

# Converting Colors

YIQ(31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(31.6250, -29.8010,  
-5.0730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002B38
RGB	0, 43, 56
RGB Percent	0%, 17%, 22%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8313, 0.7805
CMYK	1.00, 0.23, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	194°, 100%, 11%
HSV	194°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.5775, 2.0143, 4.0428
YIQ	31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

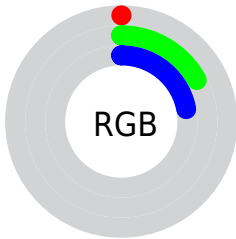
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 24, 56
Decimal	11064
CIELab	15.56, -8.50, -12.31
CIELCh	16, 14.956, 235.360
Yxy	2.0143, 0.2066, 0.2638
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278201144 (0xFF002B38)
YUV	31.6250, 12.0169, -27.7351
Hunter-Lab	14.1925, -4.9960, -6.9544

# Details

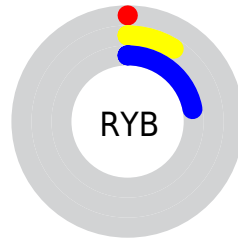
The YIQ color **31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **24.3750, 29.8010, 5.0730**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.2450, -25.6750, -2.7550**, and **1.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.0060, -26.5000, -4.3240**.

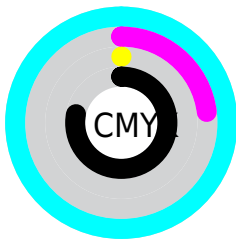
# Distribution



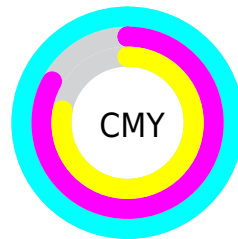
- Red (0%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730 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 31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 31.6250, -29.8010,  
-5.0730

■ 31.6250, -29.8010,  
-5.0730

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,  
-3.3920

■ 17.3770, -17.2390,  
-1.4550

■ 79.2450, -25.6750,  
-2.7550

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 103.9460,  
-26.2710, -2.9670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 129.3590,  
-25.9960, -2.4440


■ 156.0600,  
-26.5920, -2.6560


■ 182.7610,  
-27.1880, -2.8680


■ 210.8750,


-27.5090, -2.5570


 237.7350,  
-24.2990, -5.6670


 31.6250, -29.8010,  
-5.0730

 34.0060, -26.5000,  
-4.3240

 36.6750, -24.0700,  
-4.3100

 39.0560, -20.7690,  
-3.5610

 41.1380, -18.0640,  
-3.0240

 43.5190, -14.7630,  
-2.2750

■ 46.4870, -11.7370,  
-2.0490

■ 48.5690, -9.0320,  
-1.5120

■ 50.9500, -5.7310,  
-0.7630

■ 53.6190, -3.3010,  
-0.7490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.3000, -27.5080, -8.0840



31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730



36.3000, -18.3400, 1.9800

# Triad

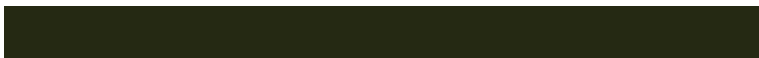
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730



40.2130, 12.8820, 8.8340



37.2960, 4.6780, -7.6900

# Complementary

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



31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730



24.3750, 29.8010, 5.0730

# 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.



38.2970, 12.1050, -4.6230



31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730



39.2580, 17.0090, 5.6250

# Square

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



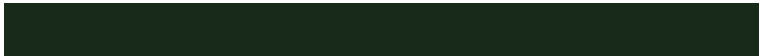
31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730



40.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



38.9110, 16.3680, 0.7200



35.3810, -5.8670, -9.3150



# Rectangle

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



31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730



38.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590



38.9110, 16.3680, 0.7200



37.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420

# Sweetspot

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



31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730



64.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



34.2400, -19.2520, -25.5560



32.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

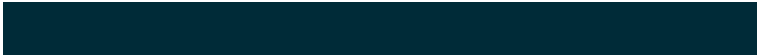


38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730



41.8950, -39.4290, -6.7970



15.7760, -22.3760, 9.0480



26.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



52.1650, -49.0570, -8.5210



124.1690, -116.7740, -20.2780



# Inverse Universe

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



21.6460, 19.5730, 25.2450



28.6240, 25.8070, 33.4150



40.2240, 22.3760, -9.0480



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



35.6020, 32.0410, 41.5850



84.7470, 76.2750, 98.9870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

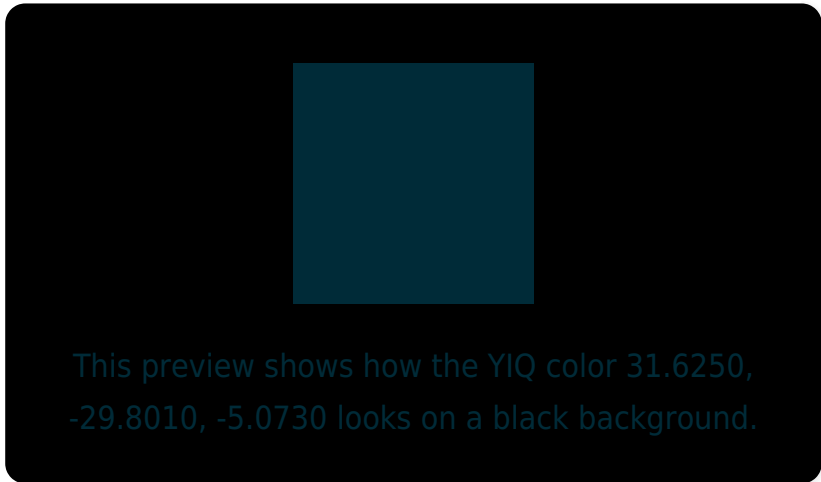
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

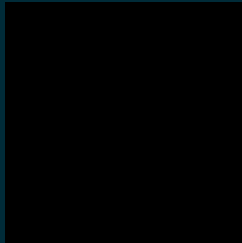
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

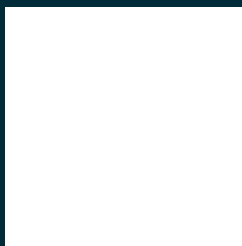
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.6250, -29.8010,

-5.0730.

# 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

31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730

### Protanopia

39.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

### Deuteranopia

39.2580, -9.3540, 4.3260



**Tritanopia**

31.1860, -27.1870, -8.3950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730

## Protanomaly

36.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500

## Deuteranomaly

36.2570, -16.7810, 1.2590

## Tritanomaly

31.5280, -28.1500, -7.4620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730

## Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730 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(0, 43, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 43, 56)  
}
```

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(0, 43, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 43, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730 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(0, 43, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 43, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 43, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 43, 56); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 43, 56); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 43, 56) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 31.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 43, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 43,  
56) }
```

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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