

# Converting Colors

YIQ(39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(39.2830, 25.0290,  
25.4850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4F1037
RGB	79, 16, 55
RGB Percent	31%, 6%, 22%
CMY	0.6900, 0.9373, 0.7842
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.30, 0.69
HSL	323°, 66%, 19%
HSV	323°, 80%, 31%
XYZ	4.1031, 2.3100, 3.8463
YIQ	39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

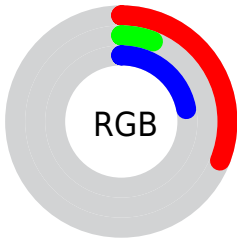
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	79, 16, 55
Decimal	5181495
CIE Lab	17.04, 33.00, -8.66
CIE LCh	17, 34.118, 345.290
Yxy	2.3100, 0.3999, 0.2252
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283371575 (0xFF4F1037)
YUV	39.2830, 7.7485, 34.8318
Hunter-Lab	15.1986, 21.5908, -4.3653

# Details

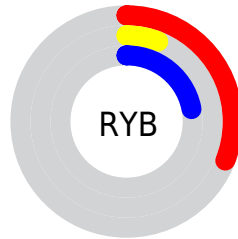
The YIQ color **39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **55.7170, -25.0290, -25.4850**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.9520, 27.4590, 25.4990**, and **10.7080, 15.8620, 9.8940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.2450, 28.1920, 28.7360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.3210, 21.8660, 22.2340**.

# Distribution



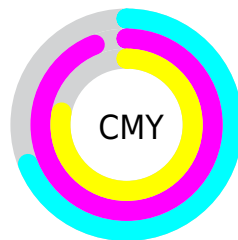
- Red (31%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850 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 39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



39.2830, 25.0290,  
25.4850

39.2830, 25.0290,  
25.4850

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

20.0220, 21.2700,  
22.0220

88.9520, 27.4590,  
25.4990

10.7080, 15.8620,  
9.8940

114.5500, 28.6510,  
25.9230

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


140.2620, 29.5220,  
26.6580


167.2730, 30.9890,  
27.6050


194.8710, 32.1810,  
28.0290


218.0870, 22.6450,


24.6370


 236.8030, 8.5250,  
16.2130


 39.2830, 25.0290,  
25.4850


 39.2830, 25.0290,  
25.4850


 34.2450, 28.1920,  
28.7360

 44.3210, 21.8660,  
22.2340

 29.2070, 31.3550,  
31.9870

 49.3590, 18.7030,  
18.9830

 54.3970, 15.5400,  
15.7320

 59.4350, 12.3770,  
12.4810

 63.8860, 9.4890,  
9.7530

■ 68.9240, 6.3260,  
6.5020

■ 73.9620, 3.1630,  
3.2510

■ 79.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 84.0380, -3.1630,  
-3.2510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.1430, 1.8760, 21.0760



39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850



37.1670, 36.8590, 20.3390

# Triad

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



39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850



38.9730, 12.6570, -14.6310



39.1880, -38.6960, -3.5600

# Complementary

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



39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850



55.7170, -25.0290, -25.4850

# 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.



37.2670, -31.9090, -10.9250



39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850



32.6390, -7.1940, -23.8180

# Square

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



39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850



39.9690, 27.6480, -5.4720



33.8300, -23.6090, -18.1770



38.3220, -41.7690, 2.5750



# Rectangle

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



39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850



38.1420, 38.0070, 10.5430



33.8300, -23.6090, -18.1770



38.5040, -36.7700, -5.4260

# Sweetspot

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



39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850



86.8860, 9.4890, 9.7530



30.0590, -6.5150, 24.4690



41.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850



40.2560, 38.8270, 39.7470



35.7490, 34.9800, 15.8440



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



37.6800, 40.5690, 41.2170



84.9580, 91.4980, 92.9220



# Inverse Universe

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



39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850



40.2560, 38.8270, 39.7470



59.2510, -34.9800, -15.8440



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



37.6800, 40.5690, 41.2170

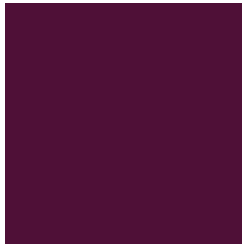


84.9580, 91.4980, 92.9220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

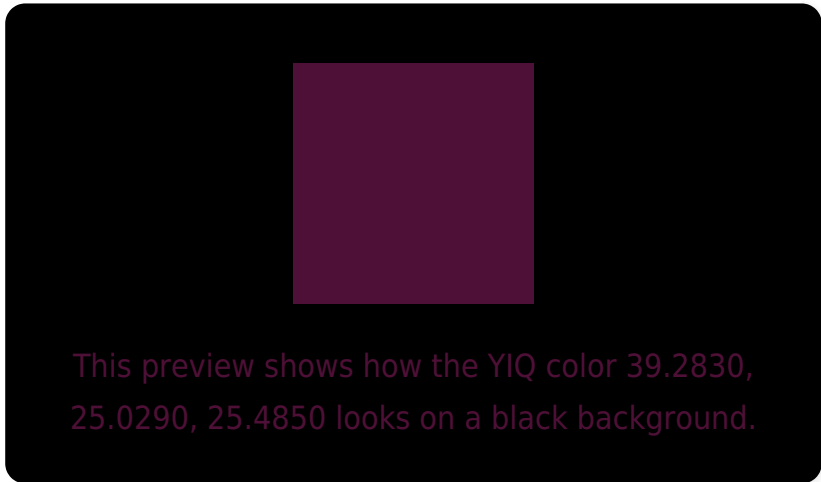
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

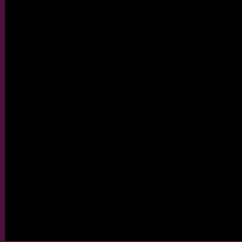
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.2830, 25.0290,



# 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

39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850

### Protanopia

42.9460, -17.1030, 7.0970

### Deuteranopia

44.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



## Tritanopia

41.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850

## Protanomaly

41.3610, -1.9740, 13.7540

## Deuteranomaly

42.4560, 7.8840, 11.3080

## Tritanomaly

40.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850 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(79, 16, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 16, 55)  
}
```

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(79, 16, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 16, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850 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(79, 16, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 16, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 16, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 16, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 16, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 16, 55)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 16, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 16,  
55) }
```

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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