

Converting Colors

YIQ(39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(39.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	242B20
RGB	36, 43, 32
RGB Percent	14%, 17%, 13%
CMY	0.8588, 0.8314, 0.8745
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.26, 0.83
HSL	98°, 15%, 15%
HSV	98°, 26%, 17%
XYZ	1.8521, 2.2072, 1.6950
YIQ	39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

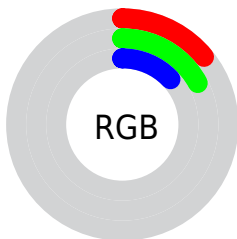
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 43, 39
Decimal	2370336
CIE _{Lab}	16.54, -5.71, 6.16
CIE _{LCh}	17, 8.400, 132.801
Yxy	2.2072, 0.3219, 0.3836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280560416 (0xFF242B20)
YUV	39.6530, -3.7729, -3.2037
Hunter-Lab	14.8567, -3.7472, 3.6352

Details

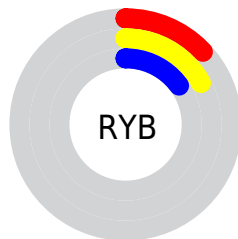
The YIQ color **39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **35.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.3000, -1.1450, -6.7850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250**.

Distribution



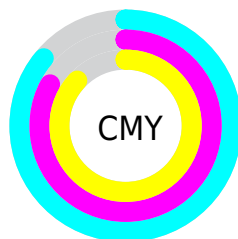
- Red (14%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050 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 39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 39.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

■ 39.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 19.0120, -0.2740,
-6.0500

■ 84.5390, -0.3200,
-5.2160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 109.1260, -0.5950,
-5.7390

■ 134.1260, -0.5950,
-5.7390

■ 160.7130, -0.8700,
-6.2620

■ 187.5990, -0.5490,
-6.5730

■ 214.7130, -0.8700,

-6.2620

■ 243.5990, -0.5490,
-6.5730

■ 39.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

■ 39.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

■ 38.3000, -1.1450,
-6.7850

■ 41.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 37.1320, -0.7320,
-8.7640

■ 42.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 35.7790, -1.2360,
-10.6440

■ 43.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 34.4260, -1.7400,
-12.5240

■ 44.8800, 0.4580,
2.7140

■ 32.9590, -1.9230,
-14.7150

■ 46.3470, 0.6410,
4.9050

■ 31.9050, -1.8310,
-16.3830

■ 47.4010, 0.5490,
6.5730

■ 30.5520, -2.3350,
-18.2630

■ 48.7540, 1.0530,
8.4530

■ 30.0250, -2.2890,
-19.0970

■ 50.1070, 1.5570,
10.3330

■ 51.5740, 1.7400,
12.5240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080



39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050



38.7170, -6.6930, -5.3570

Triad

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



39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050



39.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540



42.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140

Complementary

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



39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050



35.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

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.



42.0980, 5.7760, 5.4560



39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050



41.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730

Square

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



39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050



38.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730



42.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



41.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130

Rectangle

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



39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050



38.2760, -9.7650, -4.7490



42.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



42.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

Sweetspot

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



39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050



54.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



39.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



27.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050



50.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190



38.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



19.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



58.5770, -4.6240, -37.3600



147.4670, -12.4080, -94.5520

Inverse Universe

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



35.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



44.2270, 1.0990, 7.6190



36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



18.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



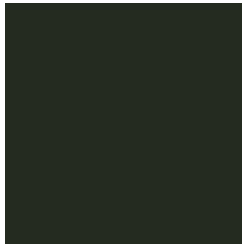
25.7220, 5.2200, 37.5720



64.5330, 12.4080, 94.5520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

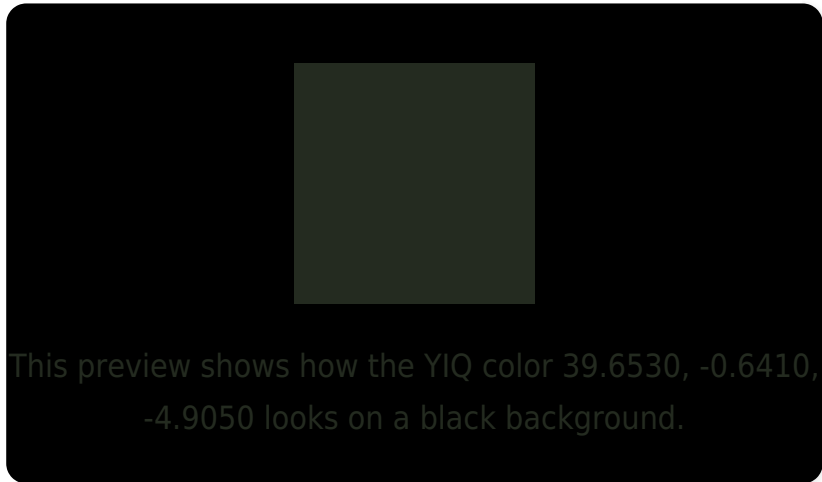
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

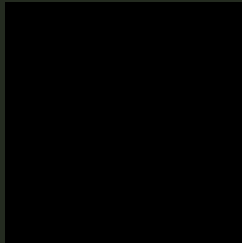
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050.



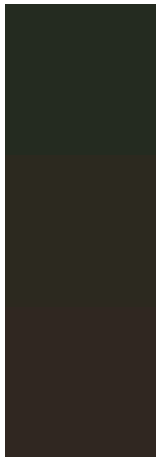
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050.

-4.9050.

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

39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050

Protanopia

40.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

Deuteranopia

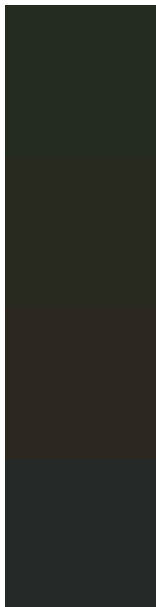
41.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



Tritanopia

40.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080

Trichromacy



Original Color

39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050

Protanomaly

40.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330

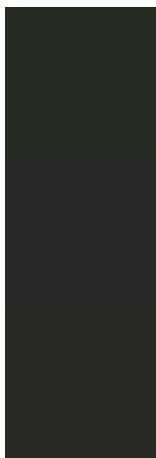
Deuteranomaly

40.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Tritanomaly

40.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820

Monochromacy



Original Color

39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050

Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

39.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050 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(36, 43, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 43, 32)  
}
```

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(36, 43, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 43, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050 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(36, 43, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 43, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(36, 43, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 43, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 43, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 43, 32)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 43, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 43,  
32) }
```

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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