

Converting Colors

YIQ(35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060)
contains.

YIQ(35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060)	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(35.6420, -18.1620,
31.8060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26146E
RGB	38, 20, 110
RGB Percent	15%, 8%, 43%
CMY	0.8509, 0.9216, 0.5688
CMYK	0.65, 0.82, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	252°, 69%, 25%
HSV	252°, 82%, 43%
XYZ	3.8628, 2.0376, 14.9312
YIQ	35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

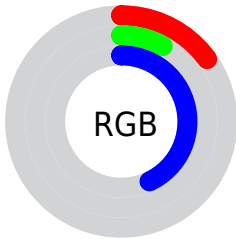
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 20, 110
Decimal	2495598
CIE _{Lab}	15.68, 35.34, -48.51
CIE _{LCh}	16, 60.017, 306.074
Yxy	2.0376, 0.1854, 0.0978
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280685678 (0xFF26146E)
YUV	35.6420, 36.6585, 2.0680
Hunter-Lab	14.2745, 23.3233, -52.0258




Details

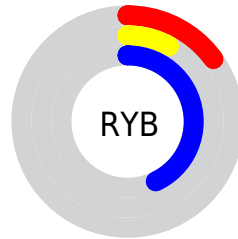
The YIQ color **35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **94.3580, 18.1620, -31.8060**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.4300, -14.4490, 36.1030**, and **6.9540, -19.5810, 18.9710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.4940, -20.5010, 35.6510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.7900, -15.8230, 27.9610**.

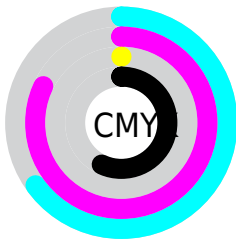
Distribution







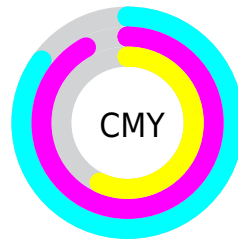
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (8%)
-  Blue (43%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (8%)
-  Blue (43%)



-  Cyan (65%)
-  Magenta (82%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (57%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (92%)
-  Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060 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 35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 35.6420, -18.1620,
31.8060

■ 35.6420, -18.1620,
31.8060

■ 253.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 9.6900, -27.2850,
26.4350

■ 85.4300, -14.4490,
36.1030

■ 6.9540, -19.5810,
18.9710

■ 110.6690,
-13.6240, 37.6720

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 136.6090,
-13.3950, 39.0290

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 163.5490,
-13.1660, 40.3860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 188.3940, -5.6000,
35.4240

■ 213.5010, 3.9840,

26.9280

■ 236.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

■ 35.6420, -18.1620,
31.8060

■ 35.6420, -18.1620,
31.8060

■ 26.4940, -20.5010,
35.6510

■ 44.7900, -15.8230,
27.9610

■ 19.1180, -22.1980,
38.8740

■ 53.9380, -13.4840,
24.1160

■ 62.7870, -11.7410,
20.0590

■ 71.9350, -9.4020,
16.2140

■ 81.0830, -7.0630,
12.3690

■ 90.2310, -4.7240,
8.5240

■ 99.3790, -2.3850,
4.6790

■ 108.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 117.3760, 1.6970,
-3.2230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.3060, -52.8670, 16.4850



35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060



36.0580, 30.7570, 42.8290

Triad

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



35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060



35.0510, 39.5210, 5.1290



37.6430, -30.2120, -14.1480

Complementary

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



35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060



94.3580, 18.1620, -31.8060

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.



31.1110, -14.5750, -27.7190



35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060



36.6250, 13.7570, -12.5390

Square

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



35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060



29.6010, 59.0040, 20.9880



28.7630, -13.4750, -25.6270



42.4310, -43.6940, -1.0860

Rectangle

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



35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060



36.7530, 47.4930, 36.8770



28.7630, -13.4750, -25.6270



35.3460, -25.1220, -18.2900

Sweetspot

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



35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060



113.1970, -7.3840, 12.6800



72.5240, -48.6900, -9.6660



53.5900, -4.3570, 7.3790



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060



27.3320, -28.2520, 49.4760



49.0970, 8.6580, 41.3460



51.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



20.8560, -24.2160, 42.4080



43.1080, -49.4870, 87.4170

Inverse Universe

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



55.1180, 30.5280, 41.4720



57.6280, 47.4880, 64.5120



80.9030, -8.6580, -41.3460



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



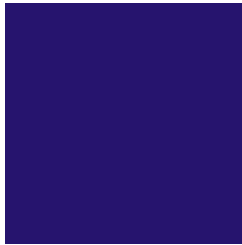
46.8240, 40.7040, 55.2960



96.4250, 83.6540, 113.9420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

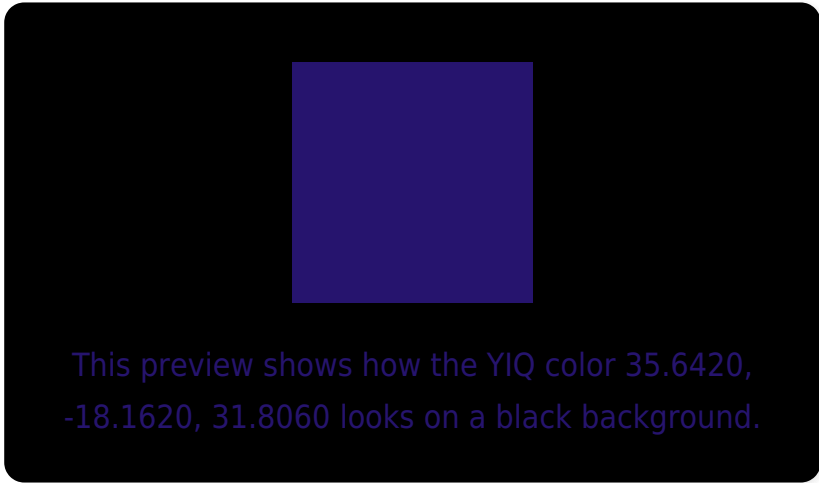
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

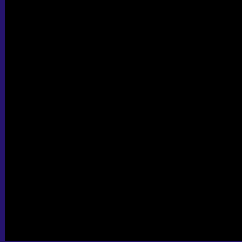
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.6420, -18.1620,

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

35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060

Protanopia

32.2410, -37.0470, 5.1050

Deuteranopia

32.6340, -34.0200, -0.1960



Tritanopia

31.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070

Trichromacy



Original Color

35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060

Protanomaly

33.4580, -29.9880, 14.8440

Deuteranomaly

33.8340, -28.2910, 11.6210

Tritanomaly

33.4120, -24.3470, 6.2210

Monochromacy



Original Color

35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060

Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

35.8550, -6.4210, 11.7470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060 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(38, 20, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 20, 110)  
}
```

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(38, 20, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 20, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060 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(38, 20, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 20, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 20, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 20, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 20, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 20,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 35.6420, -18.1620, 31.8060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 20, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 20,  
110) }
```

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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