

# Converting Colors

YIQ(38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(38.3140, 4.2670,  
-16.7650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	203005
RGB	32, 48, 5
RGB Percent	13%, 19%, 2%
CMY	0.8746, 0.8117, 0.9803
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.90, 0.81
HSL	82°, 81%, 10%
HSV	82°, 90%, 19%
XYZ	1.6798, 2.4322, 0.5249
YIQ	38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

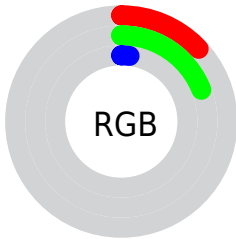
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	5, 48, 21
Decimal	2109445
CIE Lab	17.61, -14.63, 22.85
CIE LCh	18, 27.134, 122.621
Yxy	2.4322, 0.3623, 0.5245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280299525 (0xFF203005)
YUV	38.3140, -16.4238, -5.5374
Hunter-Lab	15.5956, -8.0658, 8.9215

# Details

The YIQ color **38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **14.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.1460, 4.6800, -18.7440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.4820, 3.8540, -14.7860**.

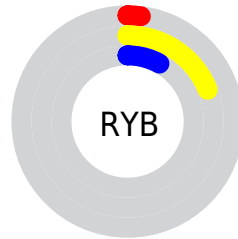
# Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (19%)

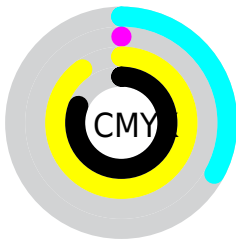
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (8%)

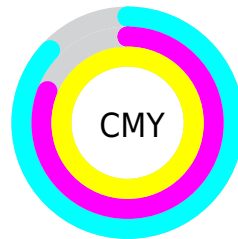


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650 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 38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.3140, 4.2670,  
-16.7650

■ 38.3140, 4.2670,  
-16.7650

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

■ 17.9310, -4.7200,  
-13.5840

■ 84.3140, 4.2670,  
-16.7650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 108.7870, 4.3130,  
-17.5990

■ 134.2600, 4.3590,  
-18.4330


■ 160.4450, 5.2760,  
-18.5320


■ 187.3310, 5.5970,  
-18.8430


■ 215.2170, 5.9180,

-19.1540

 243.6900, 5.9640,  
-19.9880


 38.3140, 4.2670,  
-16.7650

 38.3140, 4.2670,  
-16.7650

 37.1460, 4.6800,  
-18.7440

 39.4820, 3.8540,  
-14.7860

 40.6500, 3.4410,  
-12.8070

 41.4050, 2.7530,  
-11.3510

 42.5730, 2.3400,  
-9.3720

 43.7410, 1.9270,  
-7.3930

■ 44.9090, 1.5140,  
-5.4140

■ 46.0770, 1.1010,  
-3.4350

■ 46.8320, 0.4130,  
-1.9790

■ 48.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.7890, 19.1670, -11.4650



38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650



32.6730, -21.7290, -19.2090

# Triad

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



38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650



38.2420, -38.7880, -1.8920



42.1980, 26.4060, 17.0460

# Complementary

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



38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650



14.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650

# 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.



44.3090, 12.9720, 18.2200



38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650



35.7630, -38.6970, 1.9670

# Square

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



38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650



37.8200, -34.8440, -7.2920



44.1370, -7.1550, 14.0370



42.0810, 30.8090, 8.8330



# Rectangle

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



38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650



34.8560, -26.4980, -15.3780



44.1370, -7.1550, 14.0370



42.9850, 22.6920, 18.2760

# Sweetspot

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



38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650



57.3820, 1.5600, -6.2480



27.2490, 21.2280, 0.7480



28.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



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.



38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650



47.1690, 5.8730, -23.8470



32.0350, -8.2490, -21.2170



22.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



67.2150, 8.2590, -34.0530



165.6840, 21.0140, -83.5140



# Inverse Universe

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



14.6860, -4.2670, 16.7650



13.8310, -5.8730, 23.8470



20.9650, 8.2490, 21.2170



21.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



19.4860, -8.8550, 33.8410

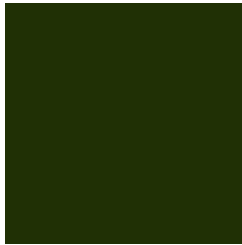


48.3160, -21.0140, 83.5140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

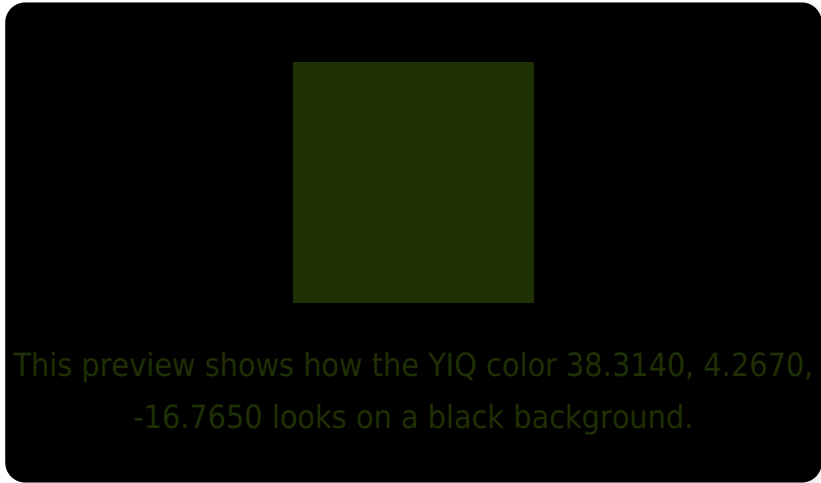
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.3140, 4.2670,

-16.7650.

# 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

38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650

### Protanopia

40.2340, 16.4160, -11.1680

### Deuteranopia

41.6520, 18.2950, -6.6730



**Tritanopia**

42.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650

## Protanomaly

39.7280, 11.9690, -13.1750

## Deuteranomaly

40.7930, 13.3440, -10.5600

## Tritanomaly

41.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650

## Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

38.3820, 1.5600, -6.2480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650 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(32, 48, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 48, 5)  
}
```

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(32, 48, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 48, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650 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(32, 48, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 48, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 48, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 48, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 48, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 48, 5) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 48, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 48,  
5) }
```

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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