

# Converting Colors

YIQ(31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(31.6160, 20.2580,  
40.3700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4C004E
RGB	76, 0, 78
RGB Percent	30%, 0%, 31%
CMY	0.7017, 1.0000, 0.6941
CMYK	0.02, 1.00, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	299°, 100%, 15%
HSV	299°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	4.3605, 2.0890, 7.3821
YIQ	31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

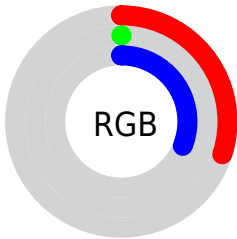
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	76, 0, 78
Decimal	4980814
CIE Lab	15.95, 41.29, -26.47
CIE LCh	16, 49.044, 327.335
Yxy	2.0890, 0.3153, 0.1510
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283170894 (0xFF4C004E)
YUV	31.6160, 22.8673, 38.9248
Hunter-Lab	14.4535, 28.5581, -20.1648

# Details

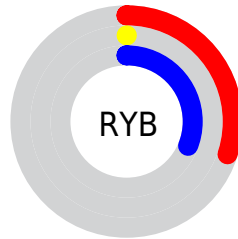
The YIQ color **31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **46.3840, -20.2580, -40.3700**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.7360, 19.8000, 37.6560**, and **12.1340, 6.0950, 16.1990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.3120, 18.0580, 36.1860**.

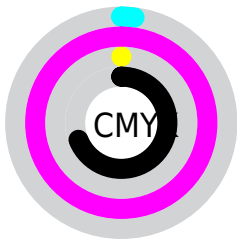
# Distribution



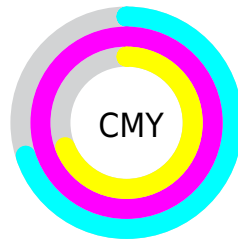
- Red (30%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)




- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (69%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700 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 31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 31.6160, 20.2580,  
40.3700


 31.6160, 20.2580,  
40.3700


 249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300


 21.5190, 12.7410,  
27.9170

 85.7360, 19.8000,  
37.6560


 12.1340, 6.0950,  
16.1990


 111.4480, 20.6710,  
38.3910

 0.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

 138.1600, 21.5420,  
39.1260

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 164.8720, 22.4130,  
39.8610

 192.6980, 22.9630,  
40.9070

 215.6710, 18.4250,

35.0410

■ 232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

■ 31.6160, 20.2580,  
40.3700

■ 36.3120, 18.0580,  
36.1860

■ 41.0080, 15.8580,  
32.0020

■ 45.4160, 14.5290,  
28.5530

■ 50.1120, 12.3290,  
24.3690

■ 54.8080, 10.1290,  
20.1850

■ 59.5040, 7.9290,  
16.0010

■ 64.2000, 5.7290,  
11.8170

■ 68.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

■ 73.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.4130, -34.1150, 18.0530



31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700



33.4210, 42.4960, 33.8240

# Triad

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



31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700



38.1530, 21.1380, -8.6380



39.2050, -37.3660, -5.6380

# Complementary

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



31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700



46.3840, -20.2580, -40.3700

# 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.



35.1010, -25.8100, -16.8340



31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700



32.6720, -2.7930, -20.9770

# Square

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



31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700



34.4750, 41.2630, 6.5990



29.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730



41.8100, -46.0790, 3.5930



# Rectangle

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



31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700



31.2120, 50.1540, 27.1940



29.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730



37.9510, -33.8350, -9.0590

# Sweetspot

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



31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700



83.5040, 7.9290, 16.0010



10.6530, -25.8630, 22.6890



40.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700



41.2290, 26.2620, 52.7100



28.1100, 33.0060, 29.5980



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



93.1960, 59.6740, 119.0180

# Inverse Universe

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



23.5500, 45.8460, 17.1580



30.8400, 59.8290, 22.5570



49.8900, -33.0060, -29.5980



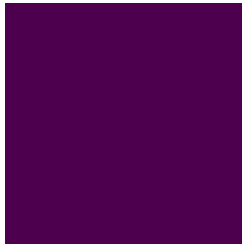
35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



69.4540, 135.1540, 50.6260

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

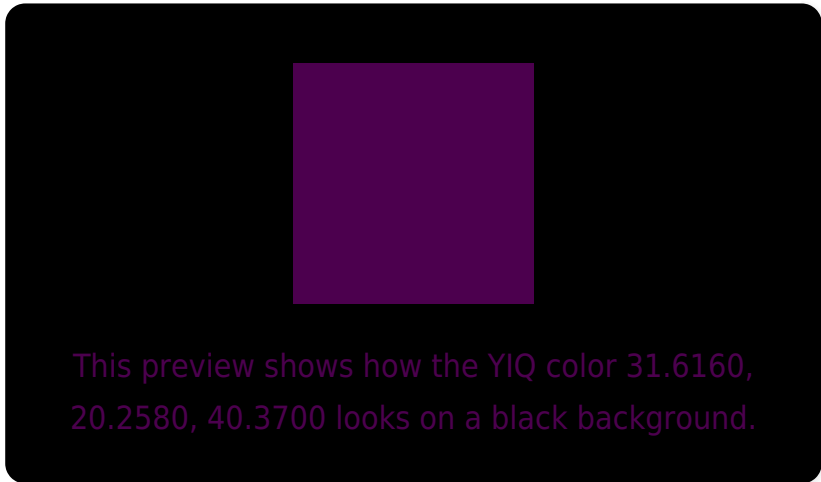
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

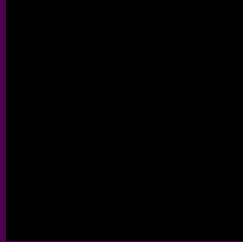
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.6160, 20.2580,





# 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

31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700

### Protanopia

34.9140, -40.4400, 6.0240

### Deuteranopia

41.3260, -21.2290, 4.7790



## Tritanopia

43.1880, 23.1980, 9.1020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700

## Protanomaly

34.0250, -18.3430, 18.5610

## Deuteranomaly

37.8430, -6.1470, 17.7970

## Tritanomaly

39.1530, 22.2790, 20.2550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700

## Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.6780, 7.3790, 14.9550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700 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(76, 0, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 0, 78)  
}
```

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(76, 0, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 0, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700 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(76, 0, 78) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 0, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 0, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 0, 78); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 0, 78); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 0, 78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 31.6160, 20.2580, 40.3700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 0, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 0,  
78) }
```

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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