

# Converting Colors

YIQ(39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(39.3760, -47.6060,  
80.8580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2C00E6
RGB	44, 0, 230
RGB Percent	17%, 0%, 90%
CMY	0.8271, 1.0000, 0.0984
CMYK	0.81, 1.00, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	251°, 100%, 45%
HSV	252°, 100%, 90%
XYZ	15.3112, 6.2448, 75.1924
YIQ	39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

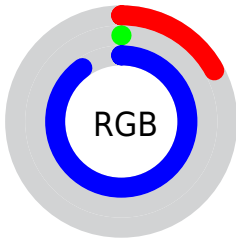
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	44, 0, 230
Decimal	2883814
CIE Lab	30.02, 73.69, -97.43
CIE LCh	30, 122.159, 307.100
Yxy	6.2448, 0.1583, 0.0645
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281073894 (0xFF2C00E6)
YUV	39.3760, 93.9776, 4.0552
Hunter-Lab	24.9896, 65.6359, -160.9080

# Details

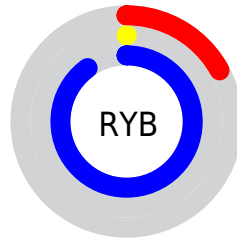
The YIQ color **39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **190.6240, 47.6060, -80.8580**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.2470, -25.7340, 69.9300**, and **19.7220, -55.5330, 53.8030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.5580, -42.6070, 72.8570**.

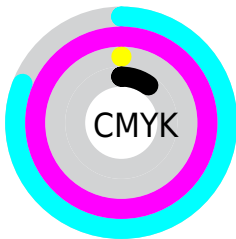
# Distribution



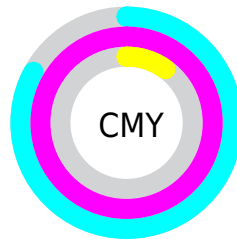
- Red (17%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580 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 39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.3760, -47.6060,  
80.8580

■ 39.3760, -47.6060,  
80.8580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 22.9140, -64.5210,  
62.5110

■ 107.2470,  
-25.7340, 69.9300

■ 19.6080, -55.2120,  
53.4920

■ 133.8490,  
-13.1700, 62.4940

■ 16.5300, -46.5450,  
45.0950

■ 159.2660, -1.5230,  
55.1570

■ 13.4520, -37.8780,  
36.6980

■ 185.5690, 10.4450,  
47.5090

■ 18.1190, -33.1070,  
21.8130

■ 210.9750, 20.6250,  
39.2250


■ 11.7470, -23.4320,  
17.1760


■ 227.4110, 12.9250,


■ 6.7770, -14.9490,


24.5810


12.1150


 245.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910


 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 39.3760, -47.6060,  
80.8580

 58.5580, -42.6070,  
72.8570

 77.4410, -38.2040,  
64.6440

 96.6230, -33.2050,  
56.6430

 115.5060,  
-28.8020, 48.4300

■ 134.6880,  
-23.8030, 40.4290

■ 153.8700,  
-18.8040, 32.4280

■ 172.7530,  
-14.4010, 24.2150

■ 191.9350, -9.4020,  
16.2140

■ 210.8180, -4.9990,  
8.0010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.9650, -105.2300, 34.8500



39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580



72.9700, 64.8610, 85.5730

# Triad

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



39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580



54.7850, 78.8570, 19.1210



67.5410, -56.5280, -21.8080

# Complementary

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



39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580



190.6240, 47.6060, -80.8580

# 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.



55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580



64.6450, 19.0320, -25.5440

# Square

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



39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580



58.0060, 115.6240, 41.1280



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



80.7190, -88.1230, 5.6450



# Rectangle

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



39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580



73.6760, 100.2590, 71.8030



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



63.0780, -45.3390, -31.8590

# Sweetspot

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



39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580



191.8500, -16.0520, 26.6040



136.5760, -125.5300, -26.7940



89.6360, -9.9980, 16.0020



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580



43.7210, -52.6510, 89.6930



73.1630, 19.7420, 104.8140



104.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



30.5720, -37.1950, 62.8770



8.8040, -10.4110, 17.9810



# Inverse Universe

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



89.9740, 77.3740, 106.6060



99.7290, 85.8540, 118.1260



156.8370, -19.7420, -104.8140



107.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



69.9370, 60.4600, 82.7320

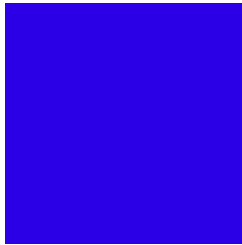


19.9230, 17.2350, 23.5630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

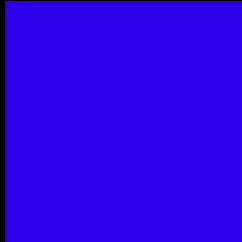
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580 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 39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.3760, -47.6060,



# 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

39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580

### Protanopia

57.7340, -66.1160, 8.7960

### Deuteranopia

57.5740, -60.1540, -0.1380



## Tritanopia

56.5360, -48.9640, -15.7160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580

## Protanomaly

51.3770, -59.6560, 34.9040

## Deuteranomaly

50.9550, -55.7120, 29.5040

## Tritanomaly

50.3390, -48.4660, 19.3260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580

## Achromatopsia

39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.2460, -17.1070, 29.2050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580 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(44, 0, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 0, 230)  
}
```

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(44, 0, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 0, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580 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(44, 0, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 0, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(44, 0, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 0, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 0, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 0, 230)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.3760, -47.6060, 80.8580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 0, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 0,  
230) }
```

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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