

# Converting Colors

YIQ(38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(38.1760, -71.6710,  
48.9130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	001AC9
RGB	0, 26, 201
RGB Percent	0%, 10%, 79%
CMY	0.9998, 0.8980, 0.2122
CMYK	1.00, 0.87, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	232°, 100%, 39%
HSV	232°, 100%, 79%
XYZ	10.8998, 4.9514, 55.5735
YIQ	38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

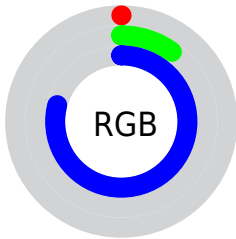
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 23, 201
Decimal	6857
CIELab	26.60, 59.32, -86.39
CIELCh	27, 104.796, 304.474
Yxy	4.9514, 0.1526, 0.0693
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278196937 (0xFF001AC9)
YUV	38.1760, 80.2722, -33.4804
Hunter-Lab	22.2517, 48.4963, -132.5004

# Details

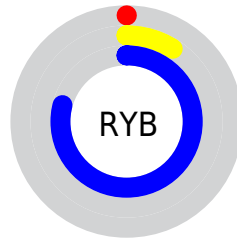
The YIQ color **38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820**, and **16.5300, -46.5450, 45.0950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.1350, -64.4260, 44.2620**.

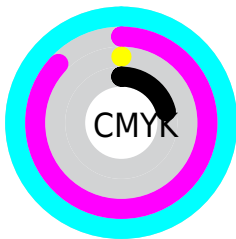
# Distribution



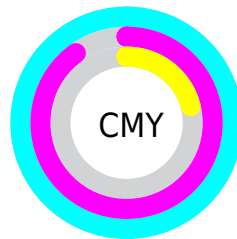
- Red (0%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130 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 38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.1760, -71.6710,  
48.9130

■ 38.1760, -71.6710,  
48.9130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 19.7220, -55.5330,  
53.8030

■ 105.3650,  
-41.0460, 61.0820

■ 16.5300, -46.5450,  
45.0950

■ 129.9070,  
-28.2530, 55.0030

■ 13.4520, -37.8780,  
36.6980

■ 154.7370,  
-16.3310, 48.1890

■ 18.1190, -33.1070,  
21.8130

■ 180.1540, -4.6840,  
40.8520

■ 11.8610, -23.7530,  
17.4870

■ 205.8590, 6.0920,  
32.7800


■ 6.8910, -15.2700,  
12.4260

■ 229.1720, 12.1000,


■ 3.2090, -7.6580,


23.0120


6.6300


 246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 38.1760, -71.6710,  
48.9130

 54.1350, -64.4260,  
44.2620

 70.6810, -57.4560,  
39.0880

 86.6400, -50.2110,  
34.4370

 103.1860,  
-43.2410, 29.2630

 119.4440,  
-35.4000, 24.8240

■ 135.9900,  
-28.4300, 19.6500

■ 151.9490,  
-21.1850, 14.9990

■ 168.4950,  
-14.2150, 9.8250

■ 184.4540, -6.9700,  
5.1740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.0600, -95.3720, 32.4040



38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130



62.5180, 51.1540, 75.1700

# Triad

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



38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130



47.3760, 72.7590, 19.5030



58.9180, -47.4040, -21.9640

# Complementary

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



38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130



162.8240, 71.6710, -48.9130

# 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.



49.3080, -23.1000, -43.9320



38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130



58.1880, 22.0570, -19.7910

# Square

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



38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130



51.1290, 101.9160, 36.2520



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



69.9130, -74.2300, 1.6580



# Rectangle

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



38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130



64.0650, 82.7460, 64.2980



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



55.0250, -37.8200, -30.4600

# Sweetspot

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



38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130



192.9470, -26.8710, 18.9290



137.8230, -111.1290, -51.0090



90.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680



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.



38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130



48.4410, -90.9300, 62.0460



45.0400, -20.4170, 78.1990



91.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



30.9090, -58.0980, 39.7100



7.0390, -12.9310, 8.5810



# Inverse Universe

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



63.0630, 111.4500, 50.6980



80.0070, 141.3870, 64.3230



155.9600, 20.4170, -78.1990



92.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



51.1310, 90.4070, 41.0870

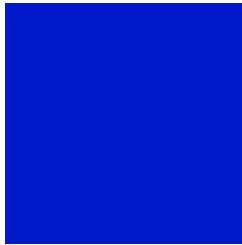


11.3340, 19.8510, 9.1870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

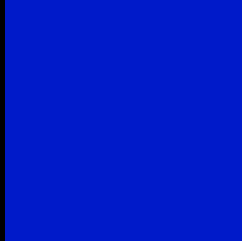
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

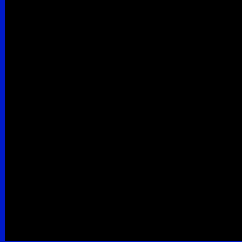
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.1760, -71.6710,



# 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

38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130

### Protanopia

51.1000, -58.4590, 7.6930

### Deuteranopia

51.1680, -53.1390, -0.6190



## Tritanopia

50.1130, -43.2790, -14.1190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130

## Protanomaly

46.4330, -63.2300, 22.5780

## Deuteranomaly

46.1250, -59.6070, 17.4890

## Tritanomaly

45.9650, -53.6450, 8.5550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130

## Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

38.1920, -26.1830, 17.4730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130 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, 26, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 26, 201)  
}
```

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, 26, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 26, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130 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, 26, 201) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 26, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 26, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 26, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 26, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 26, 201)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.1760, -71.6710, 48.9130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 26, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 26,  
201) }
```

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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