

Converting Colors

YIQ(38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(38.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E292D
RGB	30, 41, 45
RGB Percent	12%, 16%, 18%
CMY	0.8824, 0.8392, 0.8236
CMYK	0.33, 0.09, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	196°, 20%, 15%
HSV	196°, 33%, 18%
XYZ	1.8018, 2.0515, 2.7828
YIQ	38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

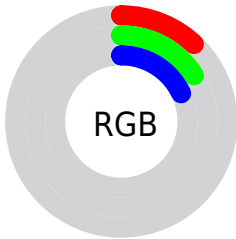
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 36, 45
Decimal	1976621
CIE Lab	15.76, -3.56, -4.16
CIE LCh	16, 5.474, 229.480
Yxy	2.0515, 0.2715, 0.3091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280166701 (0xFF1E292D)
YUV	38.1670, 3.3687, -7.1625
Hunter-Lab	14.3231, -2.6104, -1.4929

Details

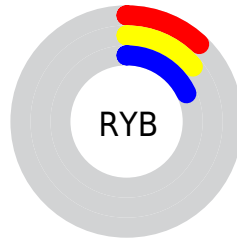
The YIQ color **38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **36.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630**.

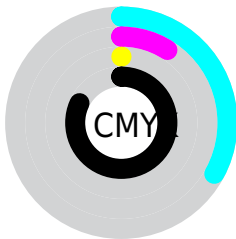
Distribution



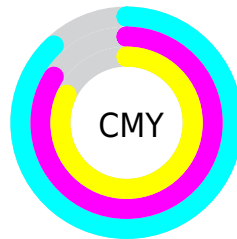
- Red (12%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880 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 38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 38.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

■ 38.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 17.1560, -9.3070,
-2.0350

■ 82.9820, -8.7570,
-0.9890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 106.9820, -8.7570,
-0.9890

■ 132.6830, -9.3530,
-1.2010

■ 158.6830, -9.3530,
-1.2010

■ 185.6830, -9.3530,
-1.2010

■ 213.3840, -9.9490,

-1.4130

■ 241.4980,
-10.2700, -1.1020

■ 38.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

■ 38.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

■ 36.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250

■ 39.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

■ 34.3020, -12.6540,
-1.9500

■ 42.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 31.6330, -15.0840,
-1.9640

■ 44.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 29.8500, -17.1930,
-2.2890

■ 46.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 27.7680, -19.8980,
-2.8260

■ 48.2670, 3.6220,
0.4380

■ 25.9850, -22.0070,
-3.1510

■ 50.3490, 6.3270,
0.9750

■ 24.5010, -23.5200,
-3.2640

■ 52.1320, 8.4360,
1.3000

■ 54.8010, 10.8660,
1.3140

■ 56.5840, 12.9750,
1.6390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



38.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



38.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Triad

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



38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



40.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



39.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880

Complementary

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



38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



36.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880

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.



39.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



40.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320

Square

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



38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



39.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



39.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870



38.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490

Rectangle

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



38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



39.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



39.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870



38.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

Sweetspot

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



38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



56.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



39.2610, -5.4090, -6.6010



29.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



47.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270



34.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730



21.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150



116.5550, -111.8690, -15.5570

Inverse Universe

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



35.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



44.1140, 8.8470, 10.3750



40.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



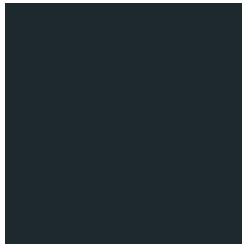
33.3090, 31.3080, 38.3480



81.8840, 77.1470, 94.1950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

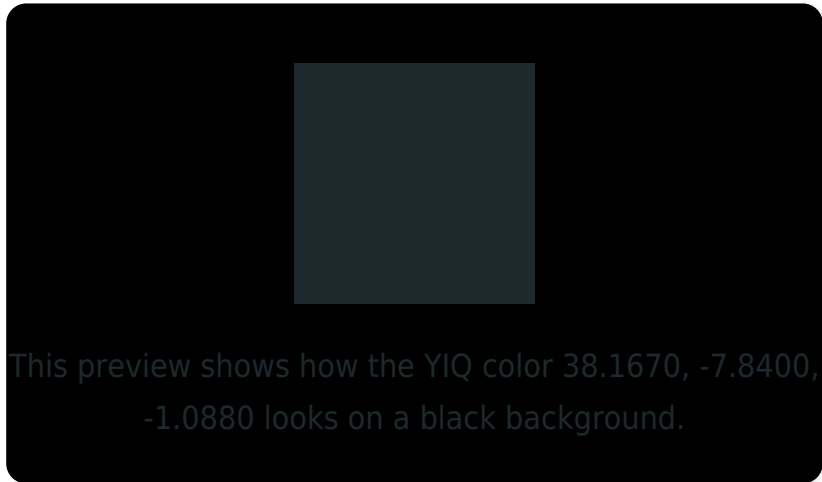
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

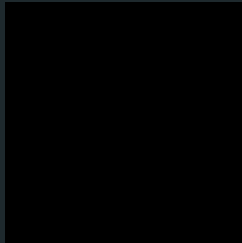
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

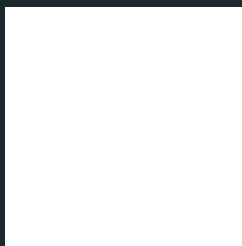
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880.

-1.0880.

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

38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Protanopia

39.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Deuteranopia

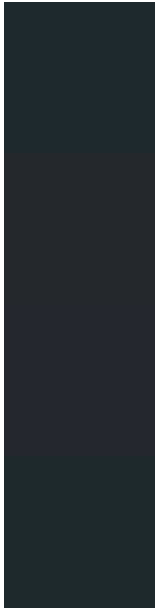
39.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



Tritanopia

38.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Trichromacy



Original Color

38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Protanomaly

39.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

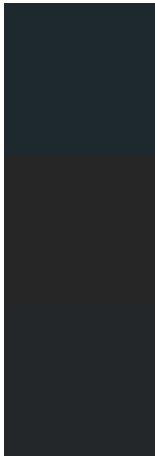
Deuteranomaly

38.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410

Tritanomaly

38.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Monochromacy



Original Color

38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

38.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880 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(30, 41, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 41, 45)  
}
```

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(30, 41, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 41, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880 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(30, 41, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 41, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 41, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 41, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 41, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 41, 45)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 41, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 41,  
45) }
```

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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