

Converting Colors

YIQ(38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(38.7450, -10.7820,
41.2340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	360F79
RGB	54, 15, 121
RGB Percent	21%, 6%, 47%
CMY	0.7881, 0.9412, 0.5256
CMYK	0.55, 0.88, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	262°, 78%, 27%
HSV	262°, 88%, 47%
XYZ	5.1433, 2.5063, 18.2916
YIQ	38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

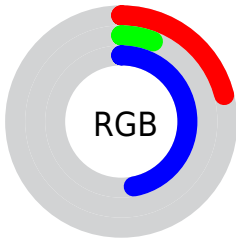
Format	Color
R_{YB}	54, 15, 121
Decimal	3542905
CIE _{Lab}	17.95, 42.80, -51.83
CIE _{LCh}	18, 67.213, 309.549
Yxy	2.5063, 0.1983, 0.0966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281732985 (0xFF360F79)
YUV	38.7450, 40.5517, 13.3786
Hunter-Lab	15.8312, 30.2873, -57.4225

Details

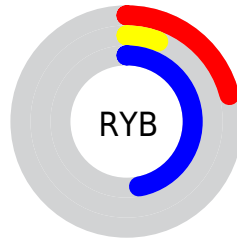
The YIQ color **38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **97.2550, 10.7820, -41.2340**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.5820, -8.7650, 43.2270**, and **8.0940, -22.7910, 22.0810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.3090, -12.2500, 45.8140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.1810, -9.3140, 36.6540**.

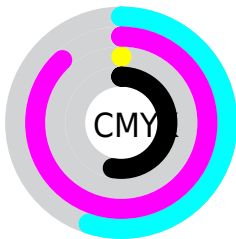
Distribution



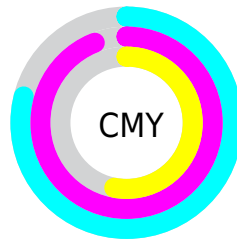
- Red (21%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340 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 38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 38.7450, -10.7820,
41.2340

■ 38.7450, -10.7820,
41.2340

■ 253.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 17.7070, -16.7870,
34.4210

■ 90.5820, -8.7650,
43.2270

■ 8.0940, -22.7910,
22.0810

■ 116.2340, -7.6650,
45.3190

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,
12.8360

■ 143.1740, -7.4360,
46.6760

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 169.5440, -5.6020,
46.4780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 194.0640, 4.2570,
38.5050

■ 218.8830, 14.7120,

30.7440

■ 236.8030, 8.5250,
16.2130

■ 38.7450, -10.7820,
41.2340

■ 38.7450, -10.7820,
41.2340

■ 29.3090, -12.2500,
45.8140

■ 48.1810, -9.3140,
36.6540

■ 27.2490, -12.0210,
47.1710

■ 57.3180, -8.4420,
31.8620

■ 66.7540, -6.9740,
27.2820

■ 76.1900, -5.5060,
22.7020

■ 85.3270, -4.6340,
17.9100

■ 95.3500, -3.4410,
12.8070

■ 104.7860, -1.9730,
8.2270

■ 113.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 123.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.4780, -59.1030, 19.3690



38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340



41.2980, 39.0090, 47.4650

Triad

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



38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340



40.0680, 40.8510, 3.0510



42.5330, -35.7140, -13.5540

Complementary

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



38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340



97.2550, 10.7820, -41.2340

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.



34.8610, -16.8670, -30.2350



38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340



39.8480, 11.5110, -15.8890

Square

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



38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340



32.5910, 64.9640, 23.1080



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



47.8910, -50.8010, 1.0630

Rectangle

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



38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340



41.2380, 56.4330, 40.0570



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



40.0080, -29.9820, -18.3180

Sweetspot

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



38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340



126.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310



66.4130, -52.4510, -2.0750



60.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340



35.3540, -16.1500, 61.4340



54.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700



56.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



28.0040, -12.7090, 48.6270



56.5350, -25.4640, 98.0880

Inverse Universe

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



54.3320, 41.6690, 43.3090



58.6420, 62.0680, 64.5960



81.4080, -20.8060, -52.4700



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



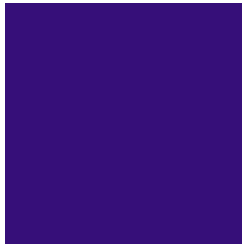
46.3810, 49.1410, 51.0690



93.4740, 99.1530, 102.8730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340 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

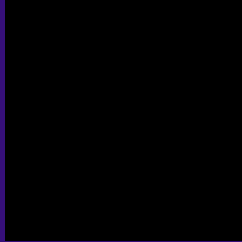
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.7450, -10.7820,

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

38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340

Protanopia

36.4300, -41.9530, 5.9110

Deuteranopia

36.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120



Tritanopia

43.6610, -12.2870, -3.0950

Trichromacy



Original Color

38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340

Protanomaly

37.0930, -30.2180, 19.0140

Deuteranomaly

37.2410, -27.8790, 15.1690

Tritanomaly

42.1580, -11.6480, 12.8640

Monochromacy



Original Color

38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340

Achromatopsia

39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

38.6320, -4.1750, 15.0970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340 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(54, 15, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 15, 121)  
}
```

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(54, 15, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 15, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340 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(54, 15, 121) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 15, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 15, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 15, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 15, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 15,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 15, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 15,  
121) }
```

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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