

Converting Colors

YIQ(38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(38.1980, -26.3200,
14.4480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	16245C
RGB	22, 36, 92
RGB Percent	9%, 14%, 36%
CMY	0.9137, 0.8588, 0.6394
CMYK	0.76, 0.61, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	228°, 61%, 22%
HSV	228°, 76%, 36%
XYZ	2.8921, 2.2047, 10.3897
YIQ	38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

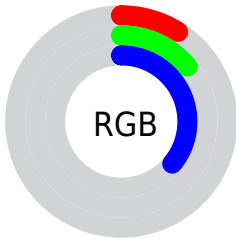
Format	Color
R_YB	22, 34, 92
Decimal	1451100
CIE Lab	16.53, 15.89, -35.31
CIE LCh	17, 38.724, 294.233
Yxy	2.2047, 0.1867, 0.1424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279641180 (0xFF16245C)
YUV	38.1980, 26.5244, -14.2056
Hunter-Lab	14.8484, 8.7823, -31.0925

Details

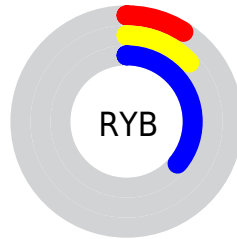
The YIQ color **38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **75.8020, 26.3200, -14.4480**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.9860, -22.6070, 18.7450**, and **6.8910, -15.2700, 12.4260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.9980, -22.8810, 12.6950**.

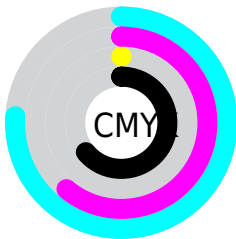
Distribution



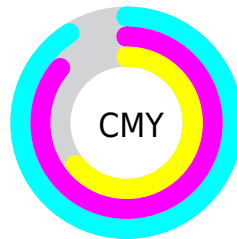
- Red (9%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480 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 38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 38.1980, -26.3200,
14.4480

■ 38.1980, -26.3200,
14.4480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 17.1440, -26.2280,
12.7800

■ 85.9860, -22.6070,
18.7450

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 110.9260,
-22.3780, 20.1020

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 136.7520,
-21.8280, 21.1480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 163.2790,
-21.8740, 21.9820

■ 190.5070,
-22.5160, 22.6040

■ 215.7280,

-13.2530, 14.4190

■ 240.8350, -3.6690,
5.9230

■ 38.1980, -26.3200,
14.4480

■ 38.1980, -26.3200,
14.4480

■ 31.3980, -29.7590,
16.2010

■ 44.9980, -22.8810,
12.6950

■ 24.0110, -32.9230,
18.4770

■ 52.3850, -19.7170,
10.4190

■ 21.0540, -34.4820,
19.1980

■ 59.4840, -15.6820,
8.8780

■ 66.2840, -12.2430,
7.1250

■ 73.6710, -9.0790,
4.8490

■ 80.4710, -5.6400,
3.0960

■ 87.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 94.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 101.7570, 4.9980,
-2.4740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



38.0600, -43.7870, 6.1090



38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480



40.5080, 11.2740, 26.9700

Triad

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



38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480



37.3990, 38.4210, 3.0370



34.4000, -25.2140, -16.6220

Complementary

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



38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480



75.8020, 26.3200, -14.4480

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.



29.4640, -14.0710, -25.8390



38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480



39.0500, 22.9260, -8.0020

Square

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



38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480



31.8150, 43.7820, 21.5260



36.2710, 5.8260, -17.4860



37.7060, -34.5230, -7.6030

Rectangle

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



38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480



34.5380, 28.9250, 31.9730



36.2710, 5.8260, -17.4860



33.3740, -22.3250, -19.4210

Sweetspot

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



38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480



98.7140, -10.6380, 5.5700



69.3600, -36.9050, -19.5050



47.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480



36.3400, -41.0390, 22.3930



35.9600, -10.5500, 26.0100



42.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



25.4540, -41.3600, 22.7040



54.6070, -89.0020, 49.1260

Inverse Universe

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



44.5260, 37.2260, 19.1940



46.0990, 57.9020, 29.9500



78.0400, 10.5500, -26.0100



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



35.3980, 58.4980, 30.1620



76.2210, 126.1650, 64.8610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480 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 38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

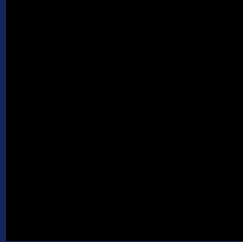
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.1980, -26.3200,

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

38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480

Protanopia

33.0560, -37.9640, 5.2040

Deuteranopia

32.8620, -34.6620, 0.4260



Tritanopia

32.5880, -28.3790, -8.8190

Trichromacy



Original Color

38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480

Protanomaly

35.2030, -33.8840, 8.3560

Deuteranomaly

34.8780, -31.5910, 5.3450

Tritanomaly

34.4560, -27.6470, -0.0550

Monochromacy



Original Color

38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480

Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

37.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480 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(22, 36, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 36, 92)  
}
```

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(22, 36, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 36, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480 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(22, 36, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 36, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(22, 36, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 36, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 36, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 36, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.1980, -26.3200, 14.4480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 36, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 36,  
92) }
```

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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