

# Converting Colors

YIQ(31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(31.9700, 9.8530,  
25.1890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	390D40
RGB	57, 13, 64
RGB Percent	22%, 5%, 25%
CMY	0.7763, 0.9491, 0.7490
CMYK	0.11, 0.80, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	292°, 66%, 15%
HSV	292°, 80%, 25%
XYZ	2.7584, 1.5284, 5.0001
YIQ	31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

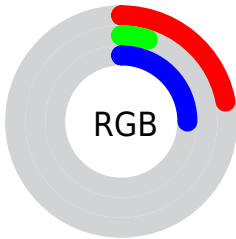
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	57, 13, 64
Decimal	3738944
CIE Lab	12.79, 29.57, -21.99
CIE LCh	13, 36.848, 323.367
Yxy	1.5284, 0.2970, 0.1646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281929024 (0xFF390D40)
YUV	31.9700, 15.7908, 21.9513
Hunter-Lab	12.3629, 18.1919, -15.3254

# Details

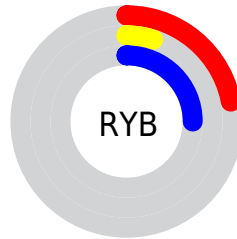
The YIQ color **31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **45.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.6820, 10.7240, 25.9240**, and **2.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.1490, 10.9070, 28.1150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.7910, 8.7990, 22.2630**.

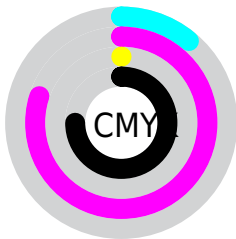
# Distribution



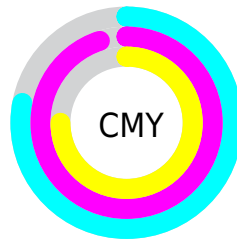
- Red (22%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)




- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890 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 31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 31.9700, 9.8530,  
25.1890


 31.9700, 9.8530,  
25.1890

 249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300


 15.5520, 7.9740,  
20.6940


 79.6820, 10.7240,  
25.9240


 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

 104.5080, 11.2740,  
26.9700

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 129.6330, 12.4200,  
28.2280


 156.0460, 12.6950,  
28.7510

 183.4590, 12.9700,  
29.2740


 211.2850, 13.5200,


30.3200


 232.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970


 31.9700, 9.8530,  
25.1890


 31.9700, 9.8530,  
25.1890

 28.1490, 10.9070,  
28.1150

 35.7910, 8.7990,  
22.2630

 23.7410, 12.2360,  
31.5640

 40.1990, 7.4700,  
18.8140

 44.0200, 6.4160,  
15.8880

 48.4280, 5.0870,  
12.4390

 51.9500, 3.4370,  
9.3010

■ 55.7710, 2.3830,  
6.3750

■ 60.1790, 1.0540,  
2.9260

■ 64.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 68.4080, -1.3290,  
-3.4490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.9480, -28.6120, 11.9320



31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890



26.6860, 31.2640, 28.1280

# Triad

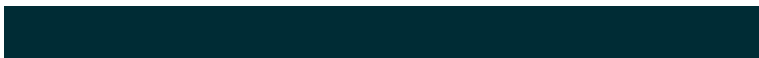
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890



31.6630, 19.7620, -5.7260



31.8700, -29.1130, -6.5290

# Complementary

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



31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890



45.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890

# 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.



28.7920, -20.4460, -14.9260



31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890



29.1830, 3.2580, -14.9980

# Square

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



31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890



29.4140, 34.0650, 4.8890



24.0670, -11.2750, -21.4430



33.0900, -35.3040, 1.0480



# Rectangle

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



31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890



25.3460, 37.9130, 23.2650



24.0670, -11.2750, -21.4430



30.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280

# Sweetspot

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



31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890



71.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



23.5100, -18.5710, 11.6770



35.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890



33.1640, 15.7190, 40.0310



32.0110, 19.8030, 21.0750



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



36.1740, 18.9270, 47.9750



83.5420, 43.7200, 110.7920



# Inverse Universe

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



29.0470, 28.1490, 12.9890



28.4730, 44.7450, 20.5930



44.9890, -19.8030, -21.0750



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.4850, 53.6390, 24.6070

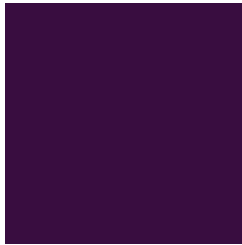


70.5100, 123.5530, 57.1290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

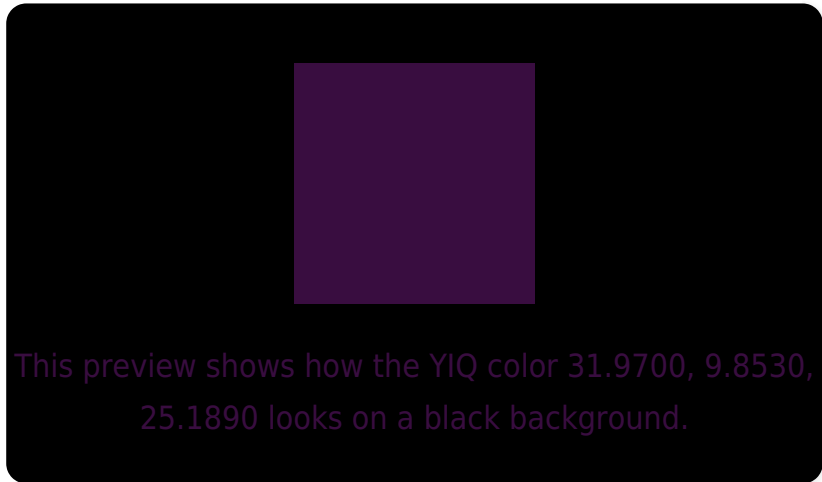
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

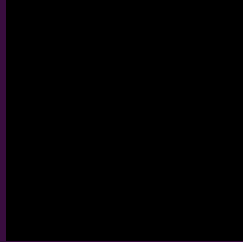
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.9700, 9.8530,



# 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

31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890

### Protanopia

28.1660, -32.4620, 4.6100

### Deuteranopia

31.9840, -20.2660, 3.8460



## Tritanopia

35.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890

## Protanomaly

29.4070, -16.7830, 12.3130

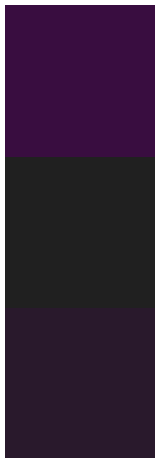
## Deuteranomaly

31.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210

## Tritanomaly

33.8480, 12.6520, 13.0040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890

## Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.9500, 3.4370, 9.3010

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890 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(57, 13, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 13, 64)  
}
```

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(57, 13, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 13, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890 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(57, 13, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 13, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 13, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 13, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 13, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 13, 64)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 31.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 13, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 13,  
64) }
```

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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