

# Converting Colors

YIQ(38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(38.2830, 7.8340,  
34.2500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	430E58
RGB	67, 14, 88
RGB Percent	26%, 5%, 35%
CMY	0.7371, 0.9452, 0.6549
CMYK	0.24, 0.84, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	283°, 73%, 20%
HSV	283°, 84%, 35%
XYZ	4.2357, 2.2128, 9.4349
YIQ	38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

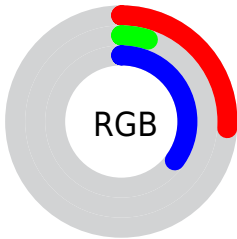
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	67, 14, 88
Decimal	4394584
CIELab	16.57, 36.90, -32.35
CIElCh	17, 49.071, 318.752
Yxy	2.2128, 0.2667, 0.1393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282584664 (0xFF430E58)
YUV	38.2830, 24.5105, 25.1848
Hunter-Lab	14.8755, 24.7943, -27.1925

# Details

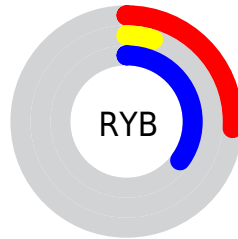
The YIQ color **38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **63.7170, -7.8340, -34.2500**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.1090, 8.3840, 35.2960**, and **10.7680, -1.5620, 17.3020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.4020, 9.1170, 38.5330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.4630, 7.1470, 30.1790**.

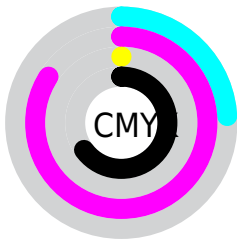
# Distribution



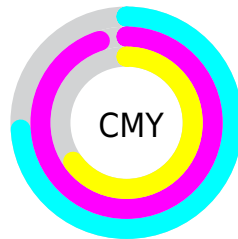
- Red (26%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500 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 38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.2830, 7.8340,  
34.2500

■ 38.2830, 7.8340,  
34.2500

■ 252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

■ 20.1530, 5.0840,  
29.0200

■ 88.1090, 8.3840,  
35.2960

■ 10.7680, -1.5620,  
17.3020

■ 113.8210, 9.2550,  
36.0310

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 139.6470, 9.8050,  
37.0770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 166.4730, 10.3550,  
38.1230

■ 194.0000, 10.3090,  
38.9570


■ 219.1930, 16.7750,

31.9030

 235.6290, 9.0750,  
17.2590

 38.2830, 7.8340,  
34.2500

 38.2830, 7.8340,  
34.2500


 32.4020, 9.1170,  
38.5330


 44.4630, 7.1470,  
30.1790

 28.8690, 9.3000,  
40.7240

 50.3440, 5.8640,  
25.8960

 55.9370, 5.4520,  
22.3480

 61.8180, 4.1690,  
18.0650

 67.6990, 2.8860,  
13.7820

■ 73.8790, 2.1990,  
9.7110

■ 79.7600, 0.9160,  
5.4280

■ 85.3530, 0.5040,  
1.8800

■ 91.2340, -0.7790,  
-2.4030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.7320, -45.4390, 14.0250



38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500



34.4900, 38.0480, 37.3440

# Triad

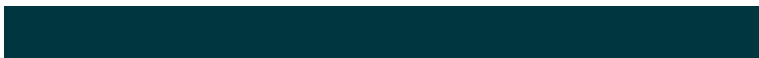
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500



39.3820, 27.9230, -4.9490



39.4670, -35.3480, -9.1720

# Complementary

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



38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500



63.7170, -7.8340, -34.2500

# 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.



34.6620, -23.1960, -20.1560



38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500



36.2710, 5.8260, -17.4860

# Square

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



38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500



32.7580, 47.9560, 11.9560



29.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730



42.4140, -45.0240, 0.9920



# Rectangle

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



38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500



33.3630, 48.4110, 31.2510



29.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730



38.0990, -31.4960, -12.9040

# Sweetspot

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



38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500



95.5850, 3.2070, 13.4710



34.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310



46.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500



37.6280, 11.9570, 53.1490



42.7380, 25.4860, 33.7260



40.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



35.2210, 11.5450, 49.6010



77.0220, 24.6930, 108.7010



# Inverse Universe

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



38.5200, 37.3630, 22.2190



38.0330, 58.2680, 34.3320



59.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



35.4130, 54.1420, 32.0140

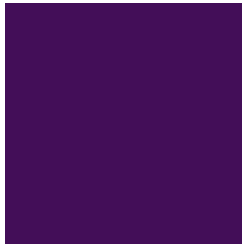


77.7890, 118.8740, 70.3460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

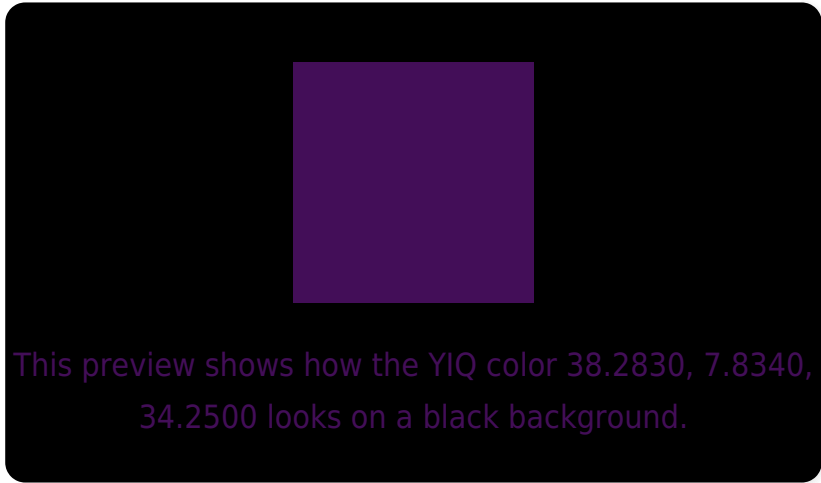
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

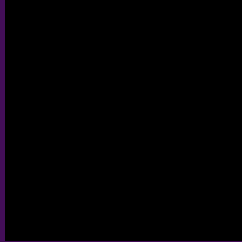
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.2830, 7.8340,



# 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

38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500

### Protanopia

34.0990, -39.5230, 5.9250

### Deuteranopia

34.6060, -36.8170, 0.9350



## Tritanopia

43.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500

## Protanomaly

35.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430

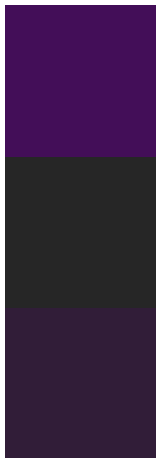
## Deuteranomaly

35.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200

## Tritanomaly

41.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500

## Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

38.0580, 3.2530, 12.6370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500 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(67, 14, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 14, 88)  
}
```

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(67, 14, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 14, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500 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(67, 14, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 14, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 14, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 14, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 14, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 14, 88)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.2830, 7.8340, 34.2500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 14, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 14,  
88) }
```

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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