

# Converting Colors

YIQ(37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(37.1380, 44.9710,  
38.5310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	680035
RGB	104, 0, 53
RGB Percent	41%, 0%, 21%
CMY	0.5919, 1.0000, 0.7920
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.49, 0.59
HSL	329°, 100%, 20%
HSV	329°, 100%, 41%
XYZ	6.3606, 3.2047, 3.6557
YIQ	37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

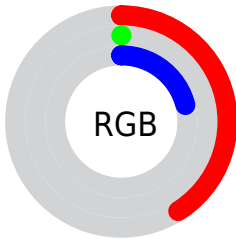
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	104, 0, 53
Decimal	6815797
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.85, 44.18, -0.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	21, 44.191, 358.711
Yxy	3.2047, 0.4811, 0.2424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285005877 (0xFF680035)
YUV	37.1380, 7.8200, 58.6380
Hunter-Lab	17.9017, 32.0948, 0.4235

# Details

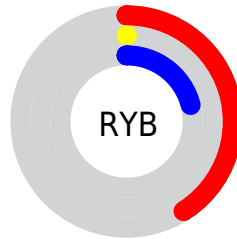
The YIQ color **37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **66.8620, -44.9710, -38.5310**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.2210, 45.9350, 32.0710**, and **17.0580, 29.6160, 13.9360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.5780, 40.6160, 34.8560**.

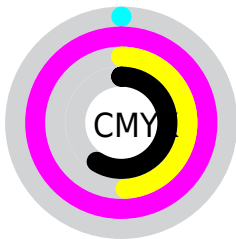
# Distribution



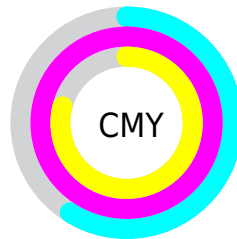
- Red (41%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310 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 37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



37.1380, 44.9710,  
38.5310

37.1380, 44.9710,  
38.5310

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

26.6710, 35.6200,  
26.2760

95.5200, 46.5310,  
32.2830

17.0580, 29.6160,  
13.9360

122.0040, 48.0440,  
32.3960

3.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

148.9010, 49.8320,  
33.0320

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

176.7980, 51.6200,  
33.6680

198.1170, 40.2960,  
29.6400

217.7450, 23.6080,

23.7040

■ 237.3900, 8.2500,  
15.6900

■ 37.1380, 44.9710,  
38.5310

■ 43.5780, 40.6160,  
34.8560

■ 50.6050, 35.9860,  
30.6580

■ 57.0450, 31.6310,  
26.9830

■ 64.0720, 27.0010,  
22.7850

■ 70.6260, 22.3250,  
19.4210

■ 77.0660, 17.9700,  
15.7460

■ 84.0930, 13.3400,  
11.5480

■ 90.5330, 8.9850,  
7.8730

■ 97.5600, 4.3550,  
3.6750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.2040, 18.2420, 32.8500



37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310



40.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910

# Triad

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



37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310



43.3260, 3.9930, -22.8150



48.4780, -51.0760, 0.5400

# Complementary

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



37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310



66.8620, -44.9710, -38.5310

# 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.



46.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810



37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310



37.7620, -20.9020, -28.6940

# Square

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



37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310



47.3120, 24.9440, -11.5360



42.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210



45.5090, -52.3610, 7.3110



# Rectangle

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



37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310



44.2540, 49.1950, 6.0190



42.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210



48.2670, -49.1040, -2.1600

# Sweetspot

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



37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310



109.2400, 17.4200, 14.7000



26.8060, -3.5840, 42.9440



52.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310



48.2310, 58.3110, 50.0790



31.3240, 61.3420, 22.6700



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.9970, 49.9220, 42.4180



86.3800, 104.7490, 89.5570



# Inverse Universe

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



37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310



48.2310, 58.3110, 50.0790



72.6760, -61.3420, -22.6700



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.9970, 49.9220, 42.4180

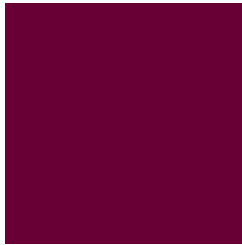


86.3800, 104.7490, 89.5570



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

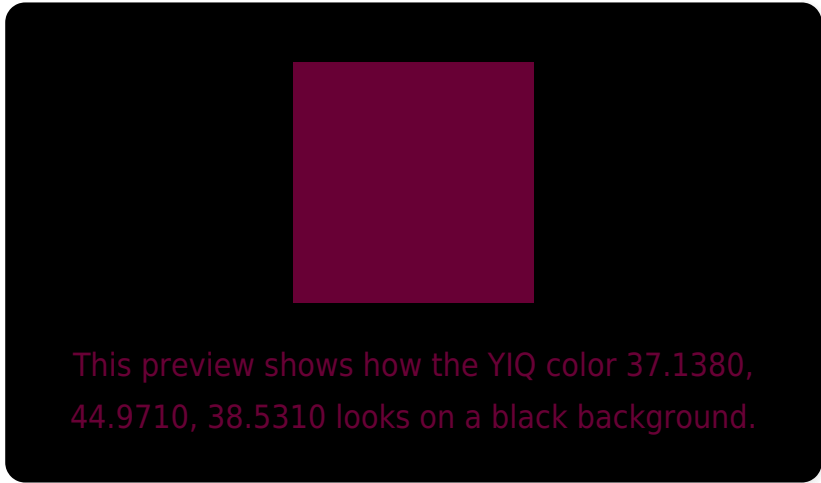
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

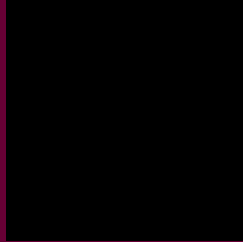
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.1380, 44.9710,



# 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

37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310

### Protanopia

53.9420, -11.2800, 6.1920

### Deuteranopia

54.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750



## Tritanopia

45.5180, 48.8720, 17.3840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310

## Protanomaly

48.0420, 9.3500, 17.7820

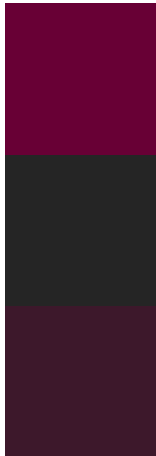
## Deuteranomaly

48.0940, 20.7670, 14.6150

## Tritanomaly

42.1900, 47.2200, 25.3000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.2290, 15.9530, 13.7530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310 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(104, 0, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 0, 53)  
}
```

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(104, 0, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 0, 53) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310 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(104, 0, 53) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 0, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(104, 0, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 0, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 0, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 0, 53)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 37.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 0, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104, 0,  
53) }
```

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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