

# Converting Colors

YIQ(118.5720, -40.6180,  
-23.8020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020)</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(118.5720, -40.6180,  
-23.8020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41917B
RGB	65, 145, 123
RGB Percent	25%, 57%, 48%
CMY	0.7453, 0.4312, 0.5178
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.15, 0.43
HSL	163°, 38%, 41%
HSV	163°, 55%, 57%
XYZ	15.8799, 22.8122, 22.2931
YIQ	118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

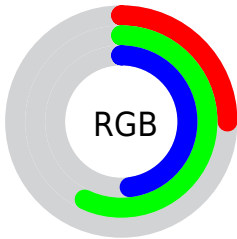
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	65, 111, 145
Decimal	4297083
CIELab	54.88, -30.13, 4.33
CIElCh	55, 30.435, 171.828
Yxy	22.8122, 0.2604, 0.3741
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282487163 (0xFF41917B)
YUV	118.5720, 2.1830, -46.9826
Hunter-Lab	47.7622, -24.2363, 5.7598

# Details

The YIQ color **118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **91.4280, 40.6180, 23.8020**, and the grayscale version is **119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172.3440, -39.9760, -24.4240**, and **63.6140, -49.6040, -26.1480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113.6310, -48.2740, -28.2260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.2140, -33.5580, -19.5900**.

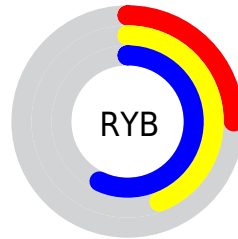
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (57%)

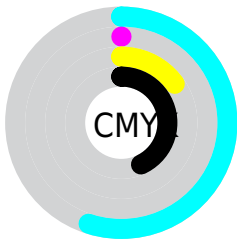
Blue (48%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (57%)

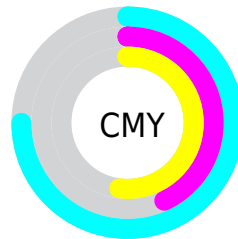


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020 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 118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 118.5720,  
-40.6180, -23.8020

■ 118.5720,  
-40.6180, -23.8020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 91.7890, -42.7270,  
-24.1270

■ 172.3440,  
-39.9760, -24.4240

■ 63.6140, -49.6040,  
-26.1480

■ 200.9310,  
-40.2510, -24.9470

■ 47.0180, -35.9420,  
-20.4380

■ 228.3440,  
-39.9760, -24.4240

■ 31.1230, -22.8760,  
-14.9400

■ 239.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 15.9460, -9.0760,  
-11.7320

■ 248.1230,  
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 118.5720,  
-40.6180, -23.8020

■ 118.5720,  
-40.6180, -23.8020

■ 113.6310,  
-48.2740, -28.2260

■ 123.2140,  
-33.5580, -19.5900

■ 108.9890,  
-55.3340, -32.4380

■ 128.1550,  
-25.9020, -15.1660

■ 104.0480,  
-62.9900, -36.8620

■ 132.7970,  
-18.8420, -10.9540

■ 99.4060, -70.0500,  
-41.0740

■ 137.7380,  
-11.1860, -6.5300

■ 97.0850, -73.5800,  
-43.1800

■ 142.3800, -4.1260,  
-2.3180

■ 147.3210, 3.5300,  
2.1060

■ 151.9630, 10.5900,  
6.3180

■ 156.9040, 18.2460,

10.7420

■ 161.5460, 25.3060,  
14.9540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



124.1270, -11.5040, -22.8000



118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020



111.1850, -70.1450, -22.8250

# Triad

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



118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020



132.1450, -18.8010, 15.8470



131.6660, 42.0430, 3.4750

# Complementary

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



118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020



91.4280, 40.6180, 23.8020

# 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.



133.3430, 41.9950, 15.3630



118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020



135.2040, 9.0740, 22.7860

# Square

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



118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020



124.9130, -47.8670, 2.9570



134.9260, 30.3480, 22.7000



129.9000, 32.0960, -8.9920



# Rectangle

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



118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020



111.2260, -77.3900, -18.1740



134.9260, 30.3480, 22.7000



132.6710, 43.6470, 7.4470

# Sweetspot

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



118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020



178.4060, -16.1830, -9.5830



118.8370, -8.2920, -36.9640



87.7490, -9.7190, -5.5830



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020



147.6350, -63.2650, -37.3850



111.1010, -43.0050, -8.0690



68.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



90.4170, -68.5830, -40.1270



5.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



# Inverse Universe

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



91.4280, 40.6180, 23.8020



105.2510, 63.5860, 37.0740



98.8990, 43.0050, 8.0690



66.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



44.5830, 68.5830, 40.1270

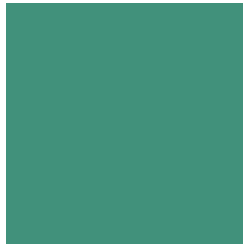


2.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

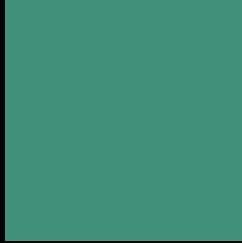
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

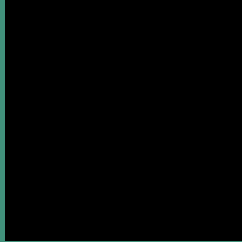
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020.



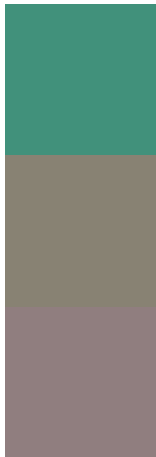
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020.

-23.8020.

# 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

118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020

### Protanopia

130.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930

### Deuteranopia

131.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270



## Tritanopia

122.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020

## Protanomaly

125.5870, -9.4430, -10.5870

## Deuteranomaly

126.8200, -8.4810, -5.9930

## Tritanomaly

120.6570, -41.9950, -15.3630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020

## Achromatopsia

119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

118.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020 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(65, 145, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 145, 123)  
}
```

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(65, 145, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 145, 123) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020 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(65, 145, 123) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 145, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 145, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 145, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 145, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 145,  
123) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 118.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 145, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 145,  
123) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor