

# Converting Colors

YIQ(39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(39.6500, -21.7810,  
14.7870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C2459
RGB	28, 36, 89
RGB Percent	11%, 14%, 35%
CMY	0.8902, 0.8588, 0.6511
CMYK	0.69, 0.60, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	232°, 52%, 23%
HSV	232°, 69%, 35%
XYZ	2.9118, 2.2296, 9.7209
YIQ	39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

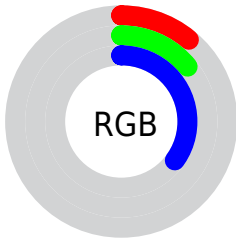
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 35, 89
Decimal	1844313
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	16.65, 15.72, -33.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	17, 36.642, 295.410
Yxy	2.2296, 0.1959, 0.1500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280034393 (0xFF1C2459)
YUV	39.6500, 24.3296, -10.2170
Hunter-Lab	14.9319, 8.6774, -28.1465

# Details

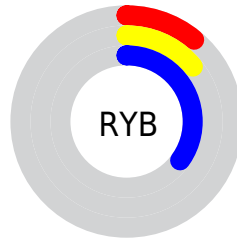
The YIQ color **39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **77.3500, 21.7810, -14.7870**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.8400, -19.2600, 18.6600**, and **6.0760, -14.3530, 12.3270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.2630, -24.9450, 17.0630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.0370, -18.6170, 12.5110**.

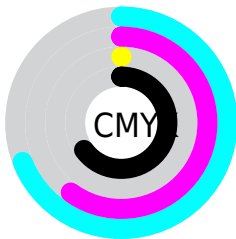
# Distribution



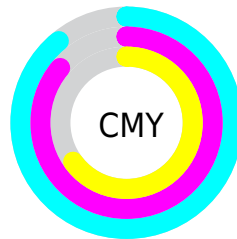
- Red (11%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870 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 39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.6500, -21.7810,  
14.7870

■ 39.6500, -21.7810,  
14.7870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 16.8020, -25.2650,  
11.8470

■ 86.8400, -19.2600,  
18.6600

■ 6.0760, -14.3530,  
12.3270

■ 111.3670,  
-19.3060, 19.4940

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 137.1930,  
-18.7560, 20.5400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 163.8340,  
-19.1230, 21.6850

■ 190.9480,  
-19.4440, 21.9960

■ 216.3260,

-12.0610, 14.8430

241.4330, -2.4770,  
6.3470

39.6500, -21.7810,  
14.7870

39.6500, -21.7810,  
14.7870

32.2630, -24.9450,  
17.0630

47.0370, -18.6170,  
12.5110

25.4630, -28.3840,  
18.8160

53.8370, -15.1780,  
10.7580

18.0760, -31.5480,  
21.0920

61.2240, -12.0140,  
8.4820

17.1900, -31.8690,  
21.4030

68.6110, -8.8500,  
6.2060

75.6990, -6.2820,  
3.7180

■ 82.4990, -2.8430,  
1.9650

■ 89.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 97.2730, 3.4850,  
-2.5870

■ 104.6600, 6.6490,  
-4.8630

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.7180, -42.8240, 5.1760



39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870



40.7530, 11.9620, 25.5140

# Triad

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



39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870



38.2740, 37.2750, 1.7790



34.6280, -25.8560, -16.0000

# Complementary

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



39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870



77.3500, 21.7810, -14.7870

# 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.



30.0340, -15.6760, -24.2840



39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870



39.3380, 22.0550, -8.7370

# Square

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



39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870



34.2660, 40.8940, 18.7980



36.2710, 5.8260, -17.4860



37.7060, -34.5230, -7.6030



# Rectangle

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



39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870



36.3590, 27.8710, 29.0470



36.2710, 5.8260, -17.4860



33.6020, -22.9670, -18.7990

# Sweetspot

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



39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870



95.4970, -8.5290, 5.8950



69.8490, -33.7880, -15.4200



46.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870



38.7600, -33.4740, 22.9580



41.5320, -6.4690, 23.6350



40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



20.4160, -38.1970, 25.9550



44.9870, -83.9600, 56.8720



# Inverse Universe

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



47.1510, 33.7880, 15.4200



50.4740, 52.1720, 23.6600



75.4680, 6.4690, -23.6350



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.5890, 59.2780, 27.0380



73.7990, 130.1090, 59.4610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

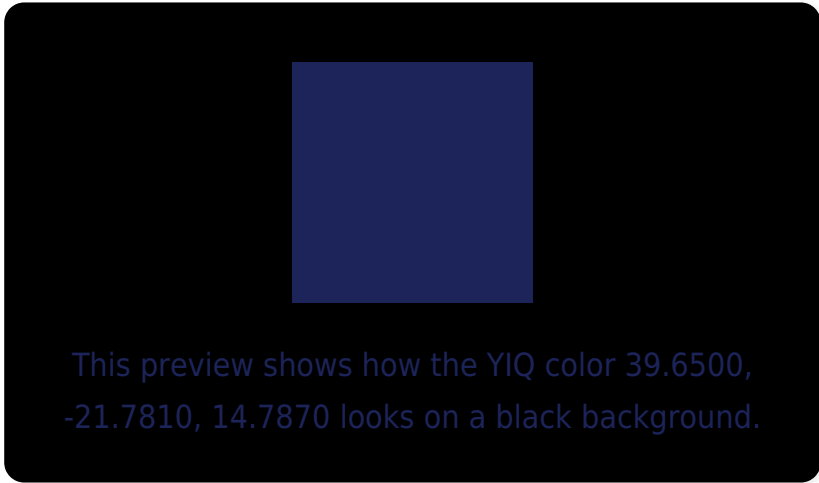
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

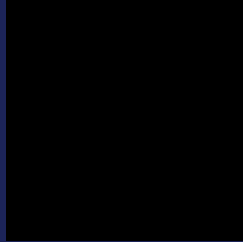
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.6500, -21.7810,



# 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

39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870

### Protanopia

33.1700, -38.2850, 5.5150

### Deuteranopia

33.5630, -35.2580, 0.2140



## Tritanopia

32.5880, -28.3790, -8.8190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870

## Protanomaly

35.6870, -32.3710, 8.4690

## Deuteranomaly

35.4760, -30.3990, 5.7690

## Tritanomaly

34.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

40.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870 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(28, 36, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 36, 89)  
}
```

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(28, 36, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 36, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870 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(28, 36, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 36, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(28, 36, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 36, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 36, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 36, 89)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.6500, -21.7810, 14.7870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 36, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 36,  
89) }
```

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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