

# Converting Colors

YIQ(38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	302226
RGB	48, 34, 38
RGB Percent	19%, 13%, 15%
CMY	0.8117, 0.8667, 0.8510
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.21, 0.81
HSL	343°, 17%, 16%
HSV	343°, 29%, 19%
XYZ	2.1412, 1.9123, 2.0905
YIQ	38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

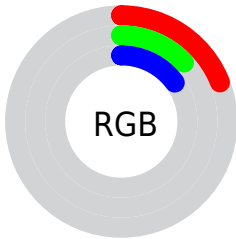
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	48, 34, 38
Decimal	3154470
CIE Lab	15.02, 7.51, -0.07
CIE LCh	15, 7.506, 359.455
Yxy	1.9123, 0.3485, 0.3112
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281344550 (0xFF302226)
YUV	38.6420, -0.3165, 8.2070
Hunter-Lab	13.8286, 3.4382, 0.7169

# Details

The YIQ color **38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **43.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300**.

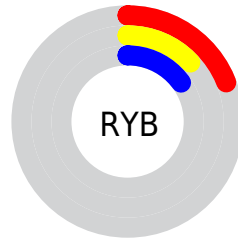
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (13%)

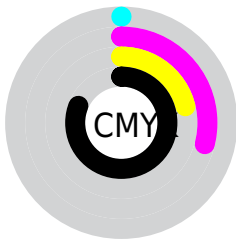
Blue (15%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (15%)

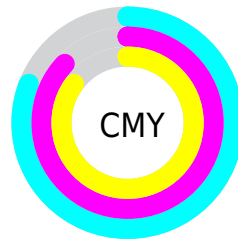


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120 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, 7.0600, 4.2120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 38.6420, 7.0600,  
4.2120

■ 38.6420, 7.0600,  
4.2120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 17.3540, 7.9310,  
4.9470

■ 83.3540, 7.9310,  
4.9470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 107.6530, 8.5270,  
5.1590


■ 132.9520, 9.1230,  
5.3710


■ 158.9520, 9.1230,  
5.3710


■ 186.2510, 9.7190,  
5.5830


■ 214.2510, 9.7190,


5.5830


 242.2510, 9.7190,  
5.5830


 38.6420, 7.0600,  
4.2120


 38.6420, 7.0600,  
4.2120


 35.3650, 9.3980,  
5.8940


 41.9190, 4.7220,  
2.5300


 31.9740, 12.0570,  
7.2650


 45.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590


 29.2840, 14.1200,  
8.4240

 48.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

 25.8930, 16.7790,  
9.7950

 51.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

 22.6160, 19.1170,  
11.4770

 54.6680, -4.9970,  
-3.0530

■ 19.2250, 21.7760,  
12.8480

■ 58.0590, -7.6560,  
-4.4240

■ 15.9480, 24.1140,  
14.5300

■ 61.3360, -9.9940,  
-6.1060

■ 64.0260, -12.0570,  
-7.2650

■ 67.4170, -14.7160,  
-8.6360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



38.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690

# Triad

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



38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



36.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570



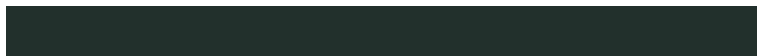
36.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030

# Complementary

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



38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



43.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120

# 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.



35.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940



38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



36.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080

# Square

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



38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



37.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500



35.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360



37.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260



# Rectangle

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



38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



38.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



35.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360



35.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

# Sweetspot

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



38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



57.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



38.5860, 1.4660, 6.4740



28.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



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.



38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



46.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180



39.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



28.8630, 43.8270, 26.2190



70.9400, 107.9630, 64.3390



# Inverse Universe

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



38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120



46.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180



42.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



28.8630, 43.8270, 26.2190



70.9400, 107.9630, 64.3390



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

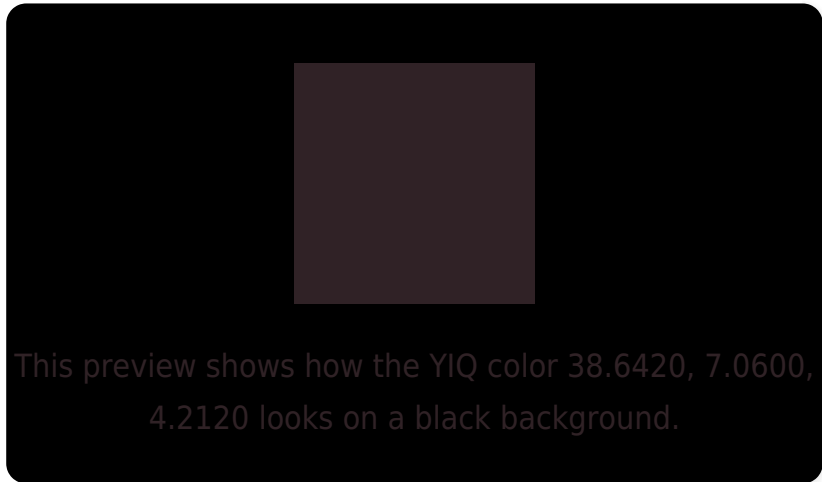
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 7.0600, 4.2120**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120.

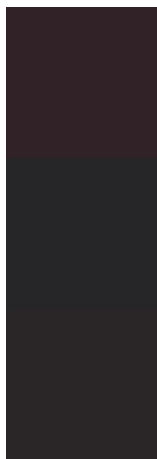


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120.

# 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

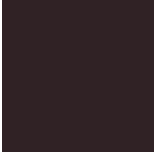
38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

### Protanopia

38.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

### Deuteranopia

38.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



## **Tritanopia**

38.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

## Protanomaly

38.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

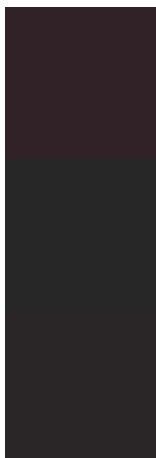
## Deuteranomaly

38.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

## Tritanomaly

38.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

38.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120 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(48, 34, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 34, 38)  
}
```

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(48, 34, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 34, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120 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(48, 34, 38) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 34, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 34, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 34, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 34, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 34, 38)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 34, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 34,  
38) }
```

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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