

# Converting Colors

YIQ(31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(31.8830, -55.2090,  
36.9110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	02179C
RGB	2, 23, 156
RGB Percent	1%, 9%, 61%
CMY	0.9920, 0.9098, 0.3886
CMYK	0.99, 0.85, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	232°, 97%, 31%
HSV	232°, 99%, 61%
XYZ	6.3255, 3.0236, 31.6663
YIQ	31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

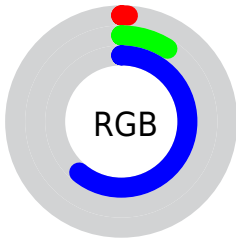
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 20, 156
Decimal	137116
CIE Lab	20.14, 46.85, -70.20
CIE LCh	20, 84.401, 303.721
Yxy	3.0236, 0.1542, 0.0737
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278327196 (0xFF02179C)
YUV	31.8830, 61.1897, -26.2074
Hunter-Lab	17.3886, 34.5035, -95.8006

# Details

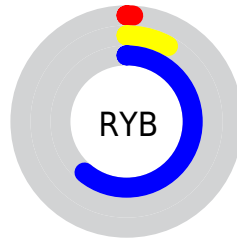
The YIQ color **31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **126.1170, 55.2090, -36.9110**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.4670, -33.0660, 48.6140**, and **11.7420, -33.0630, 32.0330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.1110, -55.8510, 37.5330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.2980, -49.2480, 33.5040**.

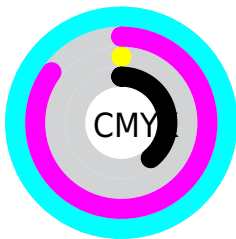
# Distribution



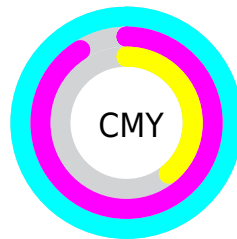
- Red (1%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110 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 31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 31.8830, -55.2090,  
36.9110

■ 31.8830, -55.2090,  
36.9110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 15.2930, -41.6840,  
39.5960

■ 92.4670, -33.0660,  
48.6140

■ 11.7420, -33.0630,  
32.0330

■ 119.4180,  
-31.3700, 50.9180

■ 12.4140, -26.6880,  
21.1200

■ 144.6590,  
-24.8590, 48.5570

■ 9.0910, -18.7090,  
14.1790

■ 168.8910,  
-14.1290, 41.3190

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060

■ 193.7100, -3.6740,  
33.5580


■ 0.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440


■ 219.1160, 6.5060,


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,


25.2740


0.0000


 239.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980


 31.8830, -55.2090,  
36.9110


 31.8830, -55.2090,  
36.9110


 30.1110, -55.8510,  
37.5330

 44.2980, -49.2480,  
33.5040

 57.0010, -44.1580,  
29.3620

 69.4160, -38.1970,  
25.9550

 82.1190, -33.1070,  
21.8130

 94.5340, -27.1460,  
18.4060

■ 107.5360,  
-21.4600, 14.4760

■ 119.6520,  
-16.0950, 10.8570

■ 132.6540,  
-10.4090, 6.9270

■ 144.7700, -5.0440,  
3.3080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.0390, -73.6840, 24.8120



31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110



48.1490, 38.4110, 58.3070

# Triad

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



31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110



37.2430, 56.8960, 15.1360



46.1860, -36.3550, -18.4590

# Complementary

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



31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110



126.1170, 55.2090, -36.9110

# 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.



38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180



31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110



45.4960, 18.4340, -14.7020

# Square

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



31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110



40.0660, 79.8640, 28.4080



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



53.9550, -56.8530, 0.6110



# Rectangle

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



31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110



49.5690, 63.1710, 50.1070



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



43.0910, -29.0180, -24.7780

# Sweetspot

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



31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110



152.5360, -21.4600, 14.4760



107.3320, -84.4010, -39.8010



72.1530, -13.2520, 8.8920



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110



38.7630, -71.9460, 48.3900



35.7020, -17.2500, 59.3420



72.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



27.4550, -51.1280, 34.5360



2.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



# Inverse Universe

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



50.4400, 85.0430, 39.1790



63.1770, 111.1290, 51.0090



122.2980, 17.2500, -59.3420



73.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



44.9230, 79.1290, 36.2250

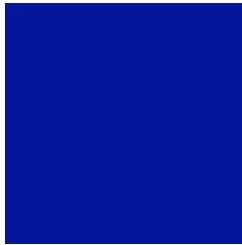


4.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

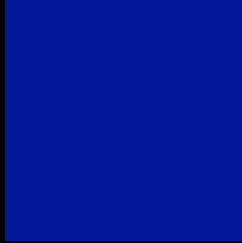
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

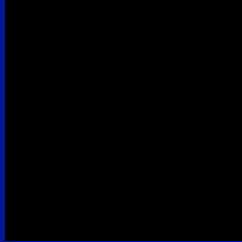
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.8830, -55.2090,



# 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

31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110

### Protanopia

39.8040, -45.9420, 6.6180

### Deuteranopia

40.3280, -41.9060, -0.4500



## Tritanopia

39.4840, -34.0180, -11.2500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110

## Protanomaly

37.1000, -49.2910, 17.7570

## Deuteranomaly

37.0200, -46.3100, 13.2900

## Tritanomaly

36.8430, -41.6780, 6.4340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110

## Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

32.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110 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(2, 23, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 23, 156)  
}
```

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(2, 23, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 23, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110 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(2, 23, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 23, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 23, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 23, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 23, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 23, 156)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 31.8830, -55.2090, 36.9110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 23, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 23,  
156) }
```

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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