

Converting Colors

YIQ(37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(37.6210, -41.1730,
2.7870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002F58
RGB	0, 47, 88
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8156, 0.6551
CMYK	1.00, 0.47, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	208°, 100%, 17%
HSV	208°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	2.7767, 2.7384, 9.6039
YIQ	37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

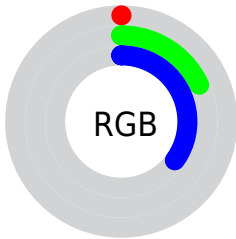
Format	Color
RYB	0, 31, 88
Decimal	12120
CIELab	18.96, 3.29, -28.74
CIELCh	19, 28.932, 276.520
Yxy	2.7384, 0.1837, 0.1811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202200 (0xFF002F58)
YUV	37.6210, 24.8368, -32.9936
Hunter-Lab	16.5480, 0.9926, -22.8263

Details

The YIQ color **37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **50.3790, 41.1730, -2.7870**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.5730, -32.0500, 8.1580**, and **6.5490, -14.3070, 11.4930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.6600, -36.9090, 2.6030**.

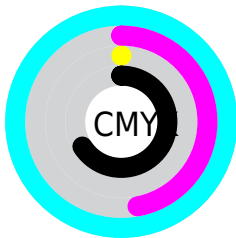
Distribution



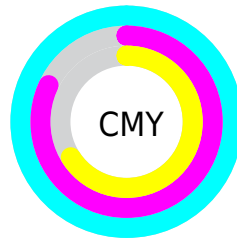
- Red (0%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870 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 37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 37.6210, -41.1730,
2.7870

■ 37.6210, -41.1730,
2.7870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 23.1450, -27.9690,
5.7830

■ 88.5730, -32.0500,
8.1580

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,
11.4930

■ 114.1000,
-32.0960, 8.9920

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 139.9260,
-31.5460, 10.0380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 167.0400,
-31.8670, 10.3490


■ 194.2680,
-32.5090, 10.9710


■ 219.7600,


-25.4470, 4.1290


 244.8670,
-15.8630, -4.3670


 37.6210, -41.1730,
2.7870

 42.6600, -36.9090,
2.6030

 47.6990, -32.6450,
2.4190

 52.4390, -28.9770,
2.0230

 57.4780, -24.7130,
1.8390

 62.5170, -20.4490,
1.6550

■ 68.1430, -16.4600,
0.9480

■ 73.1820, -12.1960,
0.7640

■ 77.9220, -8.5280,
0.3680

■ 82.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.6870, -41.5390, -1.5950



37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870



47.2730, -4.5420, 16.2420

Triad

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



37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870



44.3370, 32.9640, 8.3240



35.4770, -24.1130, -20.0570

Complementary

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



37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870



50.3790, 41.1730, -2.7870

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.



40.4060, 1.0120, -18.3480



37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870



44.1650, 30.0320, -4.6240

Square

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



37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870



44.5790, 29.7070, 17.7950



43.4360, 18.6630, -13.3450



38.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380

Rectangle

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



37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870



47.3950, 9.8540, 19.6620



43.4360, 18.6630, -13.3450



36.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280

Sweetspot

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



37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870



95.1430, -16.4600, 0.9480



56.2160, -37.0400, -33.5840



46.8510, -9.7660, 0.7780



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.



37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870



48.9170, -53.6900, 3.8620



12.3800, -29.3480, 25.2760



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



45.6570, -50.0220, 3.4660



100.1650, -109.8100, 7.7100

Inverse Universe

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



31.6700, 37.3610, 33.2730



41.3390, 48.9590, 43.3510



75.6200, 29.3480, -25.2760



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



38.4910, 45.4750, 40.4110



84.5150, 99.9350, 88.6950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

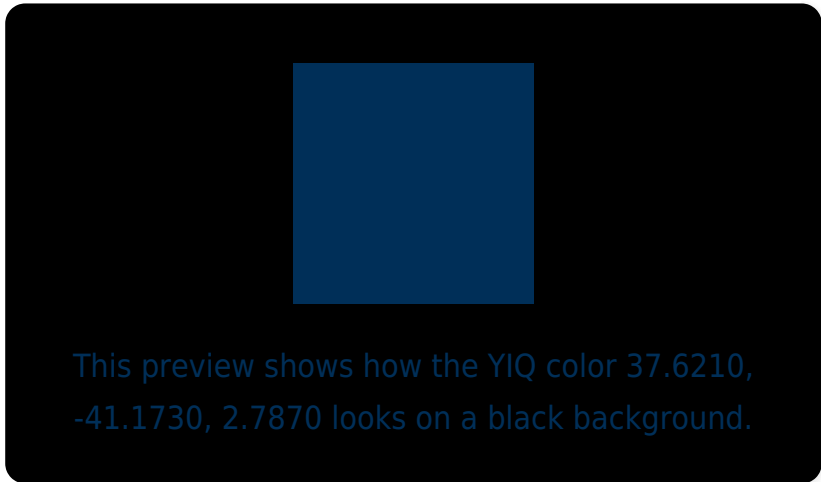
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

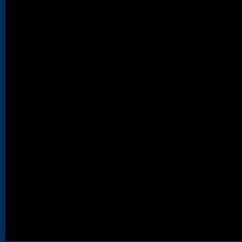
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.6210, -41.1730,

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

37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870

Protanopia

44.5800, -24.7600, 8.2000

Deuteranopia

37.7520, -40.1640, 1.0200



Tritanopia

36.9080, -32.2760, -9.7800

Trichromacy



Original Color

37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870

Protanomaly

42.0030, -30.4450, 6.6030

Deuteranomaly

37.8660, -40.4850, 1.3310

Tritanomaly

37.1020, -35.5780, -5.0020

Monochromacy



Original Color

37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870

Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

37.6270, -14.9470, 1.0610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870 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(0, 47, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 47, 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(0, 47, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 47, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870 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(0, 47, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 47, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 47, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 47, 88); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 47, 88); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 47, 88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 37.6210, -41.1730, 2.7870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 47, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 47,  
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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