

# Converting Colors

YIQ(39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(39.5060, 13.6150,  
12.0710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3C1C2D
RGB	60, 28, 45
RGB Percent	24%, 11%, 18%
CMY	0.7646, 0.8902, 0.8235
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.25, 0.76
HSL	328°, 36%, 17%
HSV	328°, 53%, 24%
XYZ	2.7536, 1.9808, 2.7209
YIQ	39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

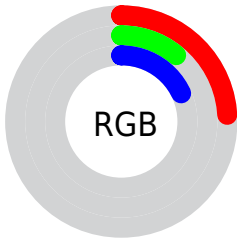
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	60, 28, 45
Decimal	3939373
CIELab	15.39, 18.28, -4.36
CIELCh	15, 18.793, 346.591
Yxy	1.9808, 0.3694, 0.2657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282129453 (0xFF3C1C2D)
YUV	39.5060, 2.7085, 17.9732
Hunter-Lab	14.0740, 10.2946, -1.6106

# Details

The YIQ color **39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **48.4940, -13.6150, -12.0710**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.8160, 15.6780, 13.2300**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.6420, 16.2280, 14.2760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.3700, 11.0020, 9.8660**.

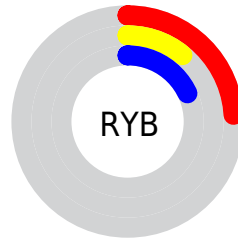
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (11%)

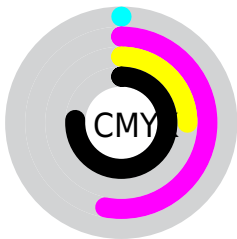
Blue (18%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (11%)

Blue (18%)

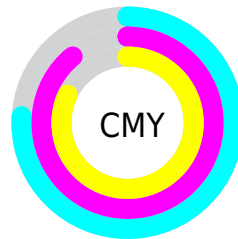


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710 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 39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.5060, 13.6150,  
12.0710

■ 39.5060, 13.6150,  
12.0710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 17.1470, 13.2480,  
13.2160

■ 85.8160, 15.6780,  
13.2300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.1150, 16.2740,  
13.4420

■ 135.8270, 17.1450,  
14.1770

■ 162.1260, 17.7410,  
14.3890

■ 188.8380, 18.6120,  
15.1240

■ 217.1370, 19.2080,

15.3360

239.8690, 8.1590,  
11.8310

39.5060, 13.6150,  
12.0710

39.5060, 13.6150,  
12.0710

35.6420, 16.2280,  
14.2760

43.3700, 11.0020,  
9.8660

31.7780, 18.8410,  
16.4810

47.2340, 8.3890,  
7.6610

28.0280, 21.1330,  
18.9970

50.9840, 6.0970,  
5.1450

24.1640, 23.7460,  
21.2020

54.8480, 3.4840,  
2.9400

21.5880, 25.4880,  
22.6720

58.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 62.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

■ 66.4400, -4.3550,  
-3.6750

■ 70.3040, -6.9680,  
-5.8800

■ 74.0540, -9.2600,  
-8.3960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.9330, 2.1070, 11.3790



39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710



38.3340, 19.8510, 9.1870

# Triad

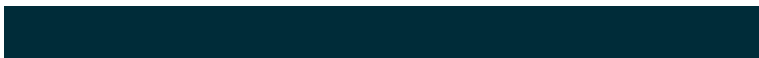
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710



36.2810, 9.0340, -9.5420



32.3260, -30.3970, -5.2850

# Complementary

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



39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710



48.4940, -13.6150, -12.0710

# 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.



31.6590, -27.1410, -9.2290



39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710



34.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810

# Square

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



39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710



37.9340, 17.5610, -4.3830



30.6610, -21.4550, -13.1590



31.9500, -32.0940, -2.0620



# Rectangle

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



39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710



38.1830, 21.5940, 5.1300



30.6610, -21.4550, -13.1590



32.5710, -29.7090, -6.7410

# Sweetspot

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



39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710



70.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



36.1330, -1.3320, 13.1320



35.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710



46.3270, 21.7290, 19.2090



37.6820, 18.7510, 7.0950



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



33.8060, 39.9740, 35.4780



79.8300, 94.4340, 83.7620



# Inverse Universe

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



39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710



46.3270, 21.7290, 19.2090



50.3180, -18.7510, -7.0950



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



33.8060, 39.9740, 35.4780

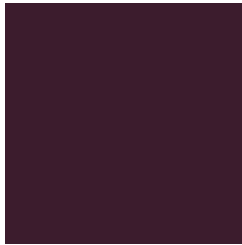


79.8300, 94.4340, 83.7620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

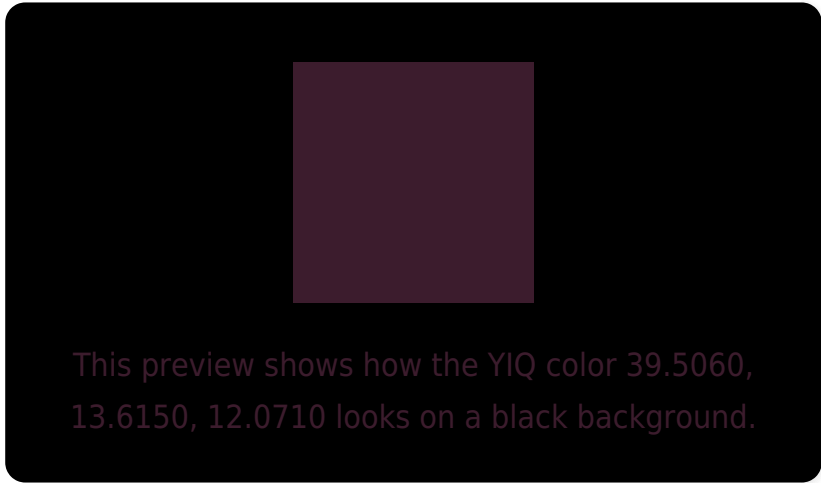
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

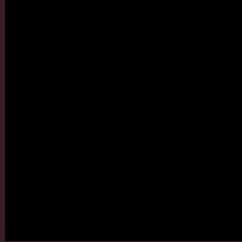
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.5060, 13.6150,



# 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

39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710

### Protanopia

39.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950

### Deuteranopia

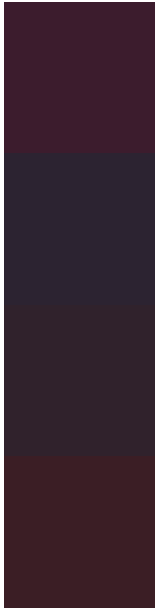
39.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



## Tritanopia

39.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710

## Protanomaly

39.2870, 0.8700, 6.2620

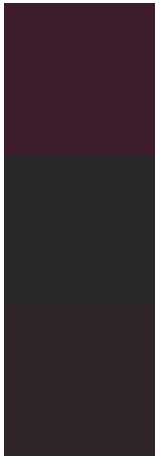
## Deuteranomaly

39.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780

## Tritanomaly

39.4690, 15.0370, 8.3250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710 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(60, 28, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 28, 45)  
}
```

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(60, 28, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 28, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710 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(60, 28, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 28, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(60, 28, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 28, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 28, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 28, 45)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.5060, 13.6150, 12.0710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 28, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 28,  
45) }
```

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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