

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.1920, 18.5160,  
38.9000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4E0652
RGB	78, 6, 82
RGB Percent	31%, 2%, 32%
CMY	0.6939, 0.9766, 0.6784
CMYK	0.05, 0.93, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	297°, 86%, 17%
HSV	297°, 93%, 32%
XYZ	4.7344, 2.3609, 8.1896
YIQ	36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

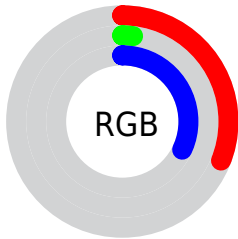
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">78, 6, 82</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5113426</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">17.28, 40.53, -27.05</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">17, 48.728, 326.283</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">2.3609, 0.3097, 0.1545</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283303506 (0xFF4E0652)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">36.1920, 22.5833, 36.6656</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">15.3652, 28.1108, -20.8454</a>

# Details

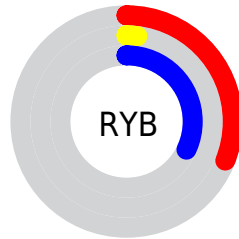
The YIQ color **36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **51.8080, -18.5160, -38.9000**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.7250, 18.3330, 36.7090**, and **13.7860, 7.1950, 18.2910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.6700, 20.1660, 42.0380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.8880, 16.3160, 34.7160**.

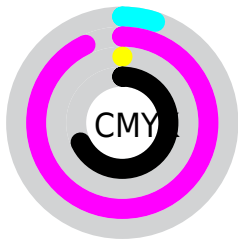
# Distribution



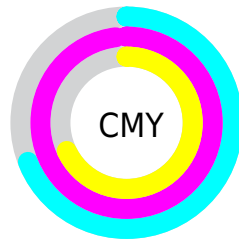
- Red (31%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)




- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (68%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000 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 36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 36.1920, 18.5160,  
38.9000


 36.1920, 18.5160,  
38.9000


 251.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380


 22.5730, 12.6490,  
29.5850

 89.7250, 18.3330,  
36.7090


 13.7860, 7.1950,  
18.2910


 115.4370, 19.2040,  
37.4440

 1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

 141.5620, 20.3500,  
38.7020

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 168.9750, 20.6250,  
39.2250


 196.8010, 21.1750,  
40.2710


 218.0190, 17.3250,


32.9490


 235.0420, 9.3500,  
17.7820


 36.1920, 18.5160,  
38.9000


 36.1920, 18.5160,  
38.9000


 32.6700, 20.1660,  
42.0380

 40.8880, 16.3160,  
34.7160

 45.8830, 14.7120,  
30.7440

 51.1660, 12.2370,  
26.0370

 56.1610, 10.6330,  
22.0650

 60.8570, 8.4330,  
17.8810

■ 65.8520, 6.8290,  
13.9090

■ 70.5480, 4.6290,  
9.7250

■ 75.8310, 2.1540,  
5.0180

■ 80.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.9290, -35.6280, 17.9400



36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000



34.7740, 43.0000, 35.7040

# Triad

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



36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000



40.5230, 22.9720, -8.8360



41.1940, -38.8330, -6.5850

# Complementary

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



36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000



51.8080, -18.5160, -38.9000

# 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.



37.0900, -27.2770, -17.7810



36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000



35.6400, 0.2330, -20.7510

# Square

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



36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000



37.7310, 43.4180, 6.0900



31.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420



43.7990, -47.5460, 2.6460



# Rectangle

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



36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000



32.8640, 51.2540, 29.2860



31.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420



39.8260, -34.9810, -10.3170

# Sweetspot

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



36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000



89.0910, 7.6540, 15.4780



17.5990, -25.7710, 21.0210



42.5480, 4.6290, 9.7250



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000



42.6960, 26.4450, 54.9010



33.6260, 31.4930, 29.4850



38.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



41.5710, 25.2990, 53.6430



92.2280, 56.6480, 118.7920



# Inverse Universe

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



29.1800, 44.0120, 17.3560



32.6770, 61.8460, 24.5500



54.3740, -31.4930, -29.4850



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



31.9650, 60.9750, 23.8150

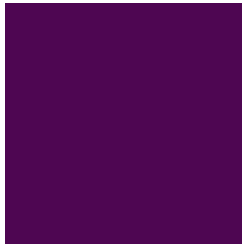


70.7360, 134.4200, 52.9160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

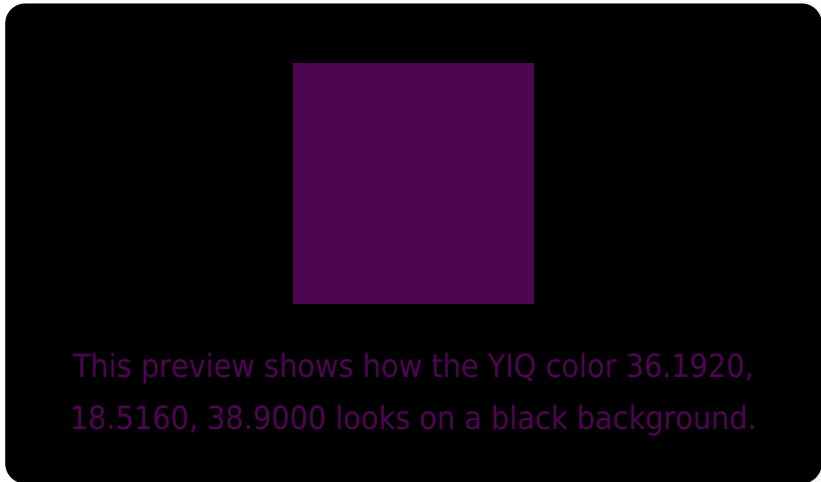
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

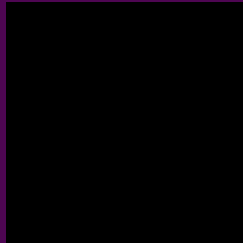
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.1920, 18.5160,



# 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

36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000

### Protanopia

36.4300, -41.9530, 5.9110

### Deuteranopia

42.6570, -23.6590, 4.7650



## Tritanopia

44.6010, 23.4730, 9.6250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000

## Protanomaly

36.1280, -20.1310, 17.9250

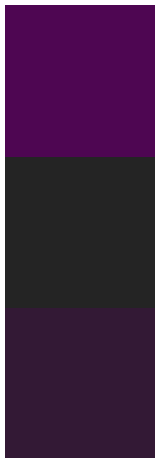
## Deuteranomaly

40.0600, -8.2560, 17.4720

## Tritanomaly

41.8540, 21.6830, 20.0430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000 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(78, 6, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 6, 82)  
}
```

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(78, 6, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 6, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000 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(78, 6, 82) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 6, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 6, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 6, 82); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 6, 82); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 6, 82) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.1920, 18.5160, 38.9000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 6, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 6,  
82) }
```

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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