

# Converting Colors

YIQ(34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(34.1010, -67.0860,  
48.4180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0015BF
RGB	0, 21, 191
RGB Percent	0%, 8%, 75%
CMY	0.9998, 0.9176, 0.2514
CMYK	1.00, 0.89, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	233°, 100%, 37%
HSV	233°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	9.6613, 4.2939, 49.5513
YIQ	34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

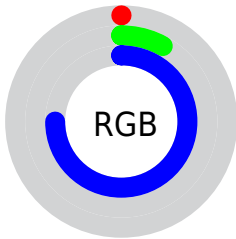
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 19, 191
Decimal	5567
CIELab	24.62, 58.26, -83.80
CIELCh	25, 102.064, 304.807
Yxy	4.2939, 0.1521, 0.0676
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278195647 (0xFF0015BF)
YUV	34.1010, 77.3512, -29.9066
Hunter-Lab	20.7217, 46.9612, -127.2736

# Details

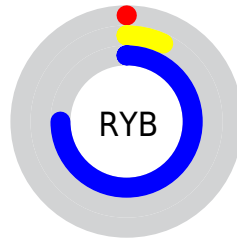
The YIQ color **34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. A complement of this color would be **156.8990, 67.0860, -48.4180**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.1480, -38.9370, 61.4070**, and **15.5040, -43.6560, 42.2960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.7610, -60.4370, 43.5550**.

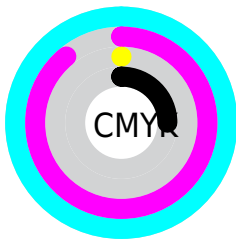
# Distribution



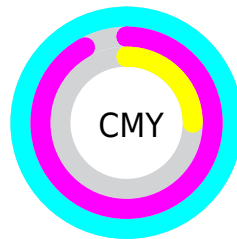
- Red (0%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180 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 34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 34.1010, -67.0860,  
48.4180

■ 34.1010, -67.0860,  
48.4180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 18.5820, -52.3230,  
50.6930

■ 100.8490,  
-39.5330, 61.1950

■ 15.5040, -43.6560,  
42.2960

■ 126.6620,  
-28.9410, 56.4590

■ 12.4260, -34.9890,  
33.8990

■ 151.4920,  
-17.0190, 49.6450

■ 16.0330, -29.9890,  
20.3710

■ 176.0230, -5.6930,  
42.6190

■ 10.3620, -20.9100,  
15.5220

■ 201.7280, 5.0830,  
34.5470

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610

■ 226.2370, 13.4750,


■ 2.0690, -4.4480,


25.6270


3.5200


 242.6730, 5.7750,  
10.9830


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 34.1010, -67.0860,  
48.4180

 49.7610, -60.4370,  
43.5550

 65.4210, -53.7880,  
38.6920

 81.0810, -47.1390,  
33.8290

 96.7410, -40.4900,  
28.9660

 112.7000,  
-33.2450, 24.3150

■ 128.3600,  
-26.5960, 19.4520

■ 144.0200,  
-19.9470, 14.5890

■ 159.6800,  
-13.2980, 9.7260

■ 175.3400, -6.6490,  
4.8630

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.8710, -90.4660, 31.5980



34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180



59.2140, 48.9540, 70.9860

# Triad

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



34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180



43.2230, 68.8160, 19.3760



55.5270, -44.7450, -20.5930

# Complementary

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



34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180



156.8990, 67.0860, -48.4180

# 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.



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180



54.3450, 20.1770, -18.7590

# Square

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



34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180



48.4380, 96.5520, 34.3440



43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020



65.5930, -70.3330, 2.6190



# Rectangle

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



34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180



60.6900, 79.3080, 60.5240



43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020



51.7480, -35.4820, -28.7780

# Sweetspot

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



34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180



186.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300



131.3830, -106.7740, -47.3340



88.0650, -15.8200, 11.3800



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180



44.0070, -86.7120, 62.6960



43.6010, -17.8030, 74.8770



86.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



27.9910, -55.3930, 40.2470



5.2950, -10.7760, 8.0720



# Inverse Universe

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



59.5030, 107.0950, 47.0230



76.9310, 138.5450, 60.7610



147.3990, 17.8030, -74.8770



87.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



49.1800, 88.7110, 38.7830

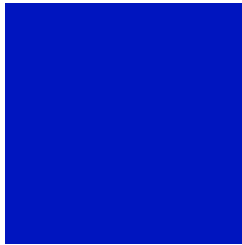


9.6110, 17.5130, 7.5050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

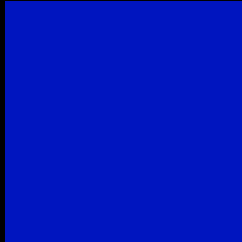
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180 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 34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.1010, -67.0860,



# 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

34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180

### Protanopia

47.8400, -54.7910, 7.2970

### Deuteranopia

48.0220, -49.7920, -0.7040



## Tritanopia

46.6080, -40.2990, -13.0590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180

## Protanomaly

43.0590, -59.2410, 21.8710

## Deuteranomaly

42.8650, -55.9390, 17.0930

## Tritanomaly

42.2320, -50.0230, 8.9930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180

## Achromatopsia

34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

33.9750, -24.0740, 17.7980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180 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, 21, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 21, 191)  
}
```

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, 21, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 21, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180 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, 21, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 21, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 21, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 21, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 21, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 21, 191)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 34.1010, -67.0860, 48.4180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 21, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 21,  
191) }
```

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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