

# Converting Colors

YIQ(39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(39.7100, 31.8570,  
44.9210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	620251
RGB	98, 2, 81
RGB Percent	38%, 1%, 32%
CMY	0.6154, 0.9923, 0.6823
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 0.17, 0.62
HSL	311°, 96%, 20%
HSV	311°, 98%, 38%
XYZ	6.5517, 3.2375, 8.0674
YIQ	39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

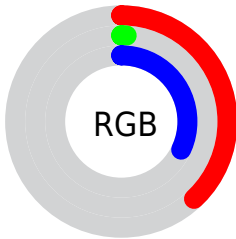
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	98, 2, 81
Decimal	6423121
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.97, 45.65, -20.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	21, 49.946, 336.070
Yxy	3.2375, 0.3669, 0.1813
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284613201 (0xFF620251)
YUV	39.7100, 20.3560, 51.1203
Hunter-Lab	17.9930, 33.5089, -13.9884

# Details

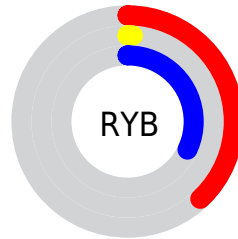
The YIQ color **39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **60.2900, -31.8570, -44.9210**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.3630, 31.2160, 40.0160**, and **19.0540, 18.2440, 21.7960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.5360, 32.4070, 45.9670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.8080, 28.4650, 40.3130**.

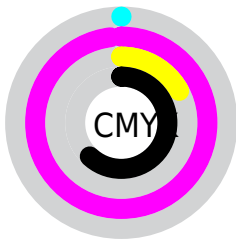
# Distribution



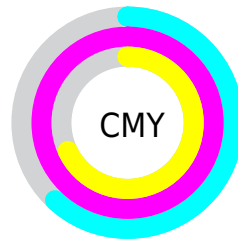
- Red (38%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 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 39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



39.7100, 31.8570,  
44.9210

39.7100, 31.8570,  
44.9210

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

28.1400, 24.2940,  
33.3020

97.3630, 31.2160,  
40.0160

19.0540, 18.2440,  
21.7960

123.9610, 32.4080,  
40.4400

4.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

150.6730, 33.2790,  
41.1750

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


178.3850, 34.1500,  
41.9100


202.8080, 28.4650,  
40.3130


220.9540, 15.9500,


30.3340


 237.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670


 39.7100, 31.8570,  
44.9210


 39.7100, 31.8570,  
44.9210


 38.5360, 32.4070,  
45.9670

 45.8080, 28.4650,  
40.3130

 51.7920, 25.3940,  
35.3940

 57.3030, 22.2770,  
31.3090

 63.4010, 18.8850,  
26.7010

 69.4990, 15.4930,  
22.0930

■ 75.4830, 12.4220,  
17.1740

■ 81.5810, 9.0300,  
12.5660

■ 87.0920, 5.9130,  
8.4810

■ 93.1900, 2.5210,  
3.8730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.5300, -12.1550, 27.5650



39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



38.6180, 52.3070, 37.7390

# Triad

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



39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



47.5670, 19.6720, -15.1120



48.7570, -47.7280, -5.0720

# Complementary

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



39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



60.2900, -31.8570, -44.9210

# 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.



44.6530, -36.1720, -16.2680



39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



39.4060, -8.1560, -28.4120

# Square

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



39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



46.8460, 41.3560, -0.5960



39.0330, -23.1030, -27.3510



49.9600, -55.2490, 4.5830



# Rectangle

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



39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



35.2840, 58.8190, 29.8510



39.0330, -23.1030, -27.3510



47.5030, -44.1970, -8.4930

# Sweetspot

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



39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



105.4830, 12.4220, 17.1740



17.7280, -21.2800, 33.2480



50.0430, 7.6090, 10.7850



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



50.2420, 42.5830, 59.7910



34.3520, 46.9440, 30.3040



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



43.9760, 37.2200, 52.3560



94.2180, 79.8030, 112.1470



# Inverse Universe

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



39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210



50.2420, 42.5830, 59.7910



65.6480, -46.9440, -30.3040



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



43.9760, 37.2200, 52.3560

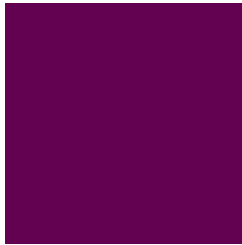


94.2180, 79.8030, 112.1470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

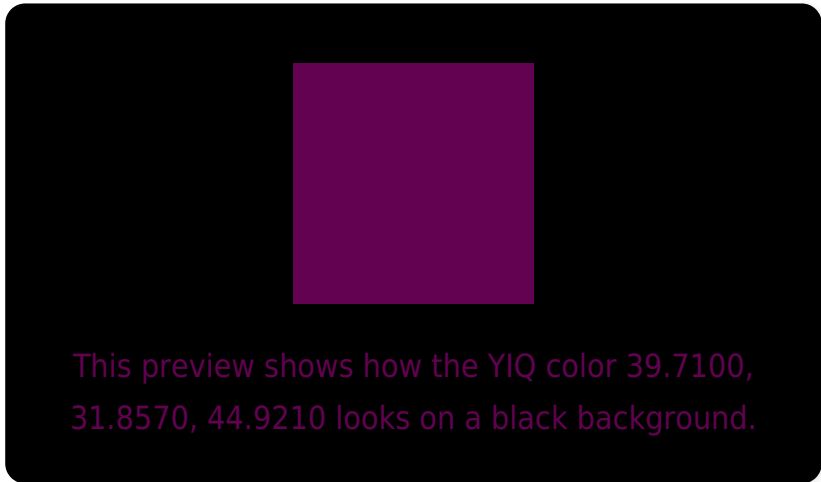
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

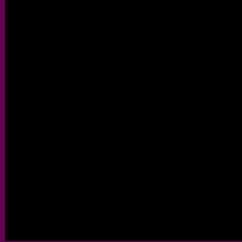
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.7100, 31.8570,



# 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

39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210

### Protanopia

43.1780, -49.9310, 7.3250

### Deuteranopia

53.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690



## Tritanopia

50.7660, 36.3100, 13.7660

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210

## Protanomaly

42.1220, -19.9940, 20.9500

## Deuteranomaly

48.2850, 4.3520, 20.2560

## Tritanomaly

46.5460, 34.4740, 25.0180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.7710, 11.5510, 16.4390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 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(98, 2, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 2, 81)  
}
```

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(98, 2, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 2, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 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(98, 2, 81) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 2, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 2, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 2, 81); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 2, 81); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 2, 81) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.7100, 31.8570, 44.9210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 2, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 2,  
81) }
```

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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