

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.3030, 14.2500,  
50.1380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	51006A
RGB	81, 0, 106
RGB Percent	32%, 0%, 42%
CMY	0.6821, 1.0000, 0.5843
CMYK	0.24, 1.00, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	286°, 100%, 21%
HSV	286°, 100%, 42%
XYZ	6.0002, 2.7927, 13.8567
YIQ	36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

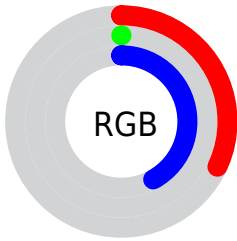
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	81, 0, 106
Decimal	5308522
CIELab	19.19, 47.39, -39.92
CIELCh	19, 61.964, 319.890
Yxy	2.7927, 0.2649, 0.1233
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283498602 (0xFF51006A)
YUV	36.3030, 34.3606, 39.1993
Hunter-Lab	16.7114, 34.8448, -37.4638

# Details

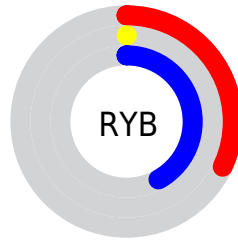
The YIQ color **36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **69.6970, -14.2500, -50.1380**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.2980, 12.6460, 46.1660**, and **16.7780, 1.6460, 25.2460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.6570, 13.0130, 45.0210**.

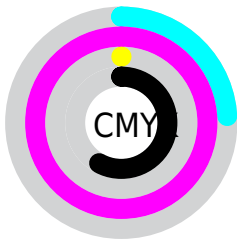
# Distribution



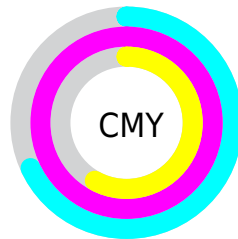
- Red (32%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380 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 36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



36.3030, 14.2500,  
50.1380

36.3030, 14.2500,  
50.1380

252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

25.6790, 6.7790,  
36.8510

93.2980, 12.6460,  
46.1660

16.7780, 1.6460,  
25.2460

120.0100, 13.5170,  
46.9010

5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

146.8360, 14.0670,  
47.9470

1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

174.0750, 14.8920,  
49.5160

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

200.0770, 20.5780,  
45.5860

218.6060, 17.0500,

32.4260

■ 235.6290, 9.0750,  
17.2590

■ 36.3030, 14.2500,  
50.1380

■ 43.6570, 13.0130,  
45.0210

■ 50.1250, 11.4550,  
40.2150

■ 57.4790, 10.2180,  
35.0980

■ 63.9470, 8.6600,  
30.2920

■ 71.3010, 7.4230,  
25.1750

■ 78.3560, 5.5900,  
19.8460

■ 85.1230, 4.6280,  
15.2520

■ 92.1780, 2.7950,  
9.9230

■ 98.9450, 1.8330,  
5.3290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.5170, -54.8390, 19.1850



36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380



41.3820, 47.4000, 44.0720

# Triad

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



36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380



44.1220, 31.5910, -5.3450



45.7590, -42.0420, -9.0020

# Complementary

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



36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380



69.6970, -14.2500, -50.1380

# 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.



39.7000, -26.3590, -23.4070



36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380



39.7820, 2.7090, -21.5710

# Square

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



36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380



31.3730, 59.6460, 20.3660



34.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570



50.3190, -54.8820, 3.4380



# Rectangle

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



36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380



39.5710, 59.6890, 36.1130



34.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570



43.9350, -36.9060, -13.9780

# Sweetspot

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



36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380



110.3560, 5.5900, 19.8460



27.9330, -41.4510, 18.8450



52.5310, 3.2990, 11.8030



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380



47.1270, 18.2820, 65.1780



40.7000, 37.8170, 47.0410



49.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



40.2480, 16.0830, 55.4670



83.8430, 32.8070, 115.8390



# Inverse Universe

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



34.5440, 55.1510, 30.2470



44.9100, 71.9760, 39.2080



65.3000, -37.8170, -47.0410



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.1750, 60.7440, 33.5120

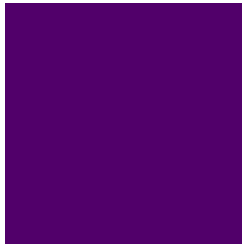


79.8670, 127.4020, 69.9780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

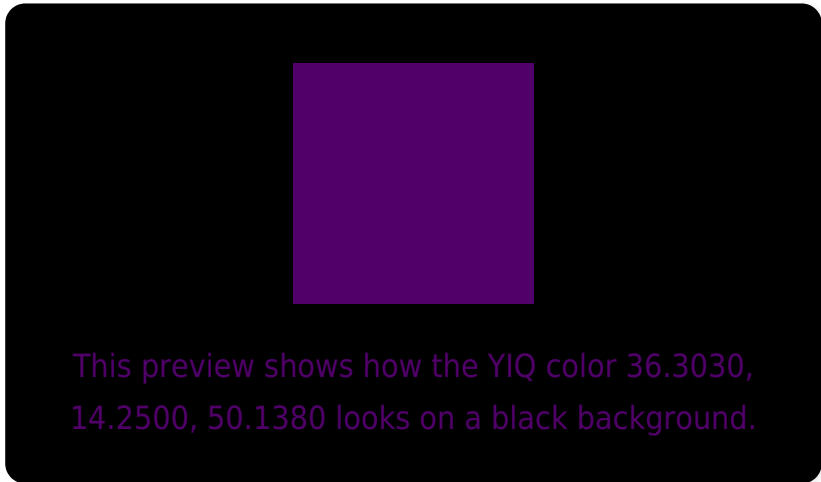
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

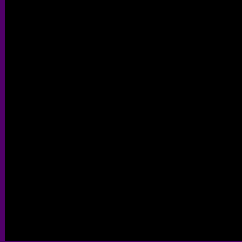
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.3030, 14.2500,



# 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

36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380

### Protanopia

40.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060

### Deuteranopia

40.7840, -43.1900, 0.7940



## Tritanopia

50.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380

## Protanomaly

38.7240, -24.6250, 22.2790

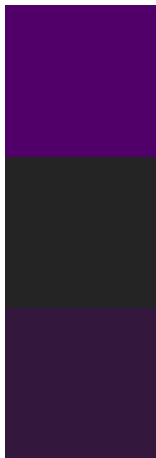
## Deuteranomaly

38.9860, -22.6070, 18.7450

## Tritanomaly

45.3250, 16.0430, 23.1390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.0030, 5.0860, 17.9660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380 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(81, 0, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 0, 106)  
}
```

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(81, 0, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 0, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380 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(81, 0, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 0, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 0, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 0, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 0, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 0, 106)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.3030, 14.2500, 50.1380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 0, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 0,  
106) }
```

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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