

# Converting Colors

YIQ(38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(38.1430, -8.4330,  
-17.8810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	133411
RGB	19, 52, 17
RGB Percent	7%, 20%, 7%
CMY	0.9256, 0.7960, 0.9333
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.67, 0.80
HSL	117°, 51%, 14%
HSV	117°, 67%, 20%
XYZ	1.5978, 2.6359, 0.9548
YIQ	38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

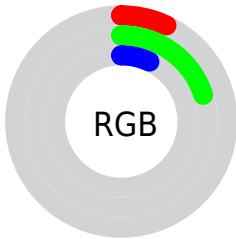
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	17, 52, 50
Decimal	1258513
CIE Lab	18.52, -20.72, 18.28
CIE LCh	19, 27.628, 138.579
Yxy	2.6359, 0.3080, 0.5080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279448593 (0xFF133411)
YUV	38.1430, -10.4235, -16.7884
Hunter-Lab	16.2354, -10.8445, 7.8779




# Details

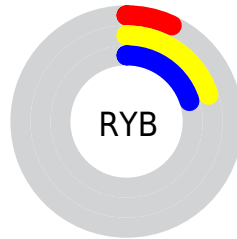
The YIQ color **38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **30.8570, 8.4330, 17.8810**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.3880, -7.7450, -19.3370**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.0780, -9.8080, -20.4960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.2080, -7.0580, -15.2660**.

# Distribution







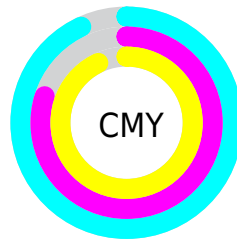
-  Red (7%)
-  Green (20%)
-  Blue (7%)






-  Red (7%)
-  Yellow (20%)
-  Blue (20%)



-  Cyan (64%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (67%)
-  Black (80%)



-  Cyan (93%)
-  Magenta (80%)
-  Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810 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 38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.1430, -8.4330,  
-17.8810

■ 38.1430, -8.4330,  
-17.8810

■ 252.7350, 2.0640,  
-4.3680

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

■ 84.3880, -7.7450,  
-19.3370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 109.2740, -7.4240,  
-19.6480

■ 134.7470, -7.3780,  
-20.4820

■ 161.2200, -7.3320,  
-21.3160

■ 187.9210, -7.9280,  
-21.5280

■ 216.3940, -7.8820,

-22.3620

■ 240.8720, -6.2320,  
-19.2240

■ 38.1430, -8.4330,  
-17.8810

■ 38.1430, -8.4330,  
-17.8810

■ 36.0780, -9.8080,  
-20.4960

■ 40.2080, -7.0580,  
-15.2660

■ 34.0130, -11.1830,  
-23.1110

■ 42.2730, -5.6830,  
-12.6510

■ 31.8340, -12.2370,  
-26.0370

■ 44.4520, -4.6290,  
-9.7250

■ 31.4210, -12.5120,  
-26.5600

■ 46.5170, -3.2540,  
-7.1100

■ 48.5820, -1.8790,  
-4.4950

■ 50.3480, -1.1000,  
-2.0920

■ 52.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 54.5920, 1.3290,  
3.4490

■ 56.6570, 2.7040,  
6.0640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.3320, 13.0240, -15.7760



38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810



35.9160, -26.7270, -16.7350

# Triad

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



38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810



38.9260, -40.7140, -0.0260



43.9440, 29.9370, 13.6250

# Complementary

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



38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810



30.8570, 8.4330, 17.8810

# 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.



45.0280, 21.1330, 18.9970



38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810



43.6730, -20.5880, 9.6840

# Square

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



38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810



39.6610, -38.6500, -4.3940



46.7040, 4.4900, 17.7540



43.5060, 30.8100, 3.3060



# Rectangle

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



38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810



37.9850, -31.1750, -13.2150



46.7040, 4.4900, 17.7540



44.0410, 28.2860, 16.0140

# Sweetspot

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



38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810



63.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100



46.8360, 11.7850, -9.8390



32.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810



46.7690, -13.6120, -28.6520



39.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400



24.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



53.7380, -21.4950, -45.4870



130.9670, -52.5230, -110.9470



# Inverse Universe

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



30.8570, 8.4330, 17.8810



35.2310, 13.6120, 28.6520



29.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400



23.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



35.2620, 21.4950, 45.4870

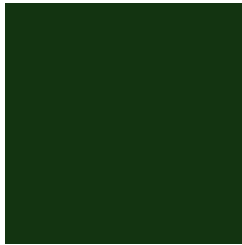


86.0330, 52.5230, 110.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

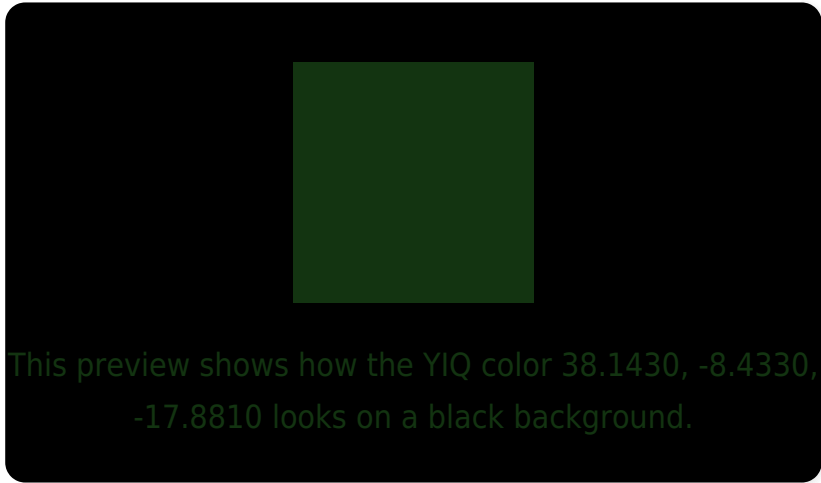
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

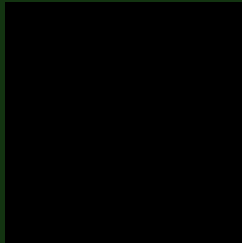
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.1430, -8.4330,

-17.8810.

# 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

38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810

### Protanopia

43.3740, 13.2060, -8.0580

### Deuteranopia

44.2650, 15.1310, -4.3970



**Tritanopia**

43.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810

## Protanomaly

41.6610, 4.9080, -11.8600

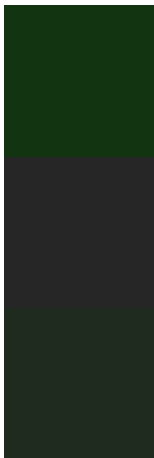
## Deuteranomaly

42.0250, 6.8790, -9.0330

## Tritanomaly

41.3850, -11.6900, -8.4100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810

## Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810 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(19, 52, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 52, 17)  
}
```

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(19, 52, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 52, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810 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(19, 52, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 52, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 52, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 52, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 52, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 52, 17)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 52, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 52,  
17) }
```

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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