.9764, 0.9019, 0.4826
CMYK	0.95, 0.81, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	231°, 91%, 27%
HSV	231°, 95%, 52%
XYZ	4.5832, 2.3985, 22.0270
YIQ	31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

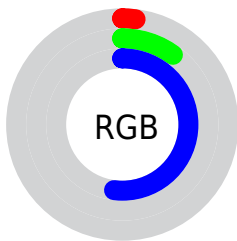
Format	Color
RYB	6, 23, 132
Decimal	399748
CIELab	17.45, 37.80, -59.73
CIELCh	17, 70.683, 302.325
Yxy	2.3985, 0.1580, 0.0827
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278589828 (0xFF061984)
YUV	31.5170, 49.5381, -22.3784
Hunter-Lab	15.4870, 25.7232, -73.4868

Details

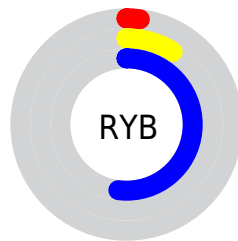
The YIQ color **31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **106.4830, 45.6710, -29.2490**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.1110, -29.4880, 38.8320**, and **9.2340, -26.0010, 25.1910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.7880, -47.8720, 30.5920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.8610, -40.9480, 26.2520**.

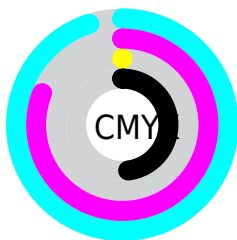
Distribution



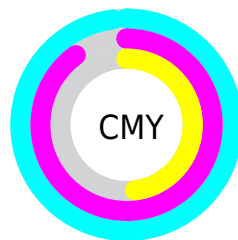
- Red (2%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490 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 31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 31.5170, -45.6710,
29.2490

■ 31.5170, -45.6710,
29.2490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 15.0190, -35.4010,
30.3510

■ 87.1110, -29.4880,
38.8320

■ 9.2340, -26.0010,
25.1910

■ 113.0620,
-27.7920, 41.1360

■ 9.4330, -19.6720,
15.1120

■ 139.7140,
-26.6920, 43.2280

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 165.0150,
-20.4100, 39.5100


■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990


■ 189.5350,
-10.5510, 31.5370


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 214.3540, -0.0960,


23.7760


 238.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440


 31.5170, -45.6710,
29.2490


 31.5170, -45.6710,
29.2490


 26.7880, -47.8720,
30.5920

 41.8610, -40.9480,
26.2520

 52.2050, -36.2250,
23.2550

 63.4350, -31.1810,
19.9470

 73.7790, -26.4580,
16.9500

 84.1230, -21.7350,
13.9530

■ 94.4670, -17.0120,
10.9560

■ 104.8110,
-12.2890, 7.9590

■ 116.0410, -7.2450,
4.6510

■ 126.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.9230, -61.8540, 19.6660



31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490



40.5730, 30.9850, 49.7130

Triad

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



31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490



34.2420, 49.4690, 12.0690



40.4640, -31.2660, -17.0740

Complementary

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



31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490



106.4830, 45.6710, -29.2490

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.



34.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490



40.4900, 18.5710, -11.6770

Square

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



31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490



34.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800



31.1110, -14.5750, -27.7190



46.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360

Rectangle

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



31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490



42.1930, 52.3060, 43.2660



31.1110, -14.5750, -27.7190



37.8250, -25.2130, -22.1490

Sweetspot

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



31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490



131.3960, -18.2500, 11.3660



91.9320, -68.3550, -33.2430



62.4690, -11.3260, 7.0260



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490



34.7560, -62.0410, 39.5830



32.9220, -15.4140, 48.0900



61.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



26.5600, -47.2300, 29.9700



0.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

Inverse Universe

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



45.8400, 68.9970, 32.6210



54.0930, 93.5700, 44.3380



105.0780, 15.4140, -48.0900



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



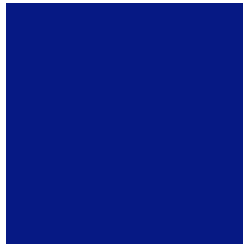
41.1500, 71.0600, 33.7800



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

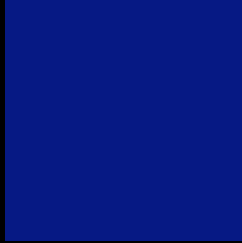
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

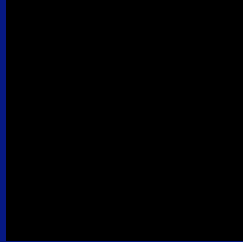
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.5170, -45.6710,

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

31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490

Protanopia

35.5010, -40.7150, 5.5010

Deuteranopia

35.6660, -37.0460, -0.4220



Tritanopia

34.6910, -30.1670, -9.4550

Trichromacy



Original Color

31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490

Protanomaly

33.7000, -42.4130, 14.2510

Deuteranomaly

33.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060

Tritanomaly

33.3120, -35.8090, 4.6950

Monochromacy



Original Color

31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490

Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

31.6520, -16.0950, 10.8570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490 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(6, 25, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 25, 132)  
}
```

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(6, 25, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 25, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490 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(6, 25, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 25, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(6, 25, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 25, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 25, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 25, 132)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 31.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 25, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 25,  
132) }
```

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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