

# Converting Colors

YIQ(39.8590, -22.5530,  
-26.3050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(39.8590, -22.5530,  
-26.3050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	023F14
RGB	2, 63, 20
RGB Percent	1%, 25%, 8%
CMY	0.9923, 0.7528, 0.9216
CMYK	0.97, 0.00, 0.68, 0.75
HSL	138°, 94%, 13%
HSV	138°, 97%, 25%
XYZ	1.9295, 3.6209, 1.2584
YIQ	39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

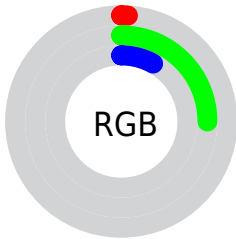
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 49, 63
Decimal	147220
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	22.38, -29.02, 20.95
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 35.789, 144.174
Yxy	3.6209, 0.2834, 0.5318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278337300 (0xFF023F14)
YUV	39.8590, -9.7905, -33.2023
Hunter-Lab	19.0287, -15.2000, 9.3993

# Details

The YIQ color **39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **25.1410, 22.5530, 26.3050**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.0830, -17.3720, -26.5880**, and **8.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.1470, -23.4240, -27.0400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.1090, -20.2610, -23.7890**.

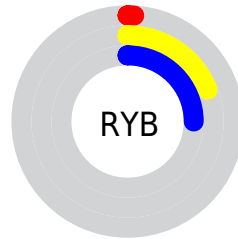
# Distribution



Red (1%)

Green (25%)

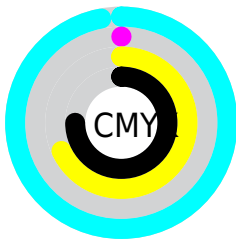
Blue (8%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (25%)

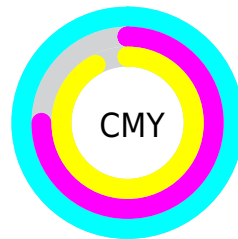


Cyan (97%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (68%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (99%)

Magenta (75%)


Yellow (92%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050 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 39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 39.8590, -22.5530,  
-26.3050


 39.8590, -22.5530,  
-26.3050


 251.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850


 24.0670, -11.2750,  
-21.4430


 90.0830, -17.3720,  
-26.5880


 8.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

 115.2680,  
-16.4550, -26.6870

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 141.4420,  
-17.0050, -27.7330


 167.9150,  
-16.9590, -28.5670


 195.5020,  
-17.2340, -29.0900


 223.9750,


-17.1880, -29.9240


 239.6480,  
-11.4130, -18.9410


 39.8590, -22.5530,  
-26.3050


 39.8590, -22.5530,  
-26.3050


 39.1470, -23.4240,  
-27.0400

 42.1090, -20.2610,  
-23.7890

 44.7720, -17.6940,  
-20.7500

 47.0220, -15.4020,  
-18.2340

 49.3860, -13.4310,  
-15.4070

 51.6360, -11.1390,  
-12.8910

■ 54.2990, -8.5720,  
-9.8520

■ 56.5490, -6.2800,  
-7.3360

■ 58.9130, -4.3090,  
-4.5090

■ 61.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.5010, 10.8700, -20.7940



39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050



43.5130, -32.9620, -19.3780

# Triad

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



39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050



46.2440, -50.2970, 2.9430



50.0980, 41.3070, 16.8190

# Complementary

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



39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050



25.1410, 22.5530, 26.3050

# 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.



50.8170, 32.2730, 26.3610



39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050



52.9490, -21.1850, 14.9990

# Square

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



39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050



48.5120, -48.4160, -3.6160



54.7420, 10.4950, 24.5670



50.4160, 39.7510, 0.9590



# Rectangle

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



39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050



46.2660, -39.3360, -13.9920



54.7420, 10.4950, 24.5670



49.6620, 39.8390, 21.3990

# Sweetspot

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



39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050



72.8860, -8.8470, -10.3750



50.9630, 9.4490, -22.5750



35.6740, -5.1340, -6.0780



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050



50.8700, -30.2540, -35.4220



43.2790, -32.1830, -16.9750



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



58.3700, -34.8380, -40.4540



137.7240, -81.9150, -95.8910



# Inverse Universe

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



25.1410, 22.5530, 26.3050



31.1300, 30.2540, 35.4220



21.7210, 32.1830, 16.9750



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



35.6300, 34.8380, 40.4540



84.1620, 82.2360, 95.5800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

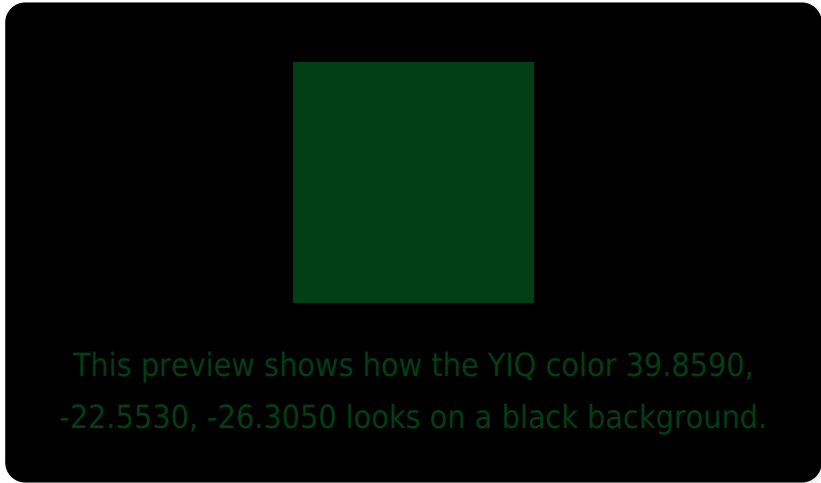
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

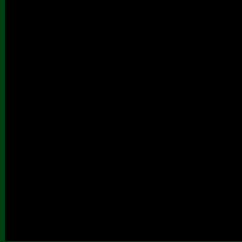
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.8590, -22.5530,

-26.3050.

# 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

39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050

### Protanopia

51.6900, 15.1320, -9.9240

### Deuteranopia

52.7060, 18.2030, -5.0050



## Tritanopia

49.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050

## Protanomaly

47.2860, 1.4700, -15.6340

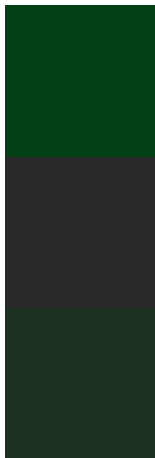
## Deuteranomaly

47.7640, 3.1200, -12.4960

## Tritanomaly

45.7750, -21.7760, -12.8480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050 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(2, 63, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 63, 20)  
}
```

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(2, 63, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 63, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050 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(2, 63, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 63, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 63, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 63, 20); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 63, 20); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 63, 20) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 63, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 63,  
20) }
```

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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