

Converting Colors

YIQ(38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(38.7810, -20.7720,
13.0200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B2454
RGB	27, 36, 84
RGB Percent	11%, 14%, 33%
CMY	0.8941, 0.8588, 0.6707
CMYK	0.68, 0.57, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	231°, 51%, 22%
HSV	231°, 68%, 33%
XYZ	2.6821, 2.1346, 8.6519
YIQ	38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

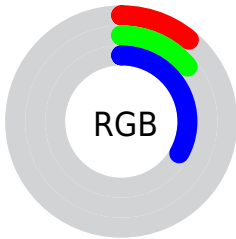
Format	Color
R_{YB}	27, 35, 84
Decimal	1778772
CIE Lab	16.18, 13.52, -30.50
CIE LCh	16, 33.366, 293.909
Yxy	2.1346, 0.1991, 0.1585
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279968852 (0xFF1B2454)
YUV	38.7810, 22.2930, -10.3319
Hunter-Lab	14.6104, 7.1996, -24.8827

Details

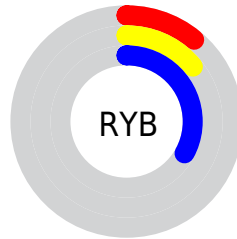
The YIQ color **38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **72.2190, 20.7720, -13.0200**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.5580, -18.5260, 16.3700**, and **6.0930, -13.0230, 10.2490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.2800, -23.6150, 14.9850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.2820, -17.9290, 11.0550**.

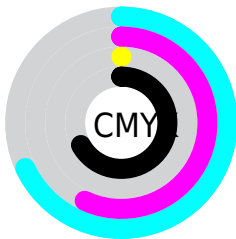
Distribution



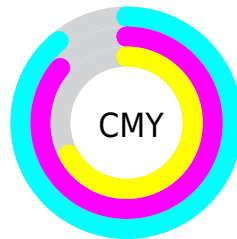
- Red (11%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200 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 38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 38.7810, -20.7720,
13.0200

■ 38.7810, -20.7720,
13.0200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 16.2320, -23.6600,
10.2920

■ 85.5580, -18.5260,
16.3700

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 110.0850,
-18.5720, 17.2040

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 135.7260,
-18.9390, 18.3490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.1390,
-18.6640, 18.8720

■ 189.3670,
-19.3060, 19.4940

■ 215.7280,

-13.2530, 14.4190

■ 240.5360, -4.2650,
5.7110

■ 38.7810, -20.7720,
13.0200

■ 38.7810, -20.7720,
13.0200

■ 32.2800, -23.6150,
14.9850

■ 45.2820, -17.9290,
11.0550

■ 25.4800, -27.0540,
16.7380

■ 52.0820, -14.4900,
9.3020

■ 18.9790, -29.8970,
18.7030

■ 58.5830, -11.6470,
7.3370

■ 17.2070, -30.5390,
19.3250

■ 65.3830, -8.2080,
5.5840

■ 71.8840, -5.3650,
3.6190

■ 78.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 85.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 92.2730, 3.4850,
-2.5870

■ 99.0730, 6.9240,
-4.3400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.4470, -40.6230, 3.8330



38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200



40.6770, 9.1200, 21.9520

Triad

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



38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200



37.3770, 35.4870, 1.1430



33.2260, -24.6640, -15.5760

Complementary

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



38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200



72.2190, 20.7720, -13.0200

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.



29.0880, -15.7680, -22.6160



38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200



38.1640, 22.6050, -7.6910

Square

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



38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200



35.6460, 36.7680, 16.4800



35.6950, 7.5680, -16.0160



36.6630, -32.9640, -8.3240

Rectangle

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



38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200



37.6850, 23.8370, 25.0610



35.6950, 7.5680, -16.0160



32.3140, -22.0960, -18.0640

Sweetspot

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



38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200



92.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730



65.8170, -30.7620, -15.1940



45.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



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.



38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200



39.3640, -32.4190, 20.3570



39.1790, -6.9730, 21.7550



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



21.9490, -38.3800, 23.7640



48.1670, -84.6470, 52.8010

Inverse Universe

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



45.0690, 31.0830, 14.8830



49.2070, 48.5500, 23.2220



71.8210, 6.9730, -21.7550



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470



73.5860, 126.3950, 60.6910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

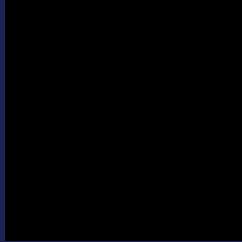
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.7810, -20.7720,

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

38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200

Protanopia

32.3550, -37.3680, 5.4160

Deuteranopia

32.1610, -34.0660, 0.6380



Tritanopia

31.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070

Trichromacy



Original Color

38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200

Protanomaly

34.7580, -31.1330, 8.0590

Deuteranomaly

34.5470, -29.1610, 5.3590

Tritanomaly

34.5980, -25.1710, -0.8750

Monochromacy



Original Color

38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200

Achromatopsia

39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

39.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200 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(27, 36, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 36, 84)  
}
```

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(27, 36, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 36, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200 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(27, 36, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 36, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 36, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 36, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 36, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 36, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 36, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 36,  
84) }
```

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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