

Converting Colors

YIQ(39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(39.9690, -42.2730,
0.6950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003358
RGB	0, 51, 88
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7999, 0.6551
CMYK	1.00, 0.42, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	205°, 100%, 17%
HSV	205°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	2.9441, 3.0733, 9.6597
YIQ	39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

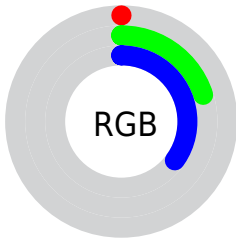
Format	Color
RYB	0, 32, 88
Decimal	13144
CIELab	20.34, 0.41, -26.55
CIELCh	20, 26.556, 270.888
Yxy	3.0733, 0.1878, 0.1960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203224 (0xFF003358)
YUV	39.9690, 23.6793, -35.0528
Hunter-Lab	17.5308, -0.7014, -20.3979

Details

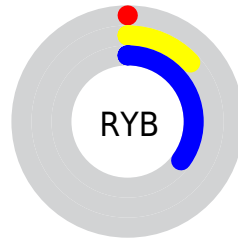
The YIQ color **39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **48.0310, 42.2730, -0.6950**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.5080, -33.4250, 5.5430**, and **7.1360, -14.5820, 10.9700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.0080, -38.0090, 0.5110**.

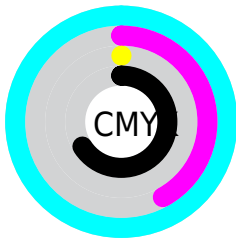
Distribution



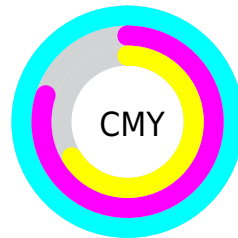
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950 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 39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 39.9690, -42.2730,
0.6950

■ 39.9690, -42.2730,
0.6950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.9060, -28.7940,
4.2140

■ 91.5080, -33.4250,
5.5430

■ 7.1360, -14.5820,
10.9700

■ 117.3340,
-32.8750, 6.5890

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 142.8610,
-32.9210, 7.4230


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 169.9750,
-33.2420, 7.7340


■ 197.0890,
-33.5630, 8.0450


■ 222.6950,


-26.8220, 1.5140


 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360


 39.9690, -42.2730,
0.6950

 45.0080, -38.0090,
0.5110

 49.4600, -33.4700,
0.8500

 54.2000, -29.8020,
0.4540

 59.2390, -25.5380,
0.2700

 63.6910, -20.9990,
0.6090

■ 68.7300, -16.7350,
0.4250

■ 73.7690, -12.4710,
0.2410

■ 78.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 82.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



42.3340, -42.0430, -3.4750



39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950



50.2400, -8.9430, 13.4010

Triad

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



39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950



48.1950, 30.4880, 9.1440



39.7550, -19.0240, -18.6720

Complementary

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



39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950



48.0310, 42.2730, -0.6950

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.



44.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310



39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950



47.7890, 28.3350, -1.4010

Square

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



39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950



48.8990, 25.8100, 16.8340



46.3870, 20.3590, -11.0410



39.6320, -31.6790, -15.0950

Rectangle

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



39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950



50.7750, 5.7280, 17.3440



46.3870, 20.3590, -11.0410



42.0720, -9.6710, -17.4710

Sweetspot

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



39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950



95.7300, -16.7350, 0.4250



55.8740, -36.0770, -34.5170



47.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550



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.



39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950



52.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240



14.1410, -30.1730, 23.7070



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



48.5920, -51.3970, 0.8510



106.6220, -112.8350, 1.9570

Inverse Universe

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



32.1260, 36.0770, 34.5170



42.0230, 47.0330, 45.2170



73.8590, 30.1730, -23.7070



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.0610, 43.8700, 41.9660



85.7690, 96.4040, 92.1160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

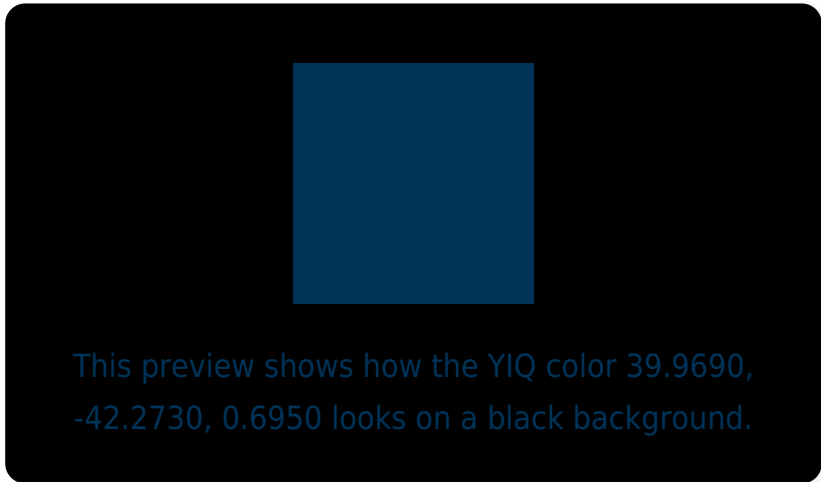
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

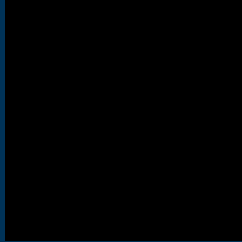
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.9690, -42.2730,

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

39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950

Protanopia

48.7330, -20.8170, 8.3270

Deuteranopia

43.8670, -33.0580, 4.3980



Tritanopia

39.0110, -34.0640, -10.4160

Trichromacy



Original Color

39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950

Protanomaly

45.8460, -28.5650, 5.5710

Deuteranomaly

42.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380

Tritanomaly

39.6780, -37.3200, -6.4720

Monochromacy



Original Color

39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950

Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

39.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950 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(0, 51, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 51, 88)  
}
```

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(0, 51, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 51, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950 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(0, 51, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 51, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 51, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 51, 88); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 51, 88); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 51, 88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.9690, -42.2730, 0.6950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 51, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 51,  
88) }
```

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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