

# Converting Colors

YIQ(41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(41.0460, -41.1720,  
-2.7400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003652
RGB	0, 54, 82
RGB Percent	0%, 21%, 32%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7881, 0.6786
CMYK	1.00, 0.34, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	200°, 100%, 16%
HSV	200°, 100%, 32%
XYZ	2.8414, 3.2489, 8.4506
YIQ	41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

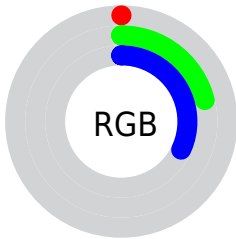
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	0, 33, 82
Decimal	13906
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	21.01, -4.37, -21.49
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	21, 21.932, 258.520
Yxy	3.2489, 0.1954, 0.2234
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203986 (0xFF003652)
YUV	41.0460, 20.1903, -35.9973
Hunter-Lab	18.0248, -3.4047, -15.1796

# Details

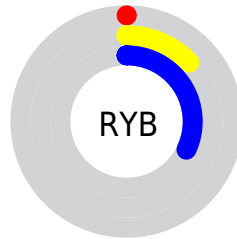
The YIQ color **41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **40.9540, 41.1720, 2.7400**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.9870, -33.5160, 1.6840**, and **9.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.1990, -37.2290, -2.6130**.

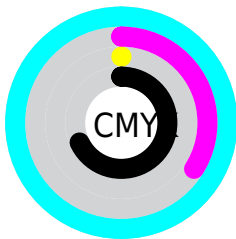
# Distribution



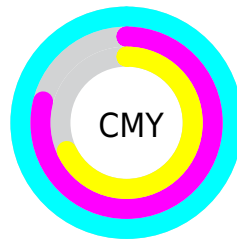
- Red (0%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400 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 41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 41.0460, -41.1720,  
-2.7400

■ 41.0460, -41.1720,  
-2.7400

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 26.0970, -28.0140,  
1.0900

■ 92.5740, -33.7910,  
1.1610

■ 9.5010, -14.3520,  
6.8000

■ 117.4000,  
-33.2410, 2.2070

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,  
3.8310

■ 143.8130,  
-32.9660, 2.7300


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 170.5140,  
-33.5620, 2.5180


■ 198.0410,  
-33.6080, 3.3520


■ 225.0320,


-29.3890, -1.5250


 245.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720


 41.0460, -41.1720,  
-2.7400

 45.1990, -37.2290,  
-2.6130

 49.3520, -33.2860,  
-2.4860

 53.2170, -28.4720,  
-1.6240

 57.3700, -24.5290,  
-1.4970

 61.5230, -20.5860,  
-1.3700

■ 65.6760, -16.6430,  
-1.2430

■ 69.8290, -12.7000,  
-1.1160

■ 73.6940, -7.8860,  
-0.2540

■ 77.8470, -3.9430,  
-0.1270

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.8950, -39.4290, -6.7970



41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400



50.5550, -14.4440, 8.4680

# Triad

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



41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400



50.6120, 24.9400, 10.5720



45.6320, -5.3160, -13.7960

# Complementary

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



41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400



40.9540, 41.1720, 2.7400

# 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.



48.2270, 9.1260, -11.2100



41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400



50.4560, 25.0790, 2.5430

# Square

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



41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400



51.8270, 17.1450, 14.1770



49.0760, 20.0370, -5.2030



39.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260



# Rectangle

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



41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400



51.8340, -1.9280, 12.9200



49.0760, 20.0370, -5.2030



46.3830, -0.1810, -13.2450

# Sweetspot

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



41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400



90.9750, -16.0470, -1.0310



51.2120, -31.2170, -34.4890



43.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400



53.8750, -53.8720, -3.8560



17.5660, -30.1720, 18.1800



38.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



52.4730, -52.6800, -3.4320



116.2590, -116.5470, -7.8670



# Inverse Universe

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



30.6740, 31.5380, 34.1780



40.0870, 40.9810, 44.7650



64.4340, 30.1720, -18.1800



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



39.2610, 40.4310, 43.7190



86.8100, 89.1590, 96.7670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

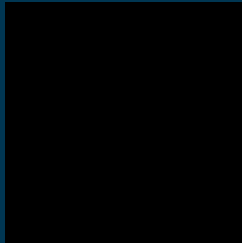
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.0460, -41.1720,

-2.7400.

# 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

41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400

### Protanopia

50.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110

### Deuteranopia

48.9670, -21.5960, 5.9240



## Tritanopia

40.4130, -35.2560, -10.8400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400

## Protanomaly

46.8310, -24.2090, 3.7190

## Deuteranomaly

45.9660, -29.0230, 2.8570

## Tritanomaly

40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400 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, 54, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 54, 82)  
}
```

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, 54, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 54, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400 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, 54, 82) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 54, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 54, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 54, 82); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 54, 82); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 54, 82) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 54, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 54,  
82) }
```

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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