

# Converting Colors

YIQ(54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(54.2860, -31.7790,  
30.7890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2B2B8E
RGB	43, 43, 142
RGB Percent	17%, 17%, 56%
CMY	0.8313, 0.8314, 0.4433
CMYK	0.70, 0.70, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	240°, 54%, 36%
HSV	240°, 70%, 56%
XYZ	6.7394, 4.1931, 26.0250
YIQ	54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

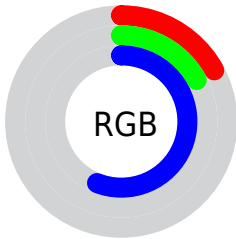
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 43, 142
Decimal	2829198
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	24.30, 33.24, -54.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	24, 63.955, 301.318
Yxy	4.1931, 0.1824, 0.1135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281019278 (0xFF2B2B8E)
YUV	54.2860, 43.2430, -9.8978
Hunter-Lab	20.4772, 22.9125, -61.0192

# Details

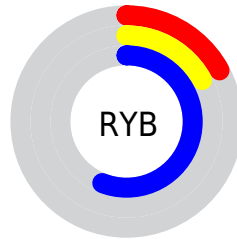
The YIQ color **54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **130.7140, 31.7790, -30.7890**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.1990, -26.9200, 36.3440**, and **10.3740, -29.2110, 28.3010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.8820, -36.2730, 35.1430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.6900, -27.2850, 26.4350**.

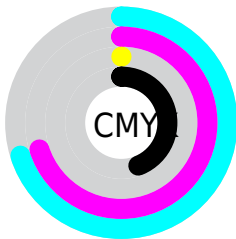
# Distribution



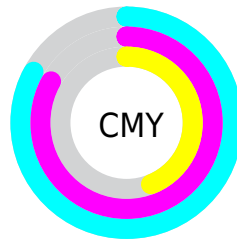
- Red (17%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890 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 54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 54.2860, -31.7790,  
30.7890

■ 54.2860, -31.7790,  
30.7890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 26.1380, -43.2860,  
24.5700

■ 105.1990,  
-26.9200, 36.3440

■ 10.2600, -28.8900,  
27.9900

■ 131.7370,  
-25.4990, 38.1250

■ 7.5240, -21.1860,  
20.5260

■ 158.6770,  
-25.2700, 39.4820

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,  
11.8040

■ 182.7240,  
-15.4570, 32.3430

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 207.2440, -5.5980,  
24.3700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 232.6500, 4.5820,

16.0860

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

54.2860, -31.7790,  
30.7890

54.2860, -31.7790,  
30.7890

41.8820, -36.2730,  
35.1430

66.6900, -27.2850,  
26.4350

29.4780, -40.7670,  
39.4970

79.0940, -22.7910,  
22.0810

16.1880, -45.5820,  
44.1620

92.3840, -17.9760,  
17.4160

104.7880,  
-13.4820, 13.0620

117.1920, -8.9880,  
8.7080

■ 129.5960, -4.4940,  
4.3540

■ 142.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 155.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

■ 167.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.0530, -68.2720, 14.8320



54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890



45.7570, 33.6430, 56.6110

# Triad

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



54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890



51.9510, 54.4220, 4.9020



50.7510, -39.5640, -20.8760

# Complementary

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



54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890



130.7140, 31.7790, -30.7890

# 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.



42.9650, -20.3960, -37.8680



54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890



54.3890, 26.0450, -14.9710

# Square

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



54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890



40.1950, 75.1870, 30.5710



43.5040, -11.5480, -33.0200



56.8100, -55.2470, -6.4710



# Rectangle

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



54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890



47.9040, 54.9180, 50.9980



43.5040, -11.5480, -33.0200



48.8130, -34.1070, -26.1630

# Sweetspot

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



54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890



149.4460, -12.5190, 12.1290



112.3990, -59.0040, -20.9880



71.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890



46.6700, -49.7550, 48.2050



68.9370, -2.5750, 41.1770



64.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



15.3900, -43.3350, 41.9850



0.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



# Inverse Universe

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



83.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770



93.0150, 42.6250, 81.0650



115.7640, 1.9790, -41.3890



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



55.7550, 37.1250, 70.6050

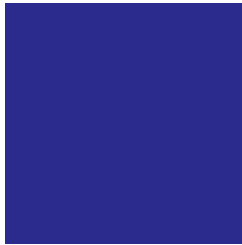


3.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890 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 54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

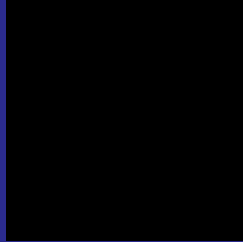
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.2860, -31.7790,



# 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

54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890

### Protanopia

46.3240, -53.2780, 7.4100

### Deuteranopia

46.7340, -48.9210, 0.0310



## Tritanopia

45.4340, -39.7490, -12.0130

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890

## Protanomaly

49.1990, -45.2560, 16.2160

## Deuteranomaly

49.7060, -42.5500, 11.2260

## Tritanomaly

48.6000, -36.6800, 3.9600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890

## Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.1040, -11.5560, 11.1960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890 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(43, 43, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 43, 142)  
}
```

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(43, 43, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 43, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890 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(43, 43, 142) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 43, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 43, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 43, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 43, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 43,  
142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 54.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 43, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 43,  
142) }
```

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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