

Converting Colors

YIQ(38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(38.6810, -41.4020,
1.4300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003157
RGB	0, 49, 87
RGB Percent	0%, 19%, 34%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8078, 0.6590
CMYK	1.00, 0.44, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	206°, 100%, 17%
HSV	206°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	2.8175, 2.8857, 9.4147
YIQ	38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

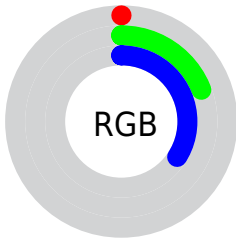
Format	Color
RYB	0, 31, 87
Decimal	12631
CIELab	19.58, 1.38, -27.09
CIElCh	20, 27.130, 272.916
Yxy	2.8857, 0.1864, 0.1909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202711 (0xFF003157)
YUV	38.6810, 23.8213, -33.9232
Hunter-Lab	16.9873, -0.1222, -20.9688

Details

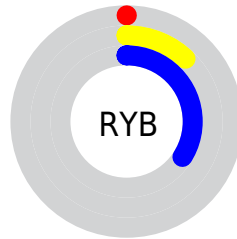
The YIQ color **38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **48.3190, 41.4020, -1.4300**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.2200, -32.5540, 6.2780**, and **6.4350, -13.9860, 11.1820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.7200, -37.1380, 1.2460**.

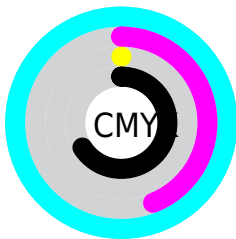
Distribution



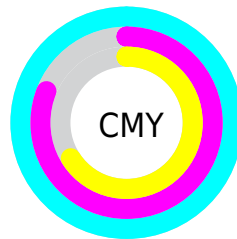
- Red (0%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300 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 38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 38.6810, -41.4020,
1.4300

■ 38.6810, -41.4020,
1.4300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 23.6180, -27.9230,
4.9490

■ 90.2200, -32.5540,
6.2780

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 115.1600,
-32.3250, 7.6350

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 141.2740,
-32.6460, 7.9460


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 167.8010,
-32.6920, 8.7800


■ 195.8010,
-32.6920, 8.7800


■ 221.5210,


-26.2720, 2.5600


 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360


 38.6810, -41.4020,
1.4300

 43.7200, -37.1380,
1.2460

 48.4600, -33.4700,
0.8500

 52.9120, -28.9310,
1.1890

 57.9510, -24.6670,
1.0050

 62.6910, -20.9990,
0.6090

■ 67.7300, -16.7350,
0.4250

■ 72.7690, -12.4710,
0.2410

■ 77.2210, -7.9320,
0.5800

■ 81.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400



38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300



48.2510, -7.4760, 14.3480

Triad

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



38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300



46.3800, 31.4050, 9.0450



36.9610, -22.6000, -19.9440

Complementary

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



38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300



48.3190, 41.4020, -1.4300

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.



42.5420, 3.6250, -16.1430



38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300



46.1480, 28.7020, -2.5460

Square

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



38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300



47.0840, 26.7270, 16.7350



44.5610, 19.8090, -12.0870



39.0450, -31.4040, -14.5720

Rectangle

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



38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300



49.2590, 7.2410, 17.4570



44.5610, 19.8090, -12.0870



39.8760, -12.0550, -18.3190

Sweetspot

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



38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300



93.9150, -15.8180, 0.3260



55.4010, -36.1230, -33.6830



44.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300



49.7490, -53.2770, 1.8830



13.4400, -29.5770, 23.9190



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



47.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970



104.2740, -111.7350, 4.0490

Inverse Universe

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



31.5990, 36.1230, 33.6830



40.6700, 46.5290, 43.3370



73.5600, 29.5770, -23.9190



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



38.8330, 44.5120, 41.3440



85.3130, 97.6880, 90.8720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

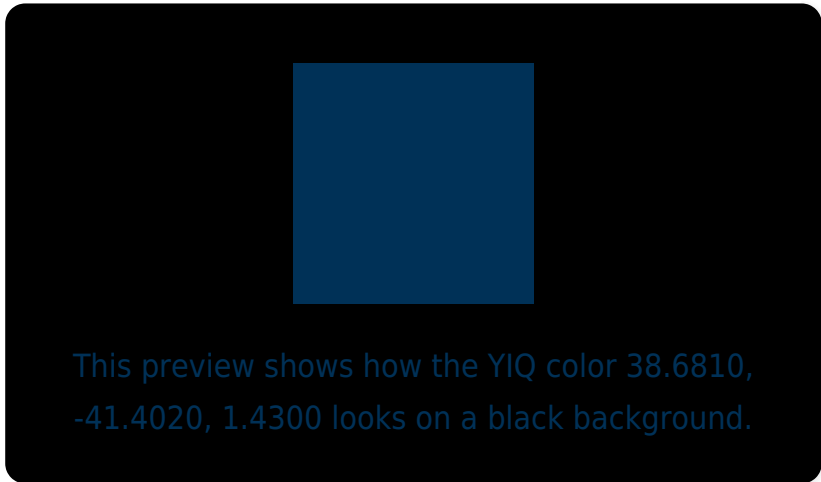
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.6810, -41.4020,

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

38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300

Protanopia

46.5480, -21.7340, 8.4260

Deuteranopia

39.2790, -40.2100, 1.8540



Tritanopia

38.1960, -33.1470, -10.5150

Trichromacy



Original Color

38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300

Protanomaly

43.9600, -28.8860, 5.8820

Deuteranomaly

38.9800, -40.8060, 1.6420

Tritanomaly

38.2760, -36.1280, -6.0480

Monochromacy



Original Color

38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300

Achromatopsia

39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

39.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300 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(0, 49, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 49, 87)  
}
```

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(0, 49, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 49, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300 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(0, 49, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 49, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 49, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 49, 87); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 49, 87); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 49, 87) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 49, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 49,  
87) }
```

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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