

Converting Colors

YIQ(42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(42.8000, -12.6150,
35.9050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	351776
RGB	53, 23, 118
RGB Percent	21%, 9%, 46%
CMY	0.7920, 0.9099, 0.5374
CMYK	0.55, 0.81, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	259°, 67%, 28%
HSV	259°, 81%, 46%
XYZ	5.0442, 2.6773, 17.3806
YIQ	42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

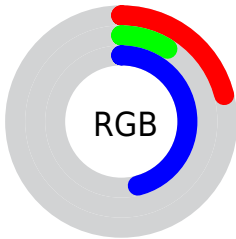
Format	Color
R_{YB}	53, 23, 118
Decimal	3479414
CIE _{Lab}	18.70, 38.32, -48.66
CIE _{LCh}	19, 61.937, 308.219
Yxy	2.6773, 0.2009, 0.1067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281669494 (0xFF351776)
YUV	42.8000, 37.0736, 8.9454
Hunter-Lab	16.3626, 26.3932, -51.5251




Details

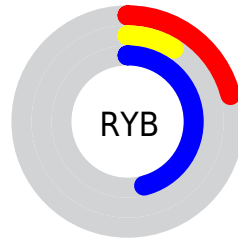
The YIQ color **42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **98.2000, 12.6150, -35.9050**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5770, -10.3690, 39.2550**, and **7.8660, -22.1490, 21.4590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.3640, -14.0830, 40.4850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.2360, -11.1470, 31.3250**.

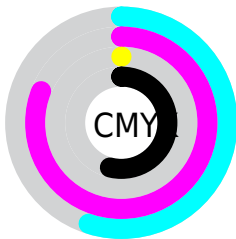
Distribution







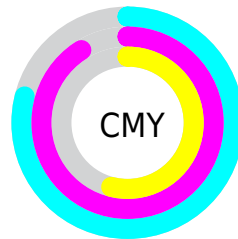
-  Red (21%)
-  Green (9%)
-  Blue (46%)






-  Red (21%)
-  Yellow (9%)
-  Blue (46%)



-  Cyan (55%)
-  Magenta (81%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (54%)



-  Cyan (79%)
-  Magenta (91%)
-  Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050 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 42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 42.8000, -12.6150,
35.9050

■ 42.8000, -12.6150,
35.9050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 17.4790, -16.1450,
33.7990

■ 92.5770, -10.3690,
39.2550

■ 7.8660, -22.1490,
21.4590

■ 118.8160, -9.5440,
40.8240

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 144.7560, -9.3150,
42.1810

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 171.8810, -8.1690,
43.4390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.1020, 1.0940,
35.2540

■ 221.5080, 11.2740,

26.9700

■ 239.7380, 7.1500,
13.5980

■ 42.8000, -12.6150,
35.9050

■ 42.8000, -12.6150,
35.9050

■ 33.3640, -14.0830,
40.4850

■ 52.2360, -11.1470,
31.3250

■ 24.5150, -15.8260,
44.5420

■ 61.6720, -9.6790,
26.7450

■ 70.5210, -7.9360,
22.6880

■ 79.9570, -6.4680,
18.1080

■ 89.3930, -5.0000,
13.5280

■ 98.8290, -3.5320,
8.9480

■ 108.2650, -2.0640,
4.3680

■ 117.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 126.8490, 1.7430,
-4.0570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.3810, -57.4520, 16.9800



42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050



40.2160, 36.3040, 46.9280

Triad

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



42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050



41.8400, 41.4930, 2.4290



42.8920, -35.3470, -14.6990

Complementary

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



42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050



98.2000, 12.6150, -35.9050

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.



35.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140



42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050



41.9300, 14.2160, -15.3520

Square

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



42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050



32.2920, 64.3680, 22.8960



32.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880



47.9080, -49.4710, -1.0150

Rectangle

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



42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050



40.3840, 53.0860, 40.1420



32.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880



40.5950, -30.2570, -18.8410

Sweetspot

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



42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050



123.8060, -4.7250, 14.0510



72.5720, -48.6450, -4.9730



58.7150, -3.2110, 8.6370



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050



35.9250, -19.4960, 55.9920



56.5540, 14.8010, 45.6570



54.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



25.5690, -15.9180, 46.2100



52.1210, -33.1660, 94.4980

Inverse Universe

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



58.8150, 35.7550, 40.3550



60.7660, 55.7870, 62.7870



84.4460, -14.8010, -45.6570



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



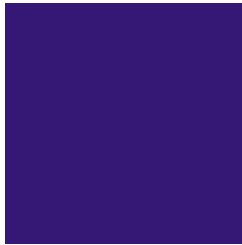
46.0540, 45.7480, 51.9880



94.2440, 94.1090, 106.1810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

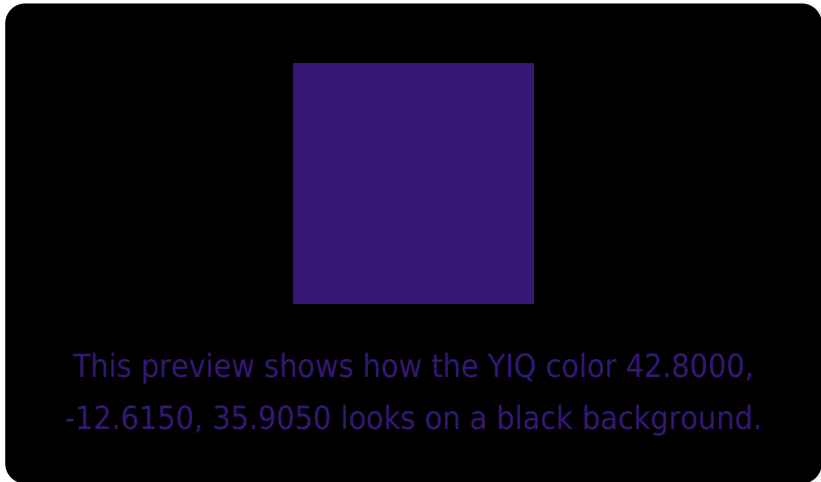
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.8000, -12.6150,

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

42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050

Protanopia

37.2450, -42.8700, 6.0100

Deuteranopia

37.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870



Tritanopia

44.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840

Trichromacy



Original Color

42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050

Protanomaly

39.1420, -31.9140, 16.7100

Deuteranomaly

39.2900, -29.5750, 12.8650

Tritanomaly

43.9190, -12.4730, 11.2950

Monochromacy



Original Color

42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050

Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

43.1650, -4.3580, 12.9060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050 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(53, 23, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 23, 118)  
}
```

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(53, 23, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 23, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050 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(53, 23, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 23, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 23, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 23, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 23, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 23,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 23, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 23,  
118) }
```

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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