

# Converting Colors

YIQ(38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(38.1510, -60.2140,  
78.0740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1D04EE
RGB	29, 4, 238
RGB Percent	11%, 2%, 93%
CMY	0.8860, 0.9844, 0.0671
CMYK	0.88, 0.98, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	246°, 97%, 47%
HSV	246°, 98%, 93%
XYZ	15.9684, 6.5153, 81.2224
YIQ	38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

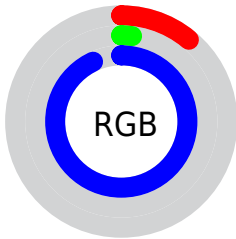
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 4, 238
Decimal	1901806
CIE Lab	30.68, 74.70, -100.91
CIE LCh	31, 125.549, 306.512
Yxy	6.5153, 0.1540, 0.0628
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280091886 (0xFF1D04EE)
YUV	38.1510, 98.5256, -8.0254
Hunter-Lab	25.5252, 66.9992, -170.7961

# Details

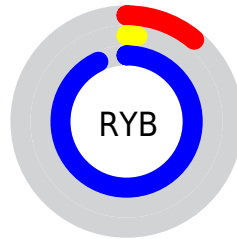
The YIQ color **38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **203.8490, 60.2140, -78.0740**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.2250, -28.6680, 68.0360**, and **20.5200, -57.7800, 55.9800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.9060, -60.9020, 79.5300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.5180, -54.2980, 69.9740**.

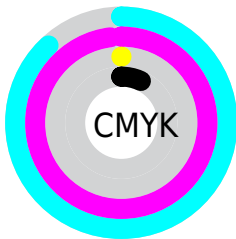
# Distribution



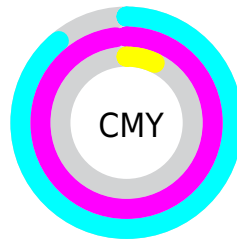
- Red (11%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740 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 38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.1510, -60.2140,  
78.0740

■ 38.1510, -60.2140,  
78.0740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 23.8260, -67.0890,  
64.9990

■ 107.2250,  
-28.6680, 68.0360

■ 20.5200, -57.7800,  
55.9800

■ 133.5390,  
-15.2330, 61.3350

■ 17.3280, -48.7920,  
47.2720

■ 159.8420, -3.2650,  
53.6870

■ 14.2500, -40.1250,  
38.8750

■ 185.2590, 8.3820,  
46.3500

■ 20.0910, -35.9040,  
22.9440

■ 211.5620, 20.3500,  
38.7020


■ 13.7190, -26.2290,  
18.3070


■ 228.5850, 12.3750,


■ 8.0480, -17.1500,


23.5350


13.4580


 245.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680


 4.3660, -9.5380,  
7.6620


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 38.1510, -60.2140,  
78.0740


 38.1510, -60.2140,  
78.0740

 34.9060, -60.9020,  
79.5300

 58.5180, -54.2980,  
69.9740

 79.1840, -47.7860,  
62.0860

 98.9640, -41.5950,  
54.5090

 119.3310,  
-35.6790, 46.4090

■ 139.6980,  
-29.7630, 38.3090

■ 160.0650,  
-23.8470, 30.2090

■ 180.1440,  
-17.0600, 22.8440

■ 200.5110,  
-11.1440, 14.7440

■ 220.8780, -5.2280,  
6.6440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.7260, -106.0550, 33.2810



38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740



74.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870

# Triad

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



38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740



53.3450, 83.2120, 22.7960



68.7150, -57.0780, -22.8540

# Complementary

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



38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740



203.8490, 60.2140, -78.0740

# 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.



56.9390, -26.6750, -50.7310



38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740



66.1290, 20.5450, -25.4310

# Square

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



38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740



59.8000, 119.2000, 42.4000



54.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160



82.3490, -89.9570, 5.8430



# Rectangle

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



38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740



75.6270, 101.9550, 74.1070



54.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160



64.1380, -45.5680, -33.2160

# Sweetspot

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



38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740



191.8280, -18.9860, 24.7100



154.5330, -133.1390, -37.5790



89.6250, -11.4650, 15.0550



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740



37.1430, -65.7630, 85.0290



72.5360, 8.3260, 102.4540



109.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



26.9560, -47.1440, 61.4640



8.1780, -14.4000, 18.6880



# Inverse Universe

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



97.7920, 72.3750, 114.6070



102.2370, 78.7920, 124.9680



169.4640, -8.3260, -102.4540



112.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



73.7120, 57.0200, 90.0120

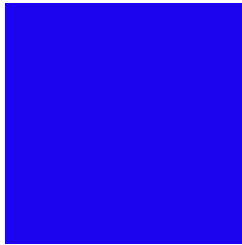


22.4440, 17.3260, 27.4220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

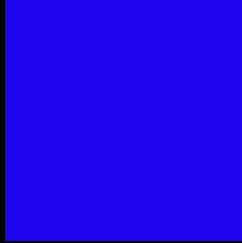
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740 looks on a 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 38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.1510, -60.2140,



# 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

38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740

### Protanopia

57.9620, -66.7580, 9.4180

### Deuteranopia

58.2750, -60.7500, -0.3500



## Tritanopia

57.2370, -49.5600, -15.9280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740

## Protanomaly

50.9250, -64.1950, 34.5650

## Deuteranomaly

50.9760, -60.2050, 28.3310

## Tritanomaly

50.4740, -53.2800, 18.4640

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740

## Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

38.3810, -21.9210, 28.3430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740 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(29, 4, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 4, 238)  
}
```

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(29, 4, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 4, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740 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(29, 4, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 4, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 4, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 4, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 4, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 4, 238)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.1510, -60.2140, 78.0740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 4, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 4,  
238) }
```

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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