

# Converting Colors

YIQ(41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(41.1040, 6.7800,  
31.3240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	431357
RGB	67, 19, 87
RGB Percent	26%, 7%, 34%
CMY	0.7371, 0.9256, 0.6588
CMYK	0.23, 0.78, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	282°, 64%, 21%
HSV	282°, 78%, 34%
XYZ	4.2700, 2.3478, 9.2435
YIQ	41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

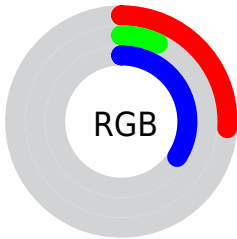
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	67, 19, 87
Decimal	4395863
CIELab	17.22, 34.58, -30.63
CIELCh	17, 46.192, 318.461
Yxy	2.3478, 0.2692, 0.1480
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282585943 (0xFF431357)
YUV	41.1040, 22.6267, 22.7108
Hunter-Lab	15.3225, 22.9297, -25.0419

# Details

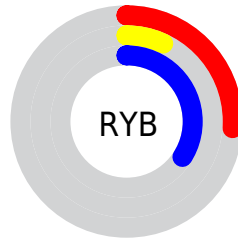
The YIQ color **41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **64.8960, -6.7800, -31.3240**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820**, and **10.9530, -0.6450, 17.2030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.9240, 7.4670, 35.3950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.2840, 6.0930, 27.2530**.

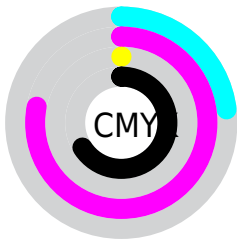
# Distribution



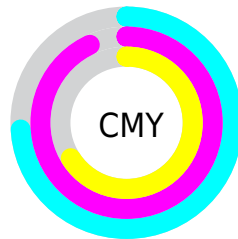
- Red (26%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240 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 41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



41.1040, 6.7800,  
31.3240

41.1040, 6.7800,  
31.3240

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

20.0390, 5.4050,  
28.7090

90.2290, 7.9260,  
32.5820

10.9530, -0.6450,  
17.2030

115.1690, 8.1550,  
33.9390

2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

141.5820, 8.4300,  
34.4620

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


168.4080, 8.9800,  
35.5080


196.2340, 9.5300,  
36.5540

220.9540, 15.9500,

30.3340


 237.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670

 41.1040, 6.7800,  
31.3240


 41.1040, 6.7800,  
31.3240

 34.9240, 7.4670,  
35.3950


 47.2840, 6.0930,  
27.2530


 29.6300, 8.4750,  
39.1550

 52.5780, 5.0850,  
23.4930

 28.1570, 8.4290,  
39.9890

 58.7580, 4.3980,  
19.4220

 64.6390, 3.1150,  
15.1390

 70.2320, 2.7030,  
11.5910

■ 76.1130, 1.4200,  
7.3080

■ 82.2930, 0.7330,  
3.2370

■ 88.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 93.7670, -0.9620,  
-4.5940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.5640, -45.0260, 12.0460



41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240



34.3050, 37.1310, 37.4430

# Triad

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



41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240



40.2680, 28.2440, -5.2600



40.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950

# Complementary

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



41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240



64.8960, -6.7800, -31.3240

# 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.



35.4770, -24.1130, -20.0570



41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240



37.7550, 7.3390, -17.3730

# Square

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



41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240



35.1060, 46.8560, 9.8640



30.5240, -14.3000, -27.1960



42.7730, -44.6570, -0.1530



# Rectangle

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



41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240



33.2920, 47.1730, 31.6610



30.5240, -14.3000, -27.1960



38.0990, -31.4960, -12.9040

# Sweetspot

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



41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240



94.6450, 2.9780, 12.1140



38.4920, -27.3280, 10.6880



45.1130, 1.4200, 7.3080



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240



41.0960, 10.3990, 48.3430



45.4880, 23.1940, 31.2100



40.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



34.9220, 10.9490, 49.3890



76.4240, 23.5010, 108.2770



# Inverse Universe

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



41.6120, 34.1080, 20.6360



41.9290, 52.6290, 31.9010



60.5120, -23.1940, -31.2100



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



35.5270, 53.8210, 32.3250

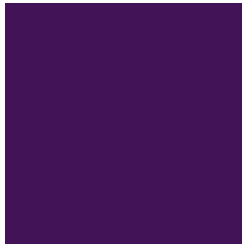


78.1310, 117.9110, 71.2790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

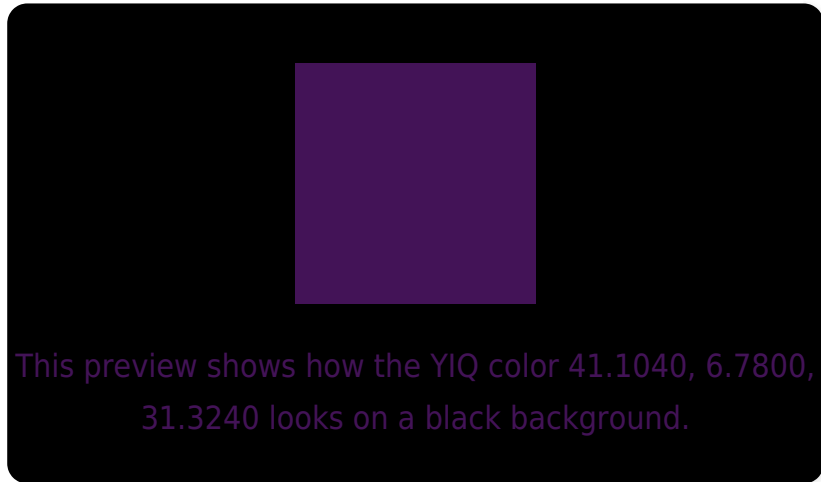
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

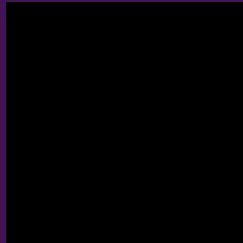
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.1040, 6.7800,



# 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

41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240

### Protanopia

34.9140, -40.4400, 6.0240

### Deuteranopia

35.4210, -37.7340, 1.0340



## Tritanopia

44.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240

## Protanomaly

37.2800, -23.6150, 14.9850

## Deuteranomaly

37.6560, -21.9180, 11.7620

## Tritanomaly

42.9450, 11.0010, 15.3930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

40.9330, 2.1070, 11.3790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240 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(67, 19, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 19, 87)  
}
```

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(67, 19, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 19, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240 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(67, 19, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 19, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 19, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 19, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 19, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 19, 87)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 19, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 19,  
87) }
```

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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