

Converting Colors

YIQ(41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(41.0820, -66.0750,
35.5970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0024AF
RGB	0, 36, 175
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 69%
CMY	0.9999, 0.8588, 0.3141
CMYK	1.00, 0.79, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	228°, 100%, 34%
HSV	228°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	8.3599, 4.3541, 40.9087
YIQ	41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

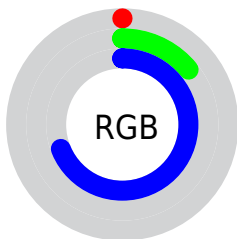
Format	Color
RYB	0, 30, 175
Decimal	9391
CIELab	24.81, 46.46, -73.96
CIELCh	25, 87.338, 302.137
Yxy	4.3541, 0.1559, 0.0812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199471 (0xFF0024AF)
YUV	41.0820, 66.0216, -36.0289
Hunter-Lab	20.8666, 34.9975, -101.6309

Details

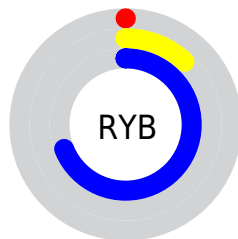
The YIQ color **41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0033CC**. A complement of this color would be **133.9180, 66.0750, -35.5970**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.5740, -40.6770, 48.8830**, and **13.7940, -38.8410, 37.6310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.6820, -59.1970, 32.0910**.

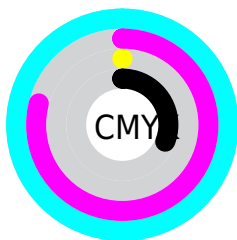
Distribution



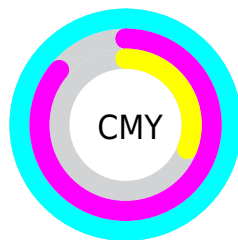
- Red (0%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970 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, -66.0750, 35.5970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 41.0820, -66.0750,
35.5970

■ 41.0820, -66.0750,
35.5970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.9760, -51.0370,
38.3950

■ 103.5740,
-40.6770, 48.8830

■ 13.7940, -38.8410,
37.6310

■ 130.4390,
-35.8630, 49.7450

■ 10.8300, -30.4950,
29.5450

■ 154.0840,
-24.8580, 43.0300

■ 12.6760, -24.6700,
17.5860

■ 179.2020,
-13.8070, 35.4810

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,
12.5250

■ 204.0210, -3.3520,
27.7200

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 229.7260, 7.4240,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

19.6480

0.0000

■ 248.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 41.0820, -66.0750,
35.5970

■ 54.6820, -59.1970,
32.0910

■ 67.9830, -52.9150,
28.3730

■ 81.5830, -46.0370,
24.8670

■ 94.8840, -39.7550,
21.1490

■ 107.5980,
-33.1980, 17.9540

■ 121.1980,
-26.3200, 14.4480

■ 134.4990,
-20.0380, 10.7300

■ 148.0990,
-13.1600, 7.2240

■ 161.4000, -6.8780,
3.5060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.5480, -82.4870, 24.6570



41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970



53.9740, 40.7020, 66.3500

Triad

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



41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970



46.7340, 65.6990, 15.2910



54.0280, -41.9020, -22.5580

Complementary

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



41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970



133.9180, 66.0750, -35.5970

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.



45.1990, -21.1750, -40.2710



41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970



55.2640, 24.8990, -16.2290

Square

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



41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970



45.7470, 91.1880, 32.4360



42.2640, -19.8000, -37.6560



62.2530, -63.6840, -2.2440

Rectangle

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



41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970



56.2480, 68.8090, 58.0650



42.2640, -19.8000, -37.6560



50.8190, -34.2440, -29.1880

Sweetspot

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



41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970



174.9700, -25.6780, 13.8260



118.3430, -92.1020, -48.9180



83.0710, -15.9570, 8.3550



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970



53.4670, -85.7920, 46.0160



34.9000, -26.3750, 65.0250



80.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



35.2970, -56.6750, 30.4370



5.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380

Inverse Universe

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



56.4290, 92.7440, 48.2960



73.2310, 120.2050, 62.7410



140.1000, 26.3750, -65.0250



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



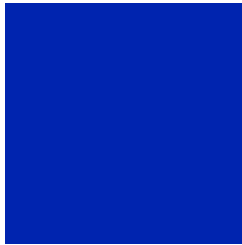
48.3840, 79.4490, 41.4410



7.4470, 12.1030, 6.4310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970 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 41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

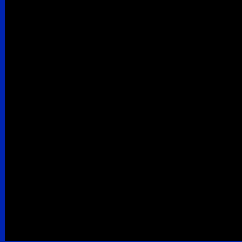
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.0820, -66.0750,

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, -66.0750, 35.5970

Protanopia

47.8400, -54.7910, 7.2970

Deuteranopia

48.1360, -50.1130, -0.3930



Tritanopia

46.7220, -40.6200, -12.7480

Trichromacy



Original Color

41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970

Protanomaly

45.4240, -59.0110, 17.7010

Deuteranomaly

45.8170, -55.9840, 12.4000

Tritanomaly

44.5970, -49.7930, 4.8230

Monochromacy



Original Color

41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970

Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

40.9270, -24.1190, 13.1050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970 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, 36, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 36, 175)  
}
```

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, 36, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 36, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970 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, 36, 175) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 36, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 36, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 36, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 175)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.0820, -66.0750, 35.5970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 36, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 36,  
175) }
```

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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