

Converting Colors

YIQ(19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150)
contains.

YIQ(19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(19.8300, 3.8950,
12.0150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F0B24
RGB	31, 11, 36
RGB Percent	12%, 4%, 14%
CMY	0.8784, 0.9569, 0.8588
CMYK	0.14, 0.69, 0.00, 0.86
HSL	288°, 53%, 9%
HSV	288°, 69%, 14%
XYZ	1.0036, 0.6581, 1.7431
YIQ	19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

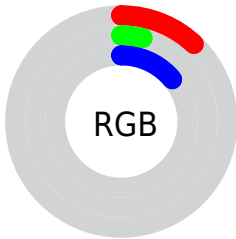
Format	Color
R_YB	31, 11, 36
Decimal	2034468
CIE Lab	5.94, 15.10, -12.57
CIE LCh	6, 19.651, 320.228
Yxy	0.6581, 0.2948, 0.1933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280224548 (0xFF1F0B24)
YUV	19.8300, 7.9718, 9.7961
Hunter-Lab	8.1122, 7.8858, -7.0614

Details

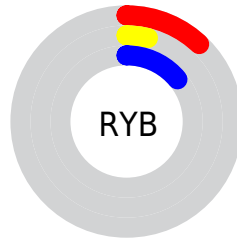
The YIQ color **19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **27.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150**, and the grayscale version is **20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.3570, 3.8490, 12.8490**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1830, 4.3990, 13.8950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.4770, 3.3910, 10.1350**.

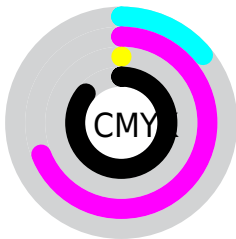
Distribution



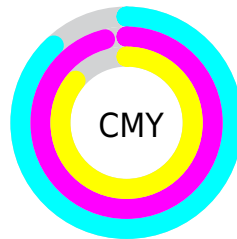
- Red (12%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150 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 19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.8300, 3.8950,
12.0150

■ 19.8300, 3.8950,
12.0150

■ 243.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 63.3570, 3.8490,
12.8490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 86.7700, 4.1240,
13.3720

■ 111.4820, 4.9950,
14.1070

■ 136.8950, 5.2700,
14.6300

■ 163.0090, 4.9490,
14.9410

■ 190.4220, 5.2240,

15.4640

■ 217.8350, 5.4990,
15.9870

■ 19.8300, 3.8950,
12.0150

■ 19.8300, 3.8950,
12.0150

■ 17.1830, 4.3990,
13.8950

■ 22.4770, 3.3910,
10.1350

■ 15.4220, 5.2240,
15.4640

■ 24.2380, 2.5660,
8.5660

■ 12.7750, 5.7280,
17.3440

■ 26.8850, 2.0620,
6.6860

■ 28.9450, 1.8330,
5.3290

■ 31.5920, 1.3290,
3.4490

■ 33.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 36.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 38.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

■ 40.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.2840, -12.2430, 7.1250



19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



18.2180, 14.4860, 12.8060

Triad

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



19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



18.9490, 13.2050, -2.5310



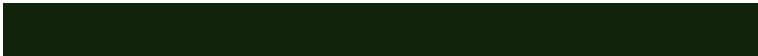
19.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130

Complementary

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



19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



27.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150

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.



17.3310, -11.5980, -10.0780



19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



17.3990, 2.8900, -8.3260

Square

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



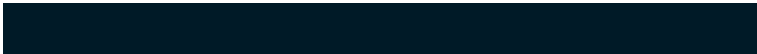
19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



18.1180, 20.2190, 2.5150



14.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750



19.7080, -19.6690, -1.4690

Rectangle

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



19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



17.3880, 19.7590, 10.8550



14.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750



18.5850, -15.1290, -6.6570

Sweetspot

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



19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



39.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



16.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



19.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



21.3020, 5.6820, 18.1780



20.4130, 9.4430, 10.5870



16.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



28.7830, 12.4180, 39.2820



73.7590, 32.4430, 100.4030

Inverse Universe

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



19.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



20.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



26.4730, -9.1220, -10.8980



16.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



26.3420, 43.7360, 22.3600



67.2790, 111.0820, 57.3700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

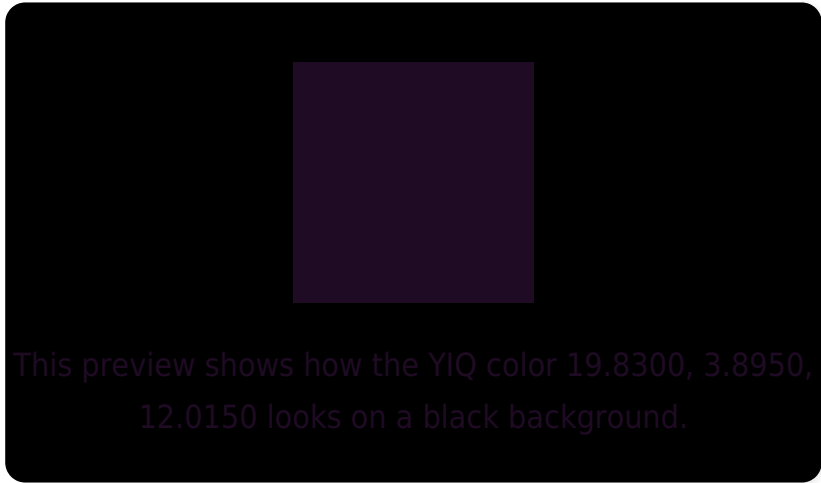
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 19.8300, 3.8950,

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

19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150

Protanopia

16.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020

Deuteranopia

18.6060, -10.4540, 2.2340



Tritanopia

20.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150

Protanomaly

17.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810

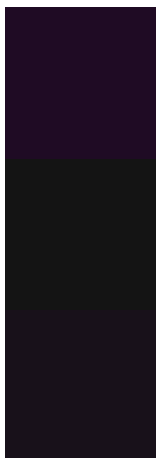
Deuteranomaly

19.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100

Tritanomaly

20.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150

Achromatopsia

20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

20.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150 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(31, 11, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 11, 36)  
}
```

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(31, 11, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 11, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150 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(31, 11, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 11, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 11, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 11, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 11, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 11, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 19.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 11, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 11,  
36) }
```

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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