

Converting Colors

YIQ(18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(18.6740, -38.3830,
40.3450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	070382
RGB	7, 3, 130
RGB Percent	3%, 1%, 51%
CMY	0.9724, 0.9883, 0.4904
CMYK	0.95, 0.98, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	242°, 95%, 26%
HSV	242°, 98%, 51%
XYZ	4.1454, 1.7204, 21.2102
YIQ	18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

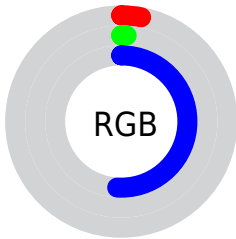
Format	Color
RYB	7, 3, 130
Decimal	459650
CIELab	13.95, 46.92, -64.31
CIELCh	14, 79.607, 306.118
Yxy	1.7204, 0.1531, 0.0635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278649730 (0xFF070382)
YUV	18.6740, 54.8837, -10.2381
Hunter-Lab	13.1164, 33.4610, -86.6947

Details

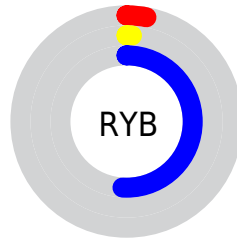
The YIQ color **18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **114.3260, 38.3830, -40.3450**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.5020, -22.9790, 47.5250**, and **9.0060, -25.3590, 24.5690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.0160, -39.3460, 41.2780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.1920, -34.2100, 36.3020**.

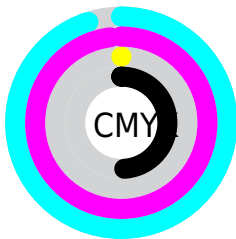
Distribution



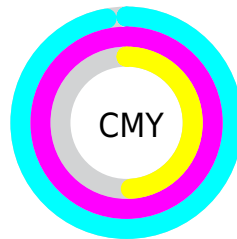
- Red (3%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450 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 18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.6740, -38.3830,
40.3450

■ 18.6740, -38.3830,
40.3450

■ 245.6080, 4.4000,
8.3680

■ 11.8560, -33.3840,
32.3440

■ 77.5020, -22.9790,
47.5250

■ 9.0060, -25.3590,
24.5690

■ 104.1540,
-21.8790, 49.6170

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 130.6920,
-20.4580, 51.3980

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 156.2210,
-14.8180, 48.3020

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 180.4530, -4.0880,
41.0640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.8590, 6.0920,

32.7800

■ 229.1720, 12.1000,
23.0120

■ 18.6740, -38.3830,
40.3450

■ 18.6740, -38.3830,
40.3450

■ 16.0160, -39.3460,
41.2780

■ 30.1920, -34.2100,
36.3020

■ 41.4110, -30.6330,
32.0470

■ 52.9290, -26.4600,
28.0040

■ 64.1480, -22.8830,
23.7490

■ 75.6660, -18.7100,
19.7060

■ 87.1840, -14.5370,
15.6630

■ 98.4030, -10.9600,
11.4080

■ 109.9210, -6.7870,
7.3650

■ 121.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.8570, -61.4880, 24.0480



18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450



40.1450, 35.0660, 47.3380

Triad

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



18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450



25.6700, 45.3880, 14.4440



35.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670

Complementary

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



18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450



114.3260, 38.3830, -40.3450

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.



29.3500, -13.7500, -26.1500



18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450



32.7710, 10.4100, -12.4540

Square

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



18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450



32.5910, 64.9640, 23.1080



28.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040



43.9130, -47.8670, 2.9570

Rectangle

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



18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450



40.8250, 56.1580, 39.5340



28.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040



33.0150, -22.6920, -18.2760

Sweetspot

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



18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450



125.1840, -14.5370, 15.6630



90.8530, -75.1420, -25.8780



58.6050, -8.7130, 9.2310



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450



20.6470, -50.9480, 53.3080



37.2120, -1.4310, 53.4890



58.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



15.7880, -38.7040, 40.6560



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



54.9950, 36.2090, 65.1770



68.8140, 47.8050, 86.3090



95.7880, 1.4310, -53.4890



59.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



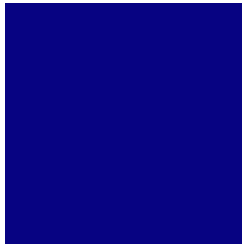
52.2940, 36.8050, 65.3890



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

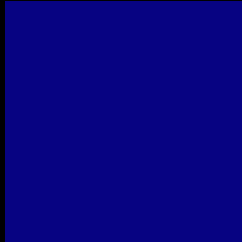
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

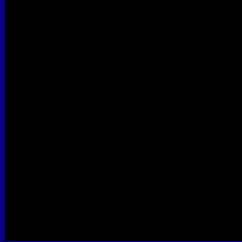
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.6740, -38.3830,

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

18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450

Protanopia

31.4260, -36.1300, 5.0060

Deuteranopia

31.8190, -33.1030, -0.2950



Tritanopia

31.0720, -26.8660, -8.7060

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450

Protanomaly

26.7440, -36.5450, 18.0390

Deuteranomaly

27.1200, -34.8480, 14.8160

Tritanomaly

26.6980, -30.9040, 9.4160

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450

Achromatopsia

19.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

18.8420, -13.5740, 14.7300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450 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(7, 3, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 3, 130)  
}
```

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(7, 3, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 3, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450 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(7, 3, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 3, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 3, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 3, 130); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 3, 130); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 3, 130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 18.6740, -38.3830, 40.3450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 3, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 3,  
130) }
```

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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