

Converting Colors

YIQ(41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530)
contains.

YIQ(41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(41.0700, -40.5790,
14.0530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B2B6E
RGB	11, 43, 110
RGB Percent	4%, 17%, 43%
CMY	0.9569, 0.8313, 0.5688
CMYK	0.90, 0.61, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	221°, 82%, 24%
HSV	221°, 90%, 43%
XYZ	3.8138, 2.9244, 15.0998
YIQ	41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

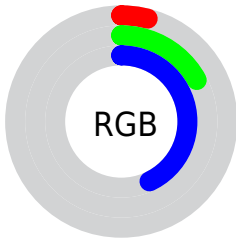
Format	Color
R_{YB}	11, 35, 110
Decimal	732014
CIE _{Lab}	19.74, 17.13, -41.90
CIE _{LCh}	20, 45.270, 292.234
Yxy	2.9244, 0.1746, 0.1339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278922094 (0xFF0B2B6E)
YUV	41.0700, 33.9825, -26.3714
Hunter-Lab	17.1010, 9.8815, -40.3811

Details

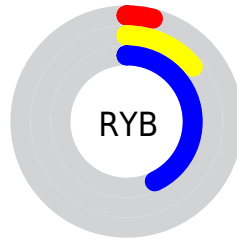
The YIQ color **41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **79.9300, 40.5790, -14.0530**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5490, -31.5020, 20.2580**, and **7.0680, -19.9020, 19.2820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.6720, -45.2100, 15.3820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.4680, -35.9480, 12.7240**.

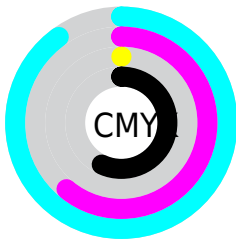
Distribution



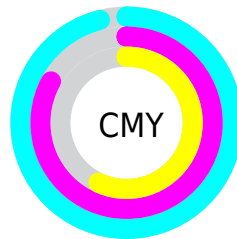
- Red (4%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530 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 41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 41.0700, -40.5790,
14.0530

■ 41.0700, -40.5790,
14.0530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 23.1910, -33.6100,
14.4060

■ 92.5490, -31.5020,
20.2580

■ 7.0680, -19.9020,
19.2820

■ 118.2010,
-30.4020, 22.3500

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

■ 144.7280,
-30.4480, 23.1840

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 171.5540,
-29.8980, 24.2300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.8010,
-23.5240, 18.8440

■ 221.9080,

-13.9400, 10.3480

247.0150, -4.3560,
1.8520

41.0700, -40.5790,
14.0530

41.0700, -40.5790,
14.0530

33.6720, -45.2100,
15.3820

48.4680, -35.9480,
12.7240

56.4530, -31.5920,
10.8720

63.8510, -26.9610,
9.5430

71.8360, -22.6050,
7.6910

79.2340, -17.9740,
6.3620

■ 87.2190, -13.6180,
4.5100

■ 94.6170, -8.9870,
3.1810

■ 102.6020, -4.6310,
1.3290

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.2810, -51.7190, 6.6890



41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530



46.9690, 11.5940, 32.1860

Triad

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



41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530



42.1720, 46.4900, 5.4820



40.1390, -28.9730, -20.0850

Complementary

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



41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530



79.9300, 40.5790, -14.0530

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.



34.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530



45.2740, 28.1070, -8.2850

Square

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



41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530



33.6470, 53.3630, 29.6110



42.1740, 7.4770, -19.8750



44.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110

Rectangle

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



41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530



38.0320, 33.6460, 40.0300



42.1740, 7.4770, -19.8750



38.1840, -24.8460, -23.2940

Sweetspot

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



41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530



116.0770, -16.0940, 5.3300



76.6370, -48.4110, -31.2510



55.6170, -8.9870, 3.1810



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530



43.3040, -58.5530, 20.4150



27.0700, -22.2430, 34.1810



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



36.5730, -49.2450, 16.9230



75.1180, -101.2870, 34.9770

Inverse Universe

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



44.2490, 48.7320, 30.9400



48.0010, 70.4620, 44.6220



93.6310, 21.6470, -34.3930



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.3260, 59.0010, 37.5690



82.9730, 121.5320, 77.2440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

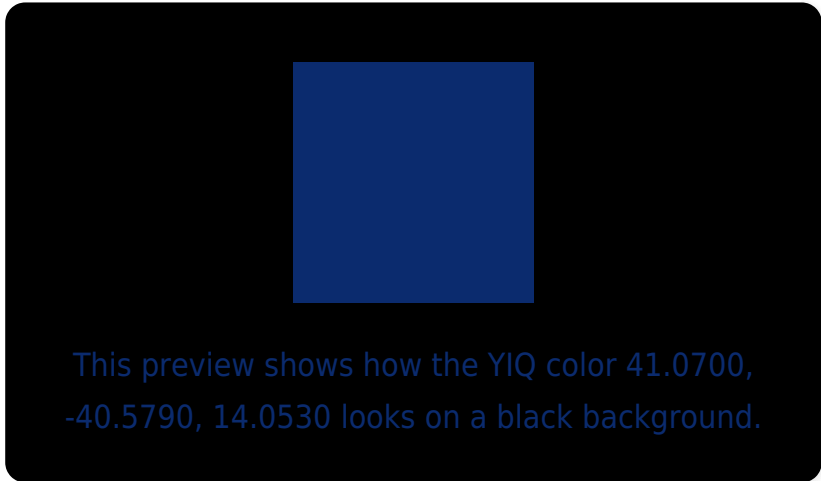
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

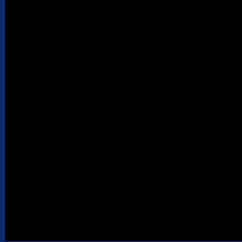
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.0700, -40.5790,

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

41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530

Protanopia

38.1740, -44.1080, 6.4200

Deuteranopia

38.9260, -40.7140, -0.0260



Tritanopia

38.1960, -33.1470, -10.5150

Trichromacy



Original Color

41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530

Protanomaly

39.2390, -42.7330, 9.0350

Deuteranomaly

39.3870, -40.3940, 5.1900

Tritanomaly

39.2100, -35.7620, -1.6660

Monochromacy



Original Color

41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530

Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

41.1480, -14.8560, 4.9200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530 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(11, 43, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 43, 110)  
}
```

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(11, 43, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 43, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530 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(11, 43, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 43, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 43, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 43, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 43, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 43,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.0700, -40.5790, 14.0530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 43, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 43,  
110) }
```

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