

Converting Colors

YIQ(39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(39.4630, -3.1620,
-8.7780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F2E1C
RGB	31, 46, 28
RGB Percent	12%, 18%, 11%
CMY	0.8785, 0.8196, 0.8902
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.39, 0.82
HSL	110°, 24%, 15%
HSV	110°, 39%, 18%
XYZ	1.7516, 2.3294, 1.4559
YIQ	39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

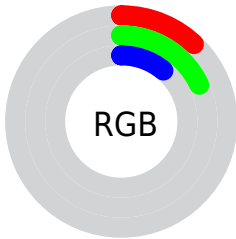
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 46, 43
Decimal	2043420
CIE _{Lab}	17.13, -10.73, 9.65
CIE _{LCh}	17, 14.429, 138.036
Yxy	2.3294, 0.3163, 0.4207
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280233500 (0xFF1F2E1C)
YUV	39.4630, -5.6513, -7.4221
Hunter-Lab	15.2625, -6.2243, 5.0279

Details

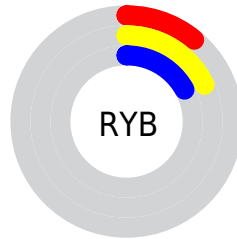
The YIQ color **39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **34.5370, 3.1620, 8.7780**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.6370, -3.7120, -9.8240**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750**.

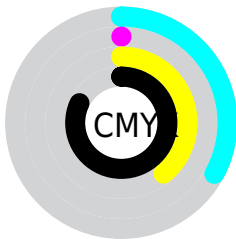
Distribution



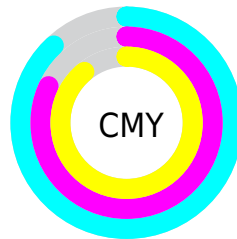
- Red (12%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780 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 39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 39.4630, -3.1620,
-8.7780

■ 39.4630, -3.1620,
-8.7780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 18.1810, -2.4280,
-11.0680

■ 84.6370, -3.7120,
-9.8240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 109.1100, -3.6660,
-10.6580

■ 134.1100, -3.6660,
-10.6580

■ 160.6970, -3.9410,
-11.1810

■ 187.5830, -3.6200,
-11.4920

■ 215.5830, -3.6200,

-11.4920

■ 243.5830, -3.6200,
-11.4920

■ 39.4630, -3.1620,
-8.7780

■ 39.4630, -3.1620,
-8.7780

■ 37.6970, -3.9410,
-11.1810

■ 41.2290, -2.3830,
-6.3750

■ 36.0450, -5.0410,
-13.2730

■ 42.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

■ 34.2790, -5.8200,
-15.6760

■ 44.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

■ 32.9260, -6.3240,
-17.5560

■ 46.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.1600, -7.1030,
-19.9590

■ 47.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

■ 29.3940, -7.8820,
-22.3620

■ 49.5320, 1.5580,
4.8060

■ 51.1840, 2.6580,
6.8980

■ 52.9500, 3.4370,
9.3010

■ 54.6020, 4.5370,
11.3930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



37.3030, -14.3950, -8.9470

Triad

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



39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



38.8760, -20.0820, 0.5100



42.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580

Complementary

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



39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



34.5370, 3.1620, 8.7780

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.



43.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320



39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



42.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

Square

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



39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



35.2830, -28.8380, -6.0060



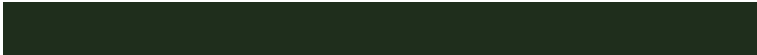
43.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



42.7370, 16.9180, 1.7660

Rectangle

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



39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



35.6980, -22.8770, -9.4130



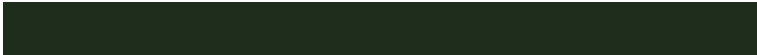
43.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



43.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

Sweetspot

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



39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



56.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



42.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290



29.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



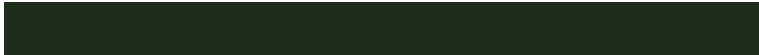
158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



48.9310, -4.7200, -13.5840



39.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480



22.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



55.2550, -15.5810, -42.5330



136.3820, -37.3940, -104.2900

Inverse Universe

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



34.5370, 3.1620, 8.7780



41.0690, 4.7200, 13.5840



34.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480



21.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



31.4460, 14.9850, 42.3210



77.9170, 37.9900, 104.5020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

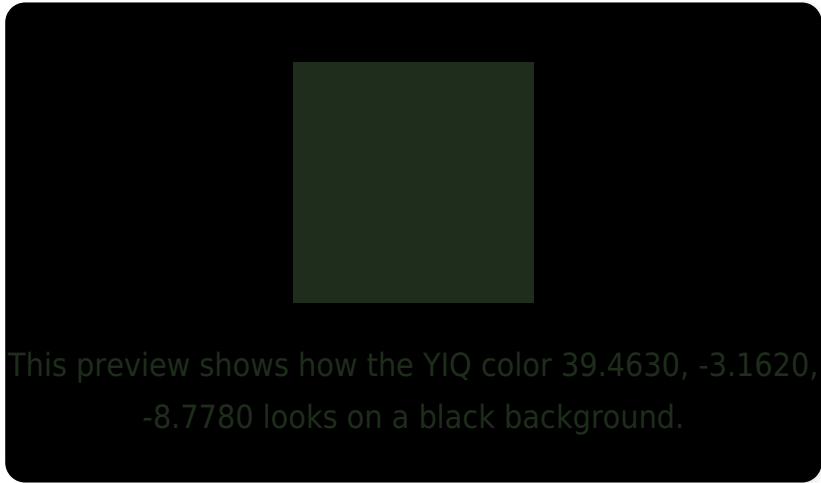
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

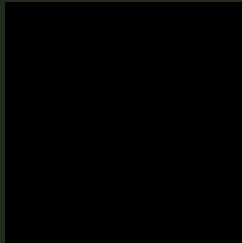
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780.



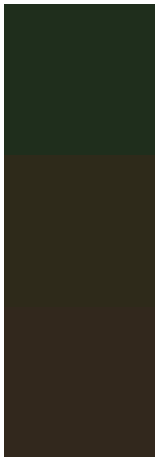
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780.

-8.7780.

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

39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780

Protanopia

41.3720, 7.5200, -4.1280

Deuteranopia

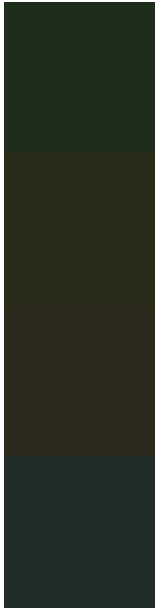
41.7360, 9.4910, -1.3010



Tritanopia

41.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

Trichromacy



Original Color

39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780

Protanomaly

40.5780, 3.9440, -5.4000

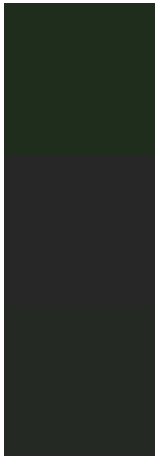
Deuteranomaly

40.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310

Tritanomaly

40.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

Monochromacy



Original Color

39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780

Achromatopsia

39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

39.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780 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(31, 46, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 46, 28)  
}
```

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(31, 46, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 46, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780 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(31, 46, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 46, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 46, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 46, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 46, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 46, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 46, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 46,  
28) }
```

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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