

Converting Colors

YIQ(41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(41.0420, -0.9590,
-21.1750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 1B3706 |
| RGB | 27, 55, 6 |
| RGB Percent | 11%, 22%, 2% |
| CMY | 0.8942, 0.7843, 0.9764 |
| CMYK | 0.51, 0.00, 0.89, 0.78 |
| HSL | 94°, 80%, 12% |
| HSV | 94°, 89%, 22% |
| XYZ | 1.8510, 2.9793, 0.6501 |
| YIQ | 41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

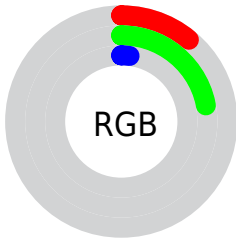
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| RYB | 6, 55, 34 |
| Decimal | 1783558 |
| CIELab | 19.96, -20.48, 25.12 |
| CIELCh | 20, 32.410, 129.196 |
| Yxy | 2.9793, 0.3378, 0.5436 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4279973638 (0xFF1B3706) |
| YUV | 41.0420, -17.2757, -12.3148 |
| Hunter-Lab | 17.2607, -11.0643, 9.8496 |

Details

The YIQ color **41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **19.9580, 0.9590, 21.1750**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.9280, -0.6380, -21.4860**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.5750, -1.1420, -23.3660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.6230, -1.0970, -18.6730**.

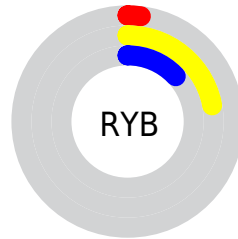
Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (22%)

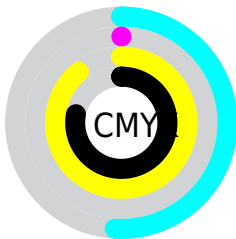
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (13%)

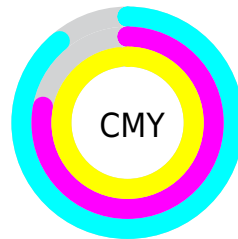


Cyan (51%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750 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 41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

41.0420, -0.9590,
-21.1750

41.0420, -0.9590,
-21.1750

252.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

20.5560, -8.1580,
-17.3580

87.9280, -0.6380,
-21.4860

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

112.4010, -0.5920,
-22.3200

138.1730, 0.0500,
-22.9420

164.7600, -0.2250,
-23.4650

192.2330, -0.1790,
-24.2990

220.1190, 0.1420,

-24.6100

■ 242.7220, 2.9380,
-20.2140

■ 41.0420, -0.9590,
-21.1750

■ 41.0420, -0.9590,
-21.1750

■ 39.5750, -1.1420,
-23.3660

■ 42.6230, -1.0970,
-18.6730

■ 39.4610, -0.8210,
-23.6770

■ 44.0900, -0.9140,
-16.4820

■ 45.6710, -1.0520,
-13.9800

■ 47.4370, -0.2730,
-11.5770

■ 49.0180, -0.4110,
-9.0750

■ 50.4850, -0.2280,
-6.8840

■ 52.0660, -0.3660,
-4.3820

■ 53.5330, -0.1830,
-2.1910

■ 55.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910



41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750



37.4660, -25.5800, -21.0040

Triad

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



41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750



42.8870, -44.9780, 0.1580



45.1990, 33.8330, 20.1130

Complementary

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



41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750



19.9580, 0.9590, 21.1750

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.



47.8910, 20.2610, 23.7890



41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750



39.5930, -43.9700, 3.9180

Square

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



41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750



42.9380, -40.9880, -6.0760



49.3380, -3.1670, 18.8570



45.4900, 36.9070, 8.4510

Rectangle

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



41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750



39.9910, -31.3120, -16.2400



49.3380, -3.1670, 18.8570



45.8120, 30.6690, 22.3890

Sweetspot

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



41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750



65.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



37.0870, 21.5040, -4.2560



32.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750



50.9460, -1.0490, -30.5610



35.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940



27.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



65.6650, -2.0560, -39.8480



156.6590, -4.2010, -94.6090

Inverse Universe

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



19.9580, 0.9590, 21.1750



20.3530, 1.6450, 30.7730



25.8950, 14.4380, 24.6940



25.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



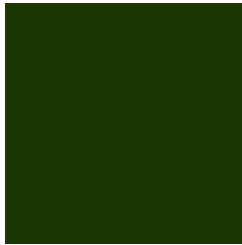
26.3350, 2.0560, 39.8480



62.3410, 4.2010, 94.6090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

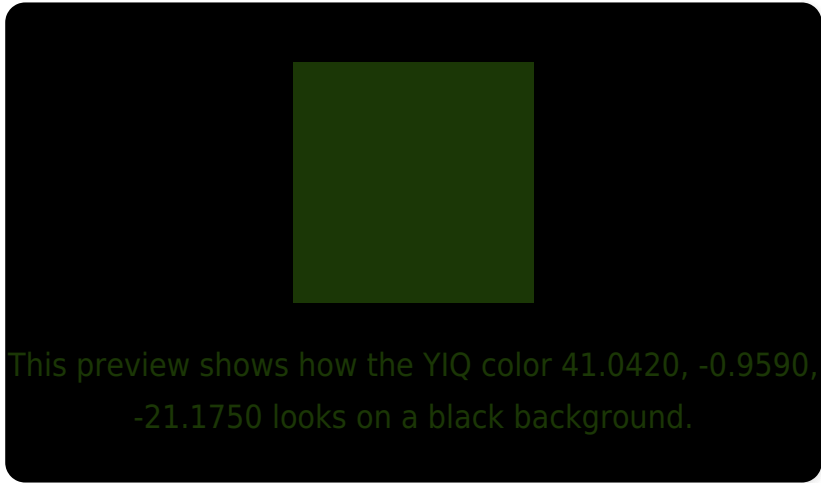
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

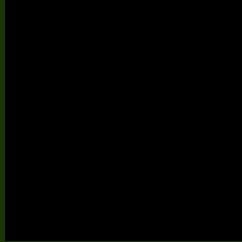
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750.

-21.1750.

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

41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750

Protanopia

44.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

Deuteranopia

46.7230, 19.5330, -7.0830



Tritanopia

46.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Trichromacy



Original Color

41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750

Protanomaly

43.8480, 11.5110, -15.8890

Deuteranomaly

44.5540, 12.5190, -12.1290

Tritanomaly

44.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170

Monochromacy



Original Color

41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750

Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

40.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750 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(27, 55, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 55, 6)  
}
```

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(27, 55, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 55, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750 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(27, 55, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 55, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 55, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 55, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 55, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 55, 6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.0420, -0.9590, -21.1750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 55, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 55,  
6) }
```

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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