

Converting Colors

YIQ(39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220)
contains.

YIQ(39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(39.4150, -2.0660,
15.4220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F1E44
RGB	47, 30, 68
RGB Percent	18%, 12%, 27%
CMY	0.8156, 0.8824, 0.7334
CMYK	0.31, 0.56, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	267°, 39%, 19%
HSV	267°, 56%, 27%
XYZ	2.6802, 1.9502, 5.7025
YIQ	39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

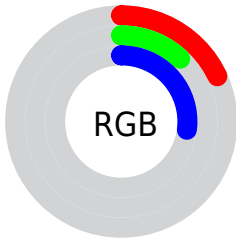
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 30, 68
Decimal	3087940
CIE Lab	15.22, 17.60, -20.99
CIE LCh	15, 27.399, 309.981
Yxy	1.9502, 0.2594, 0.1887
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281278020 (0xFF2F1E44)
YUV	39.4150, 14.0924, 6.6520
Hunter-Lab	13.9648, 9.8208, -14.4354

Details

The YIQ color **39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **58.5850, 2.0660, -15.4220**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.7680, -1.5620, 17.3020**, and **3.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.1100, -2.5250, 18.2350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090**.

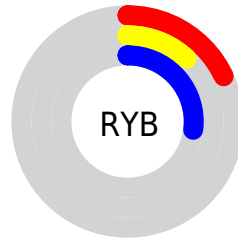
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (12%)

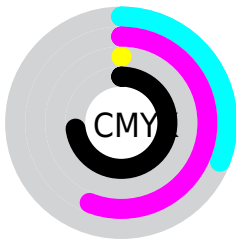
Blue (27%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (12%)

Blue (27%)

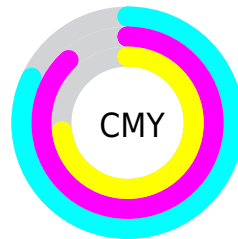


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220 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 39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 39.4150, -2.0660,
15.4220

■ 39.4150, -2.0660,
15.4220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 17.7140, -1.4700,
15.6340

■ 84.7680, -1.5620,
17.3020

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 109.2950, -1.6080,
18.1360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 134.8220, -1.6540,
18.9700

■ 161.2350, -1.3790,
19.4930

■ 188.6480, -1.1040,
20.0160

■ 216.1750, -1.1500,

20.8500

■ 241.4990, 6.3250,
12.0290

■ 39.4150, -2.0660,
15.4220

■ 39.4150, -2.0660,
15.4220

■ 34.1100, -2.5250,
18.2350

■ 44.7200, -1.6070,
12.6090

■ 29.1040, -2.3880,
21.2600

■ 50.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

■ 24.3860, -3.1220,
23.5500

■ 54.4440, -1.0100,
7.2940

■ 19.0810, -3.5810,
26.3630

■ 59.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 16.7220, -3.9480,
27.5080

■ 65.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 70.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 75.3650, 0.2300,
-4.1700

■ 80.0830, 0.9640,
-6.4600

■ 85.3880, 1.4230,
-9.2730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



31.8670, -33.0580, 4.3980



39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220



37.9890, 16.8690, 19.1810

Triad

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



39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220



36.4250, 26.3640, -4.2280



32.6050, -27.0490, -10.8970

Complementary

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



39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220



58.5850, 2.0660, -15.4220

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.



29.7380, -20.3540, -16.5940



39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220



35.7500, 14.9030, -11.2810

Square

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



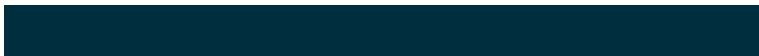
39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220



36.2010, 30.3510, 6.1190



32.3350, -0.2260, -17.9380



34.1840, -32.8730, -4.4650

Rectangle

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



39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220



36.5400, 25.4430, 17.9790



32.3350, -0.2260, -17.9380



31.9210, -25.1230, -12.7630

Sweetspot

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



39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220



77.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490



47.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120



39.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220



43.9130, -3.1680, 24.3840



44.7970, 8.6620, 19.2380



30.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



23.9150, -5.5090, 39.2830



55.7350, -11.7080, 91.0760

Inverse Universe

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



43.7560, 15.9070, 14.5870



50.7020, 25.1670, 22.9830



53.2030, -8.6620, -19.2380



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



35.0450, 40.7990, 37.0470



81.1120, 93.7000, 86.0520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220 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

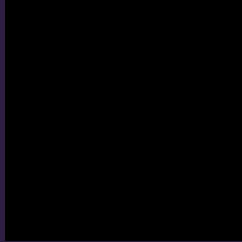
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.4150, -2.0660,

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

39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220

Protanopia

34.7540, -25.3100, 7.1540

Deuteranopia

35.7990, -21.1830, 3.9450



Tritanopia

38.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

Trichromacy



Original Color

39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220

Protanomaly

36.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340

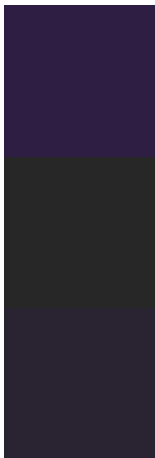
Deuteranomaly

37.4410, -14.1230, 8.1570

Tritanomaly

38.8140, 0.8240, 7.0960

Monochromacy



Original Color

39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220

Achromatopsia

39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

39.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220 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(47, 30, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 30, 68)  
}
```

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(47, 30, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 30, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220 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(47, 30, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 30, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 30, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 30, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 30, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 30, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.4150, -2.0660, 15.4220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 30, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 30,  
68) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor