

# Converting Colors

YIQ(39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(39.2100, -0.2310,  
9.6970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D2138
RGB	45, 33, 56
RGB Percent	18%, 13%, 22%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8706, 0.7804
CMYK	0.20, 0.41, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	271°, 26%, 17%
HSV	271°, 41%, 22%
XYZ	2.3401, 1.9310, 3.9902
YIQ	39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

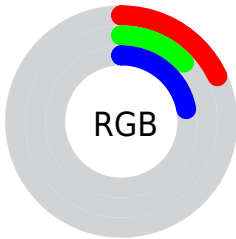
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	45, 33, 56
Decimal	2957624
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	15.12, 11.31, -12.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	15, 17.064, 311.531
Yxy	1.9310, 0.2833, 0.2337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281147704 (0xFF2D2138)
YUV	39.2100, 8.2775, 5.0778
Hunter-Lab	13.8962, 5.7404, -7.2972

# Details

The YIQ color **39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **49.7900, 0.2310, -9.6970**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.1500, -0.0020, 11.0540**, and **1.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.7910, -0.3690, 12.1990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950**.

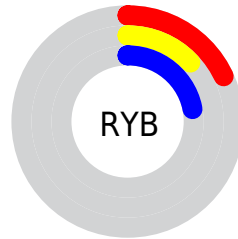
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (13%)

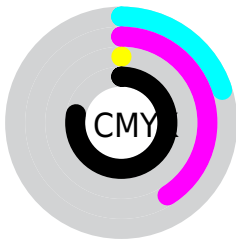
Blue (22%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (22%)

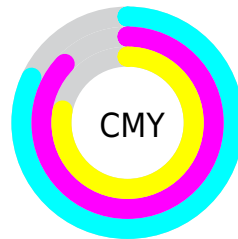


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970 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 39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.2100, -0.2310,  
9.6970

■ 39.2100, -0.2310,  
9.6970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 17.9220, 0.6400,  
10.4320

■ 84.1500, -0.0020,  
11.0540

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 108.5630, 0.2730,  
11.5770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 133.9760, 0.5480,  
12.1000

■ 160.0900, 0.2270,  
12.4110

■ 187.2040, -0.0940,  
12.7220

■ 215.2040, -0.0940,

12.7220

242.3630, 3.7120,  
9.8240

39.2100, -0.2310,  
9.6970

39.2100, -0.2310,  
9.6970

34.7910, -0.3690,  
12.1990

43.6290, -0.0930,  
7.1950

31.2580, -0.1860,  
14.3900

47.1620, -0.2760,  
5.0040

26.8390, -0.3240,  
16.8920

51.5810, -0.1380,  
2.5020

23.0070, -0.7370,  
18.8710

55.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

18.8870, -0.2790,  
21.5850

59.5330, -0.1830,  
-2.1910

■ 15.0550, -0.6920,  
23.5640

■ 63.9520, -0.0450,  
-4.6930

■ 67.7840, 0.3680,  
-6.6720

■ 71.9040, -0.0900,  
-9.3860

■ 75.7360, 0.3230,  
-11.3650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.3330, -13.9390, 4.8210



39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970



39.0110, 10.6350, 11.0110

# Triad

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



39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970



37.6890, 16.8730, -2.9270



30.6160, -25.5820, -9.9500

# Complementary

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



39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970



49.7900, 0.2310, -9.6970

# 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.



32.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620



39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970



36.6340, 9.5380, -7.6620

# Square

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



39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970



37.8730, 19.5310, 3.9710



35.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



31.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950



# Rectangle

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



39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970



38.7080, 15.8620, 9.8940



35.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210



30.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940

# Sweetspot

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



39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970



67.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



42.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000



34.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970



47.7850, -0.2320, 15.2240



42.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290



25.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



24.8400, -0.9240, 38.7880



59.3510, -1.7590, 92.4890



# Inverse Universe

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



41.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970



50.7020, 15.9990, 12.9190



46.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



32.5240, 40.7080, 33.1880



77.4510, 96.8190, 79.0830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

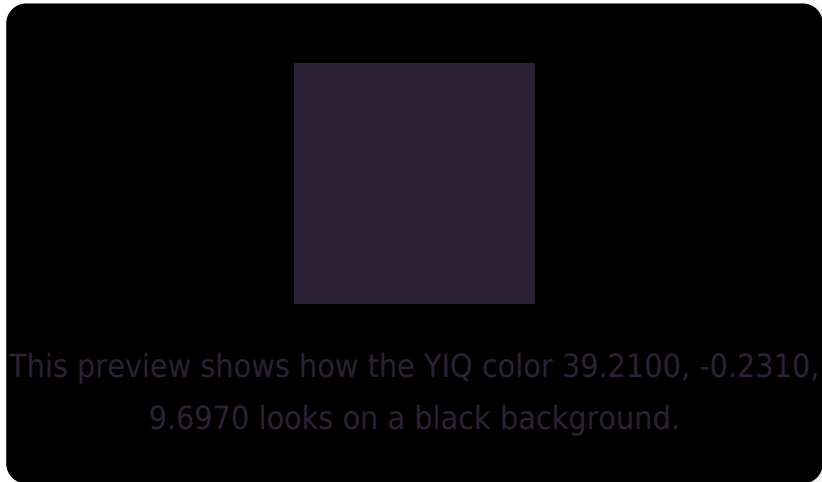
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.2100, -0.2310,



# 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

39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970

### Protanopia

37.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690

### Deuteranopia

37.8450, -9.6290, 3.8030



## Tritanopia

38.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970

## Protanomaly

38.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410

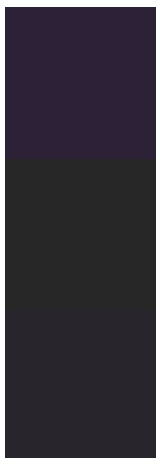
## Deuteranomaly

38.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

## Tritanomaly

39.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970 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(45, 33, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 33, 56)  
}
```

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(45, 33, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 33, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970 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(45, 33, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 33, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(45, 33, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 33, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 33, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 33, 56)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.2100, -0.2310, 9.6970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 33, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 33,  
56) }
```

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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