

# Converting Colors

YIQ(39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(39.5450, 0.6840,  
20.6520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	351A4A
RGB	53, 26, 74
RGB Percent	21%, 10%, 29%
CMY	0.7921, 0.8981, 0.7098
CMYK	0.28, 0.65, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	274°, 48%, 20%
HSV	274°, 65%, 29%
XYZ	3.0743, 1.9901, 6.6991
YIQ	39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

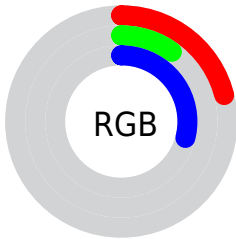
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	53, 26, 74
Decimal	3480138
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	15.44, 23.81, -24.76
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	15, 34.350, 313.886
Yxy	1.9901, 0.2613, 0.1692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281670218 (0xFF351A4A)
YUV	39.5450, 16.9863, 11.8000
Hunter-Lab	14.1072, 14.2126, -18.2802

# Details

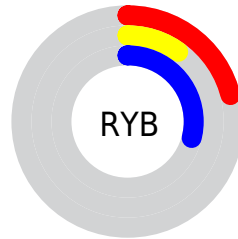
The YIQ color **39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **60.4550, -0.6840, -20.6520**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.1970, 1.7840, 22.7440**, and **3.4200, -9.6300, 9.3300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.5390, 0.8210, 23.6770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.5510, 0.5470, 17.6270**.

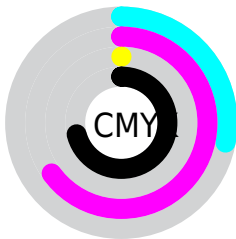
# Distribution



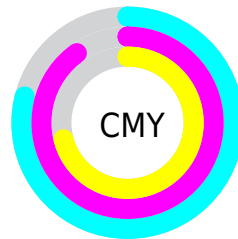
- Red (21%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520 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 39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.5450, 0.6840,  
20.6520

■ 39.5450, 0.6840,  
20.6520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 16.8440, 1.2800,  
20.8640

■ 86.1970, 1.7840,  
22.7440

■ 3.4200, -9.6300,  
9.3300

■ 110.7240, 1.7380,  
23.5780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 136.2510, 1.6920,  
24.4120

■ 162.9630, 2.5630,  
25.1470

■ 189.6040, 2.1960,  
26.2920

■ 217.3330, 4.3970,


24.9490

 239.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210

 39.5450, 0.6840,  
20.6520


 39.5450, 0.6840,  
20.6520

 34.5390, 0.8210,  
23.6770


 44.5510, 0.5470,  
17.6270


 28.9460, 1.2330,  
27.2250


 50.1440, 0.1350,  
14.0790

 23.6410, 0.7740,  
30.0380

 55.4490, 0.5940,  
11.2660

 20.9940, 1.2780,  
31.9180

 61.0420, 0.1820,  
7.7180

 66.0480, 0.0450,  
4.6930

■ 71.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 76.9460, 0.0920,  
-1.6680

■ 81.9520, -0.0450,  
-4.6930

■ 87.5450, -0.4570,  
-8.2410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.1100, -38.0560, 6.8720



39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520



35.5110, 24.3870, 26.1070

# Triad

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



39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520



37.3110, 26.6850, -4.5390



34.4630, -29.5250, -10.0770

# Complementary

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



39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520



60.4550, -0.6840, -20.6520

# 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.



30.9120, -20.9040, -17.6400



39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520



35.7280, 11.9690, -13.1750

# Square

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



39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520



34.1650, 39.2000, 5.4400



29.9920, -6.6900, -21.9380



36.3840, -36.3120, -2.7120



# Rectangle

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



39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520



32.2470, 33.8780, 24.8060



29.9920, -6.6900, -21.9380



33.4370, -26.6360, -12.8760

# Sweetspot

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



39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520



83.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410



44.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



40.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520



42.5210, 1.2320, 32.7520



45.5960, 13.8420, 24.4820



35.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



28.6710, 1.2300, 43.8060



64.7910, 3.0540, 98.8780



# Inverse Universe

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



42.7460, 21.8670, 16.7070



47.4860, 34.7030, 26.3750



54.4040, -13.8420, -24.4820



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



35.6280, 46.3470, 35.6190

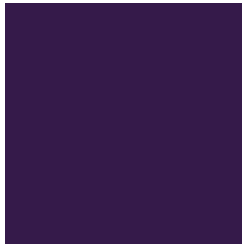


80.1700, 104.9800, 79.8600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

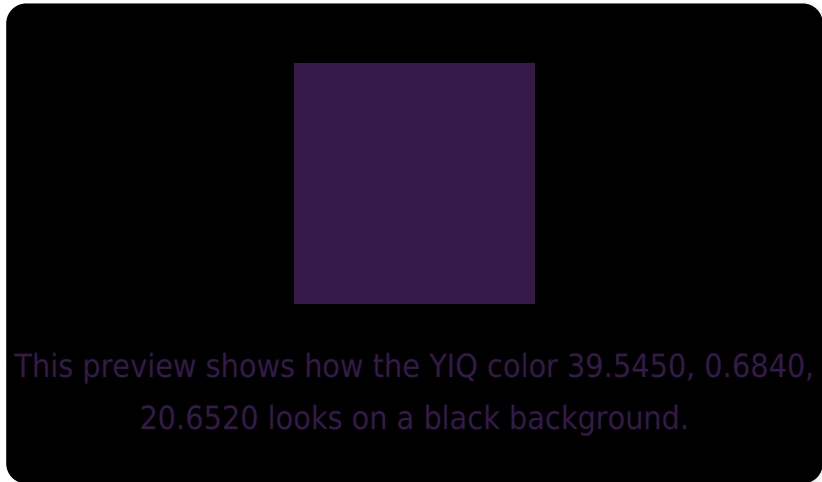
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.5450, 0.6840,



# 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

39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520

### Protanopia

31.5400, -36.4510, 5.3170

### Deuteranopia

31.5740, -33.7910, 1.1610



## Tritanopia

40.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520

## Protanomaly

34.5310, -23.0640, 10.5040

## Deuteranomaly

34.4340, -21.4130, 8.1150

## Tritanomaly

39.9500, 3.4370, 9.3010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.9280, 0.5030, 7.4070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520 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(53, 26, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 26, 74)  
}
```

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(53, 26, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 26, 74) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520 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(53, 26, 74) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 26, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 26, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 26, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 26, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 26, 74)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 26, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 26,  
74) }
```

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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