

Converting Colors

YIQ(41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020)
contains.

YIQ(41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020)	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(41.0820, -14.4900,
9.3020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	212749
RGB	33, 39, 73
RGB Percent	13%, 15%, 29%
CMY	0.8706, 0.8470, 0.7138
CMYK	0.55, 0.47, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	231°, 38%, 21%
HSV	231°, 55%, 29%
XYZ	2.5547, 2.2553, 6.6003
YIQ	41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

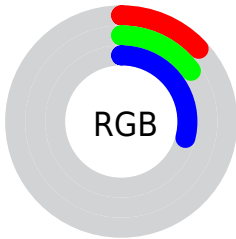
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 38, 73
Decimal	2172745
CIE Lab	16.77, 8.51, -22.06
CIE LCh	17, 23.643, 291.093
Yxy	2.2553, 0.2239, 0.1977
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280362825 (0xFF212749)
YUV	41.0820, 15.7356, -7.0879
Hunter-Lab	15.0177, 4.0845, -15.5455

Details

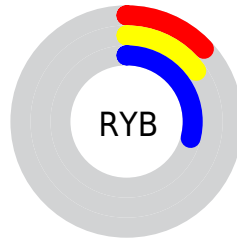
The YIQ color **41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **64.9180, 14.4900, -9.3020**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.1360, -14.5820, 10.9700**, and **4.4800, -9.8590, 7.9730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.4670, -17.0120, 10.9560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.6970, -11.9680, 7.6480**.

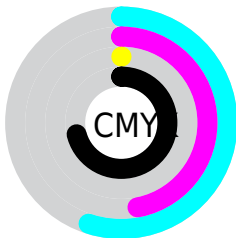
Distribution



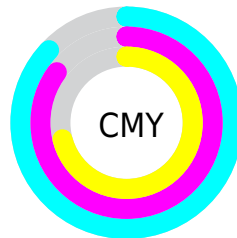
- Red (13%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020 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 41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 41.0820, -14.4900,
9.3020

■ 41.0820, -14.4900,
9.3020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 19.5440, -15.9110,
7.5210

■ 87.1360, -14.5820,
10.9700

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 111.6630,
-14.6280, 11.8040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 137.0760,
-14.3530, 12.3270

■ 163.3040,
-14.9950, 12.9490

■ 190.7170,
-14.7200, 13.4720

■ 218.3750,

-13.7570, 12.5390

243.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

41.0820, -14.4900,
9.3020

41.0820, -14.4900,
9.3020

35.4670, -17.0120,
10.9560

46.6970, -11.9680,
7.6480

29.5530, -20.1300,
12.3980

52.6110, -8.8500,
6.2060

23.3510, -22.3770,
14.5750

58.8130, -6.6030,
4.0290

17.7360, -24.8990,
16.2290

64.4280, -4.0810,
2.3750

14.7790, -26.4580,
16.9500

70.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 75.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 81.5720, 4.0810,
-2.3750

■ 87.7740, 6.3280,
-4.5520

■ 93.6880, 9.4460,
-5.9940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



34.9650, -36.4500, -0.2100



41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



43.0090, 4.9490, 14.9410

Triad

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



41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



40.5270, 26.3170, 2.1330



32.8670, -25.0310, -14.4310

Complementary

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



41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



64.9180, 14.4900, -9.3020

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.



35.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790



41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



39.6800, 21.0920, -7.8040

Square

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



41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



40.7970, 25.8570, 10.4730



38.0590, 9.5390, -13.1890



35.3920, -30.7630, -9.6670

Rectangle

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



41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



42.5110, 15.2190, 16.0430



38.0590, 9.5390, -13.1890



32.1830, -23.1050, -16.2970

Sweetspot

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



41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



82.4710, -5.6400, 3.0960



60.2420, -21.5930, -10.6570



41.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



44.3510, -22.3770, 14.5750



41.4470, -5.0920, 15.1960



33.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



20.0910, -35.9040, 22.9440



45.8360, -82.2170, 52.8150

Inverse Universe

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



45.6440, 21.9140, 10.3460



51.5640, 34.0630, 15.9430



64.5530, 5.0920, -15.1960



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.3110, 54.1890, 25.6530



71.7490, 124.3780, 58.6980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

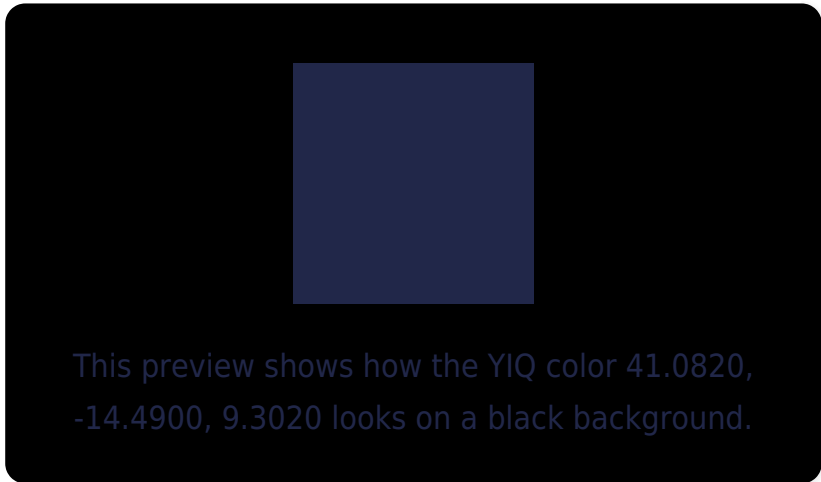
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

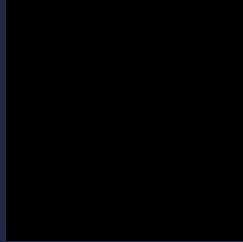
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.0820, -14.4900,

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

41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020

Protanopia

39.3910, -19.8540, 7.3940

Deuteranopia

37.6460, -25.1260, 3.8180



Tritanopia

39.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190

Trichromacy



Original Color

41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020

Protanomaly

40.2880, -18.0660, 8.0300

Deuteranomaly

38.8530, -21.2750, 5.6130

Tritanomaly

39.8120, -14.0300, 0.9620

Monochromacy



Original Color

41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020

Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020 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(33, 39, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 39, 73)  
}
```

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(33, 39, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 39, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020 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(33, 39, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 39, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(33, 39, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 39, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 39, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 39, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 39, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 39,  
73) }
```

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