

# Converting Colors

YIQ(31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(31.5930, 35.1190,  
7.8150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	461106
RGB	70, 17, 6
RGB Percent	27%, 7%, 2%
CMY	0.7254, 0.9334, 0.9763
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.91, 0.73
HSL	10°, 84%, 15%
HSV	10°, 91%, 27%
XYZ	2.7612, 1.7167, 0.3592
YIQ	31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

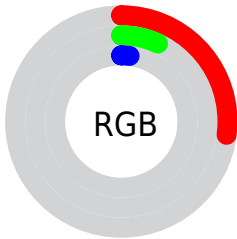
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	70, 19, 6
Decimal	4591878
CIE Lab	13.92, 24.72, 18.87
CIE LCh	14, 31.100, 37.352
Yxy	1.7167, 0.5708, 0.3549
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282781958 (0xFF461106)
YUV	31.5930, -12.6173, 33.6829
Hunter-Lab	13.1021, 14.6886, 7.5460

# Details

The YIQ color **31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **44.4070, -35.1190, -7.8150**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.5720, 39.6120, 8.9880**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.9740, 38.4200, 8.5640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.9130, 31.2220, 6.8540**.

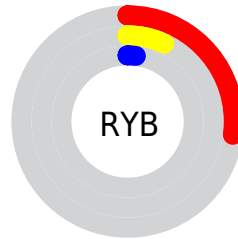
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (7%)

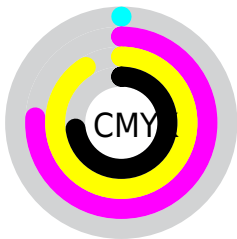
Blue (2%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (7%)

Blue (2%)

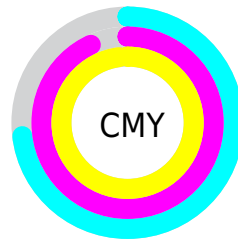


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (93%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150 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 31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 31.5930, 35.1190,  
7.8150


 31.5930, 35.1190,  
7.8150


 248.1550, 9.6290,  
-3.8030


 13.4550, 26.8200,  
9.5400

 79.5720, 39.6120,  
8.9880

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 104.3550, 41.7210,  
9.3130


 130.1380, 43.8300,  
9.6380


 156.9210, 45.9390,  
9.9630


 183.7040, 48.0480,  
10.2880


 208.3120, 43.2800,


8.5920


 227.8260, 26.9130,  
2.3450


 31.5930, 35.1190,  
7.8150


 31.5930, 35.1190,  
7.8150


 27.9740, 38.4200,  
8.5640

 35.9130, 31.2220,  
6.8540

 40.2330, 27.3250,  
5.8930

 43.9660, 23.7030,  
5.4550

 48.2860, 19.8060,  
4.4940

 52.6060, 15.9090,  
3.5330

■ 56.9260, 12.0120,  
2.5720

■ 61.2460, 8.1150,  
1.6110

■ 64.9790, 4.4930,  
1.1730

■ 69.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



30.6440, 31.0820, 20.4100



31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



33.7780, 26.8680, -2.3480

# Triad

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



31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



27.7660, -17.5570, -17.7250



30.1380, -35.2590, 5.7410

# Complementary

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



31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



44.4070, -35.1190, -7.8150

# 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.



33.3180, -35.9460, 1.6700



31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



30.9750, -25.2150, -11.0950

# Square

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



31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



29.7480, 0.0490, -17.4150



33.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640



36.3870, -4.8630, 16.5530



# Rectangle

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



31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



34.0110, 18.6620, -7.8180



33.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640



31.8990, -36.0840, 4.1720

# Sweetspot

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



31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



76.8230, 13.8000, 3.2080



31.1780, 21.1310, 30.0510



37.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



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.



31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150



36.9000, 50.4320, 11.1360



50.3770, 26.3190, -8.9210



33.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



39.5800, 54.3290, 12.0970



90.7660, 124.5670, 27.7270



# Inverse Universe

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



44.4070, -35.1190, -7.8150



55.1000, -50.4320, -11.1360



25.6230, -26.3190, 8.9210



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



59.4200, -54.3290, -12.0970

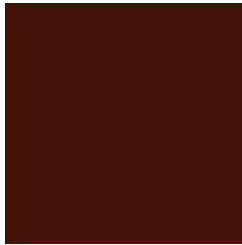


136.2340, -124.5670, -27.7270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

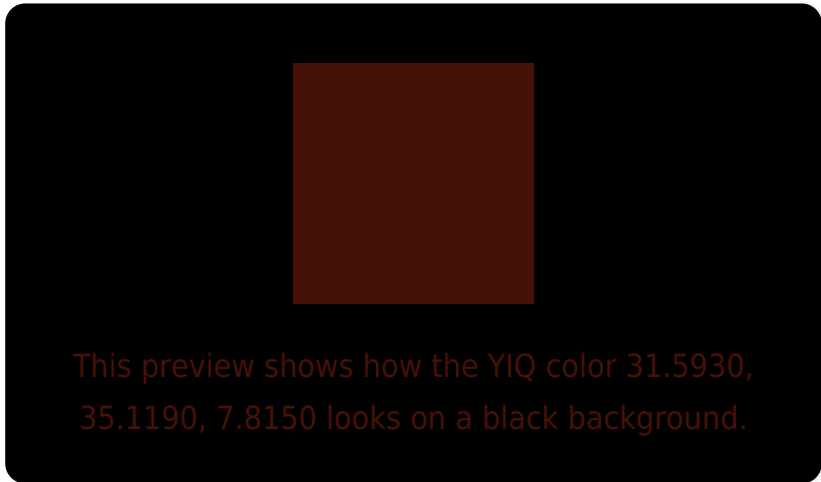
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

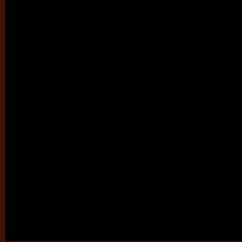
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.5930, 35.1190,



# 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

31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150

### Protanopia

36.1180, 11.0510, -7.5490

### Deuteranopia

35.1850, 18.1120, -8.8640



## Tritanopia

32.1460, 32.1840, 11.4480

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150

## Protanomaly

34.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670

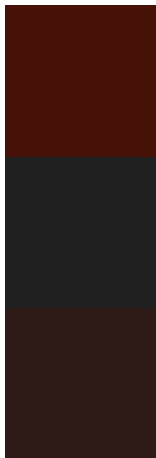
## Deuteranomaly

33.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850

## Tritanomaly

31.6900, 33.4680, 10.2040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150

## Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

32.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150 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, 17, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 17, 6)  
}
```

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, 17, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 17, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150 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, 17, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 17, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 17, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 17, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 17, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 17, 6) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 31.5930, 35.1190, 7.8150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 17, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 17,  
6) }
```

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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