

# Converting Colors

YIQ(39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(39.8310, 10.1810,  
-13.8110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	292E05
RGB	41, 46, 5
RGB Percent	16%, 18%, 2%
CMY	0.8393, 0.8196, 0.9803
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.89, 0.82
HSL	67°, 80%, 10%
HSV	67°, 89%, 18%
XYZ	1.9186, 2.4364, 0.5133
YIQ	39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

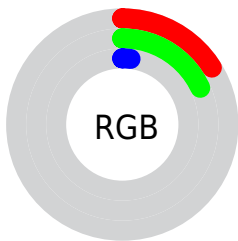
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	5, 46, 10
Decimal	2698757
CIE Lab	17.63, -8.81, 23.05
CIE LCh	18, 24.678, 110.913
Yxy	2.4364, 0.3941, 0.5005
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280888837 (0xFF292E05)
YUV	39.8310, -17.1717, 1.0252
Hunter-Lab	15.6089, -5.3743, 8.9766

# Details

The YIQ color **39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **11.1690, -10.1810, 13.8110**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.7000, 9.1720, -12.0440**.

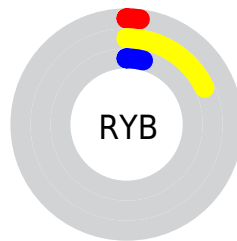
# Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (18%)

Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (4%)

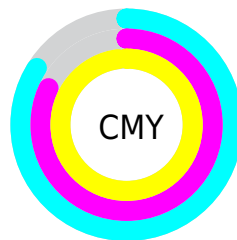


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110 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 39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.8310, 10.1810,  
-13.8110

■ 39.8310, 10.1810,  
-13.8110

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

■ 20.6440, 3.5780,  
-9.7820

■ 85.8310, 10.1810,  
-13.8110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.0160, 11.0980,  
-13.9100


■ 135.7880, 11.7400,  
-14.5320


■ 161.9730, 12.6570,  
-14.6310


■ 188.8590, 12.9780,  
-14.9420


■ 216.7450, 13.2990,

-15.2530


 245.5170, 13.9410,  
-15.8750


 39.8310, 10.1810,  
-13.8110


 39.8310, 10.1810,  
-13.8110

 38.9620, 11.1900,  
-15.5780

 40.7000, 9.1720,  
-12.0440

 41.1560, 7.8880,  
-10.8000

 42.0250, 6.8790,  
-9.0330

 42.4810, 5.5950,  
-7.7890

 43.3500, 4.5860,  
-6.0220

■ 43.9200, 2.9810,  
-4.4670

■ 44.6750, 2.2930,  
-3.0110

■ 45.2450, 0.6880,  
-1.4560

■ 46.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.1640, 22.6050, -7.6910



39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110



37.3110, -8.8460, -15.9020

# Triad

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



39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110



37.3300, -36.2200, -4.3800



43.2620, 20.3540, 16.5940

# Complementary

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



39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110



11.1690, -10.1810, 13.8110

# 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.



44.5360, 4.9030, 15.7750



39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110



36.4810, -37.9630, -0.3230

# Square

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



39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110



36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



42.8970, -15.4070, 9.4010



42.8080, 27.3240, 11.4200



# Rectangle

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



39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110



33.4710, -23.9760, -17.0320



42.8970, -15.4070, 9.4010



44.2230, 16.0900, 16.7780

# Sweetspot

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



39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110



56.5780, 3.9440, -5.4000



20.1940, 23.0610, 6.0770



29.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110



49.8820, 14.1710, -20.0450



33.8510, -1.7390, -18.0510



22.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



73.7930, 21.3710, -29.3890



181.8300, 53.1980, -72.0660



# Inverse Universe

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



11.1690, -10.1810, 13.8110



8.8190, -14.7670, 19.8330



17.1490, 1.7390, 18.0510



21.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



13.2070, -21.3710, 29.3890

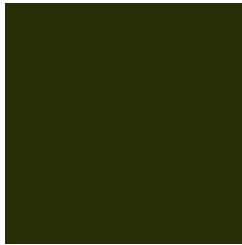


32.1700, -53.1980, 72.0660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

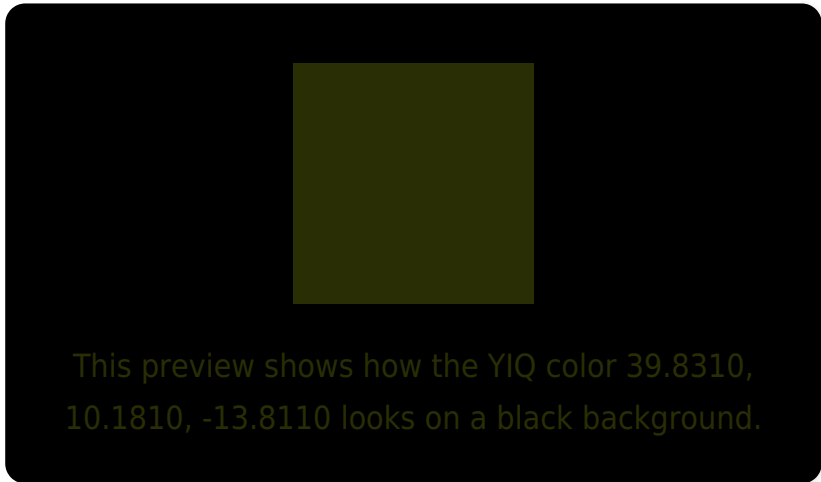
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

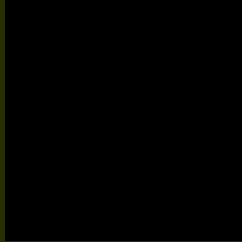
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

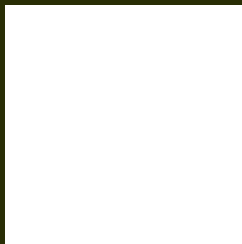
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110.



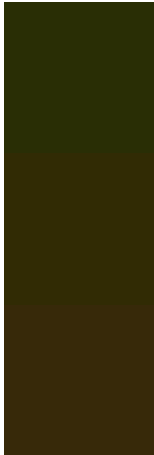
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.8310, 10.1810,

-13.8110.

# 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

39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110

### Protanopia

40.3480, 16.0950, -10.8570

### Deuteranopia

41.5380, 18.6160, -6.9840



## Tritanopia

43.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110

## Protanomaly

40.0380, 14.0320, -12.0160

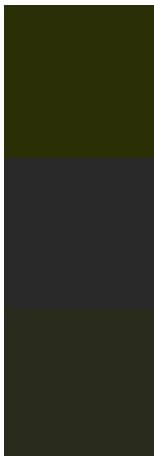
## Deuteranomaly

41.1030, 15.4070, -9.4010

## Tritanomaly

42.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110 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(41, 46, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 46, 5)  
}
```

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(41, 46, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 46, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110 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(41, 46, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 46, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 46, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 46, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 46, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 46, 5) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 46, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 46,  
5) }
```

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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