

# Converting Colors

YIQ(39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(39.1760, 6.2770,  
23.9170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3C1649
RGB	60, 22, 73
RGB Percent	24%, 9%, 29%
CMY	0.7646, 0.9138, 0.7137
CMYK	0.18, 0.70, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	285°, 54%, 19%
HSV	285°, 70%, 29%
XYZ	3.3544, 2.0158, 6.5150
YIQ	39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

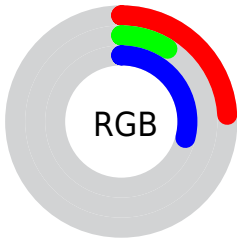
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	60, 22, 73
Decimal	3937865
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	15.57, 27.93, -23.79
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	16, 36.691, 319.571
Yxy	2.0158, 0.2822, 0.1696
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282127945 (0xFF3C1649)
YUV	39.1760, 16.6752, 18.2626
Hunter-Lab	14.1980, 17.3262, -17.2676

# Details

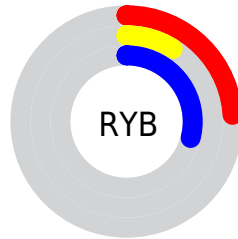
The YIQ color **39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **55.8240, -6.2770, -23.9170**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.4150, 7.1020, 25.4860**, and **4.5020, -6.9250, 9.8670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.4690, 7.0100, 27.1540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.8830, 5.5440, 20.6800**.

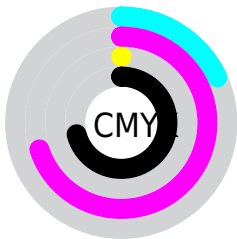
# Distribution



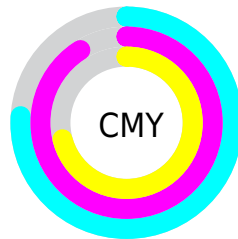
- Red (24%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170 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 39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.1760, 6.2770,  
23.9170

■ 39.1760, 6.2770,  
23.9170

■ 254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 16.7630, 6.0020,  
23.3940

■ 86.4150, 7.1020,  
25.4860

■ 4.5020, -6.9250,  
9.8670

■ 111.2410, 7.6520,  
26.5320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 137.0670, 8.2020,  
27.5780


■ 163.4800, 8.4770,  
28.1010


■ 190.8930, 8.7520,  
28.6240

■ 218.2630, 10.5860,

28.4260


 237.3900, 8.2500,  
15.6900


 39.1760, 6.2770,  
23.9170


 39.1760, 6.2770,  
23.9170

 34.4690, 7.0100,  
27.1540


 43.8830, 5.5440,  
20.6800


 29.1750, 8.0180,  
30.9140

 49.1770, 4.5360,  
16.9200

 24.4680, 8.7510,  
34.1510

 53.8840, 3.8030,  
13.6830

 58.2920, 2.4740,  
10.2340

 62.9990, 1.7410,  
6.9970

■ 68.2930, 0.7330,  
3.2370

■ 73.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 77.7070, -0.7330,  
-3.2370

■ 83.0010, -1.7410,  
-6.9970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.6590, -35.1680, 9.6000



39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170



32.4410, 30.5760, 29.5840

# Triad

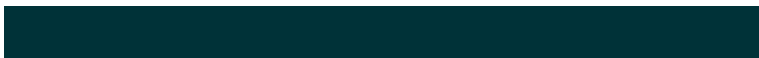
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170



37.0010, 24.6220, -5.6980



35.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340

# Complementary

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



39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170



55.8240, -6.2770, -23.9170

# 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.



32.0690, -22.7840, -16.6080



39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170



35.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810

# Square

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



39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170



34.7520, 38.9250, 4.9170



27.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810



37.6550, -38.5130, -1.3690



# Rectangle

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



39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170



30.2260, 38.3710, 25.9790



27.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810



34.7080, -28.8370, -11.5330

# Sweetspot

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



39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170



81.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



36.0320, -20.2210, 8.5390



40.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170



41.6470, 9.8050, 37.0770



41.6950, 17.8770, 22.9410



33.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



33.4120, 12.3250, 46.4770



76.4090, 27.8570, 106.4250



# Inverse Universe

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



38.7310, 26.2230, 14.8550



40.9010, 40.6640, 22.9680



53.3050, -17.8770, -22.9410



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.4510, 50.9790, 28.7630

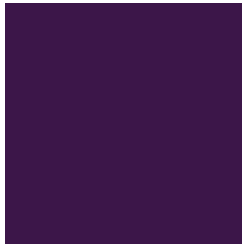


74.4850, 116.6740, 66.1620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

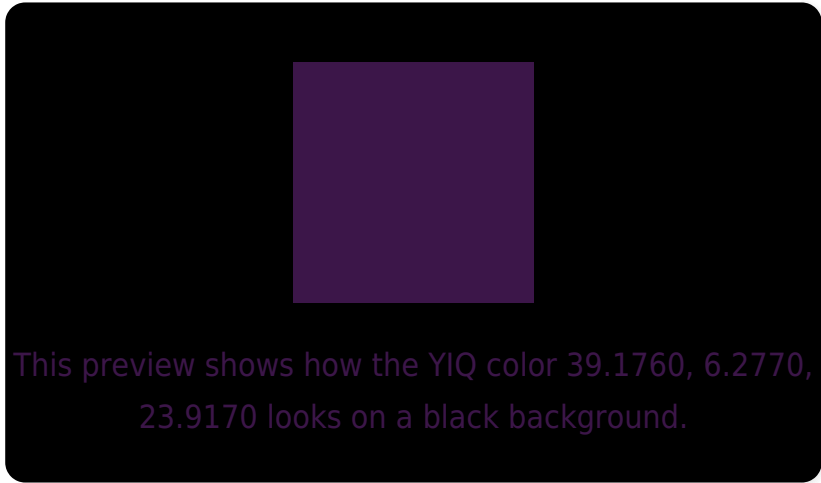
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

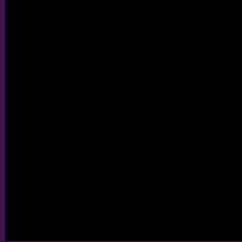
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.1760, 6.2770,



# 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

39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170

### Protanopia

32.2410, -37.0470, 5.1050

### Deuteranopia

36.8310, -24.2090, 3.7190



## Tritanopia

40.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170

## Protanomaly

34.9550, -21.3220, 11.9740

## Deuteranomaly

37.6200, -13.0690, 11.0830

## Tritanomaly

40.3530, 9.6720, 11.9440

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.2380, 2.5660, 8.5660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170 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(60, 22, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 22, 73)  
}
```

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(60, 22, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 22, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170 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(60, 22, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 22, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 22, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 22, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 22, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 22, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 22, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 22,  
73) }
```

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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