

# Converting Colors

YIQ(38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(38.6420, -0.9670,  
23.0410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	34184F
RGB	52, 24, 79
RGB Percent	20%, 9%, 31%
CMY	0.7960, 0.9059, 0.6902
CMYK	0.34, 0.70, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	271°, 53%, 20%
HSV	271°, 70%, 31%
XYZ	3.1547, 1.9479, 7.6046
YIQ	38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

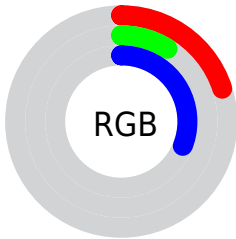
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	52, 24, 79
Decimal	3414095
CIE Lab	15.21, 26.15, -28.55
CIE LCh	15, 38.720, 312.492
Yxy	1.9479, 0.2483, 0.1533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281604175 (0xFF34184F)
YUV	38.6420, 19.8965, 11.7150
Hunter-Lab	13.9566, 15.9239, -22.5358

# Details

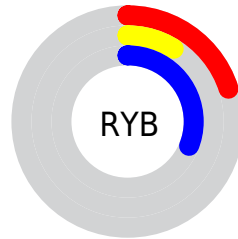
The YIQ color **38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **64.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.4080, -0.1880, 25.4440**, and **3.8760, -10.9140, 10.5740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.7500, -1.1510, 26.3770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.5340, -0.7830, 19.7050**.

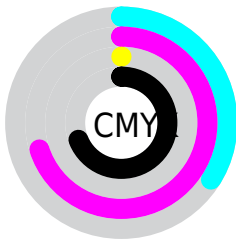
# Distribution



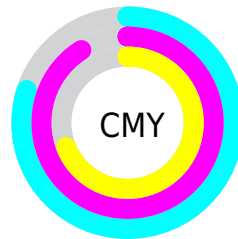
- Red (20%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410 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 38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.6420, -0.9670,  
23.0410

■ 38.6420, -0.9670,  
23.0410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 15.6420, -0.9670,  
23.0410

■ 85.4080, -0.1880,  
25.4440

■ 3.8760, -10.9140,  
10.5740

■ 110.2340, 0.3620,  
26.4900

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 135.7610, 0.3160,  
27.3240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 162.5870, 0.8660,  
28.3700

■ 189.7010, 0.5450,  
28.6810

■ 216.1590, 4.9470,

25.9950

■ 237.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670

■ 38.6420, -0.9670,  
23.0410

■ 38.6420, -0.9670,  
23.0410

■ 32.7500, -1.1510,  
26.3770

■ 44.5340, -0.7830,  
19.7050

■ 26.8580, -1.3350,  
29.7130

■ 50.4260, -0.5990,  
16.3690

■ 20.9660, -1.5190,  
33.0490

■ 56.3180, -0.4150,  
13.0330

■ 62.2100, -0.2310,  
9.6970

■ 67.2160, -0.3680,  
6.6720

■ 73.1080, -0.1840,  
3.3360

■ 79.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 84.8920, 0.1840,  
-3.3360

■ 90.7840, 0.3680,  
-6.6720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380



38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410



31.3530, 28.0080, 32.0720

# Triad

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



38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410



36.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810



34.9360, -29.4790, -10.9110

# Complementary

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



38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410



64.3580, 0.9670, -23.0410

# 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.



31.0430, -19.8950, -19.4070



38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410



35.4290, 11.3730, -13.3870

# Square

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



38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410



32.1270, 42.3630, 8.6910



28.4970, -9.6700, -22.9980



37.3130, -37.5500, -2.3020



# Rectangle

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



38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410



29.3340, 38.1870, 29.3150



28.4970, -9.6700, -22.9980



33.3230, -26.3150, -13.1870

# Sweetspot

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



38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410



86.3840, -0.7810, 8.6510



46.1190, -25.0800, 2.9840



41.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410



38.9600, -1.3820, 36.0740



46.7150, 15.1250, 28.7650



35.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



27.1760, -1.7500, 42.7460



61.2030, -4.0980, 96.3340



# Inverse Universe

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



43.5230, 24.1130, 20.0570



46.5020, 37.7740, 31.2940



56.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



36.1980, 44.7420, 37.1740



81.6520, 100.8070, 83.9030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

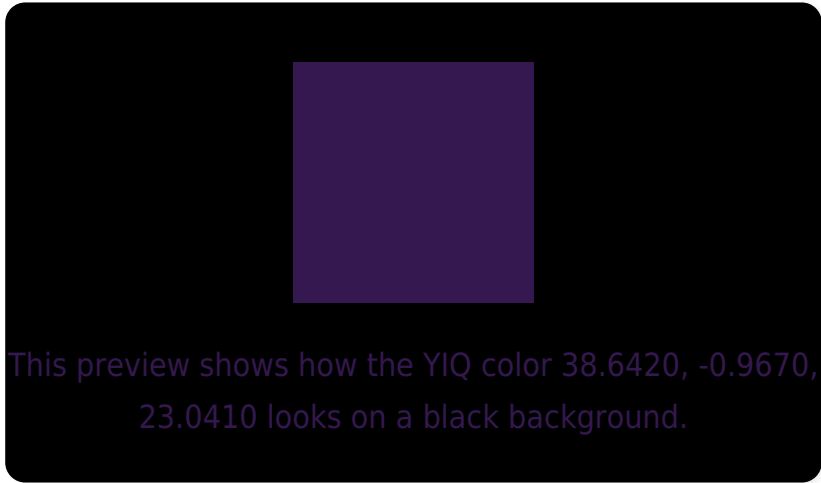
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

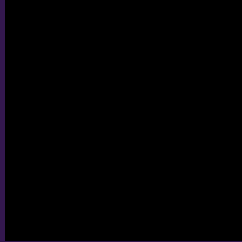
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.6420, -0.9670,



# 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

38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410

### Protanopia

31.4260, -36.1300, 5.0060

### Deuteranopia

31.4600, -33.4700, 0.8500



## Tritanopia

39.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410

## Protanomaly

34.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490

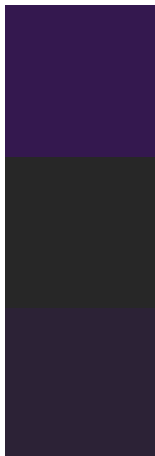
## Deuteranomaly

33.9610, -21.4590, 8.9490

## Tritanomaly

38.9930, 1.8780, 10.0220

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.2700, -0.4600, 8.3400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410 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(52, 24, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 24, 79)  
}
```

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(52, 24, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 24, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410 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(52, 24, 79) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 24, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 24, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 24, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 24, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 24, 79)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.6420, -0.9670, 23.0410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 24, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 24,  
79) }
```

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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