

# Converting Colors

YIQ(21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(21.6930, -5.0040,  
35.6360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	270058
RGB	39, 0, 88
RGB Percent	15%, 0%, 35%
CMY	0.8469, 1.0000, 0.6550
CMYK	0.56, 1.00, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	267°, 100%, 17%
HSV	267°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	2.5986, 1.1363, 9.3100
YIQ	21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

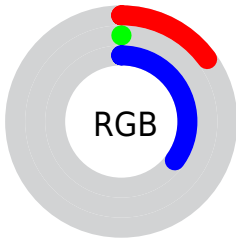
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	39, 0, 88
Decimal	2555992
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	10.08, 38.22, -43.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	10, 57.640, 311.535
Yxy	1.1363, 0.1992, 0.0871
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280746072 (0xFF270058)
YUV	21.6930, 32.6894, 15.1782
Hunter-Lab	10.6596, 24.8611, -44.3215

# Details

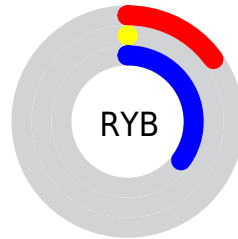
The YIQ color **21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **66.3070, 5.0040, -35.6360**, and the grayscale version is **21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.5300, -2.9870, 37.6290**, and **6.4350, -13.9860, 11.1820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.4710, -4.4990, 31.9890**.

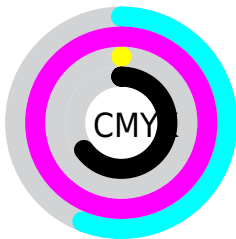
# Distribution



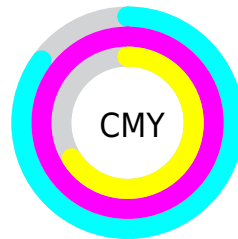
- Red (15%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360 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 21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 21.6930, -5.0040,  
35.6360

■ 21.6930, -5.0040,  
35.6360

■ 241.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

■ 12.9770, -9.2200,  
23.9320

■ 71.5300, -2.9870,  
37.6290

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

■ 97.0570, -3.0330,  
38.4630

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 122.2960, -2.2080,  
40.0320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 149.1220, -1.6580,  
41.0780

■ 176.0620, -1.4290,  
42.4350

■ 201.1520, 6.8250,

36.0170

■ 225.0630, 14.0250,  
26.6730

■ 21.6930, -5.0040,  
35.6360

■ 28.4710, -4.4990,  
31.9890

■ 35.2490, -3.9940,  
28.3420

■ 41.4400, -3.2140,  
25.2180

■ 48.2180, -2.7090,  
21.5710

■ 54.9960, -2.2040,  
17.9240

■ 61.4750, -2.2950,  
14.0650

■ 68.2530, -1.7900,  
10.4180

■ 74.4440, -1.0100,  
7.2940

■ 81.2220, -0.5050,  
3.6470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.9220, -42.9180, 17.8980



21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360



29.9620, 30.6670, 33.4430

# Triad

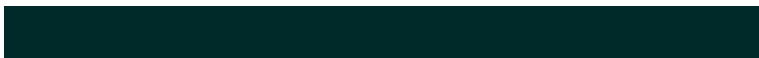
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360



24.9510, 28.0590, 3.6030



28.8550, -24.7570, -8.3810

# Complementary

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



21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360



66.3070, 5.0040, -35.6360

# 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.



23.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360



24.7750, 4.5870, -11.5490

# Square

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



21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360



23.3220, 46.4880, 16.5360



22.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



34.3610, -37.5050, 2.3910



# Rectangle

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



21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360



29.5040, 43.4600, 27.3640



22.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



27.3730, -20.5840, -12.4240

# Sweetspot

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



21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360



88.7740, -1.6990, 14.2770



39.3820, -41.9980, 1.2180



43.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360



28.3590, -6.5190, 46.5770



34.5500, 20.6240, 44.7520



40.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



26.5500, -5.7390, 43.4530



57.8860, -13.4510, 95.1330



# Inverse Universe

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



31.8980, 36.7190, 33.8950



41.6810, 47.9960, 44.2840



53.4500, -20.6240, -44.7520



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



38.8330, 44.5120, 41.3440

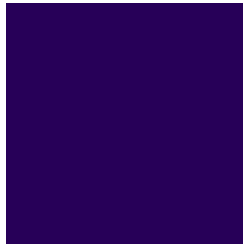


85.0850, 98.3300, 90.2500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

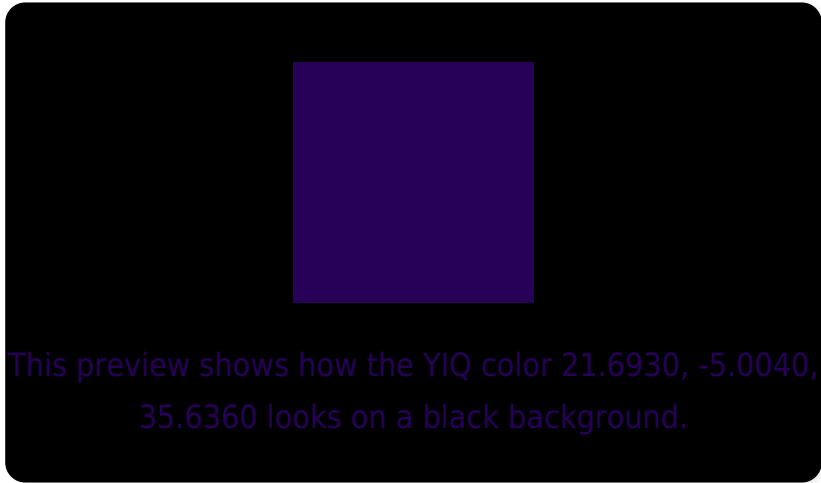
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

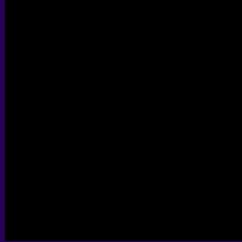
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 21.6930, -5.0040,



# 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

21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360

### Protanopia

25.6070, -29.3900, 4.0020

### Deuteranopia

25.7550, -27.0510, 0.1570



**Tritanopia**

30.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360

## Protanomaly

24.2480, -20.5890, 15.2110

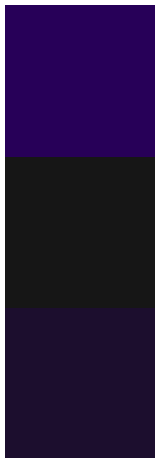
## Deuteranomaly

24.2650, -19.2590, 13.1330

## Tritanomaly

27.6700, -7.3380, 11.8460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360

## Achromatopsia

22.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

21.8340, -1.9280, 12.9200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360 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(39, 0, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 0, 88)  
}
```

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(39, 0, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 0, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360 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(39, 0, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 0, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 0, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 0, 88); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 0, 88); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 0, 88) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 21.6930, -5.0040, 35.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 0, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 0,  
88) }
```

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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