

# Converting Colors

YIQ(41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(41.1460, -35.4550,  
75.4010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3602D1
RGB	54, 2, 209
RGB Percent	21%, 1%, 82%
CMY	0.7879, 0.9923, 0.1807
CMYK	0.74, 0.99, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	255°, 98%, 41%
HSV	255°, 99%, 82%
XYZ	13.0454, 5.4287, 60.6320
YIQ	41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

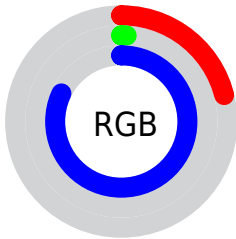
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	54, 2, 209
Decimal	3539665
CIELab	27.92, 68.59, -88.81
CIELCh	28, 112.218, 307.680
Yxy	5.4287, 0.1649, 0.0686
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281729745 (0xFF3602D1)
YUV	41.1460, 82.7520, 11.2730
Hunter-Lab	23.2995, 59.1681, -137.9803

# Details

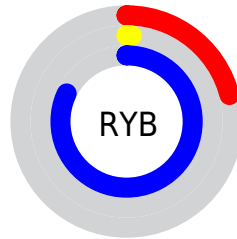
The YIQ color **41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **169.8540, 35.4550, -75.4010**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.9590, -24.8630, 70.6650**, and **17.4420, -49.1130, 47.5830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.6730, -35.5010, 76.2350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.2570, -31.6940, 67.8100**.

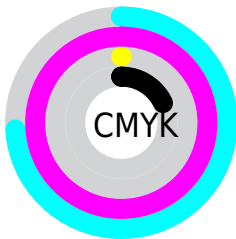
# Distribution



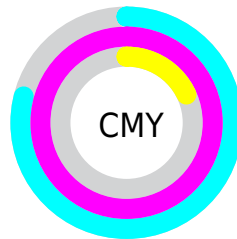
- Red (21%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010 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 41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 41.1460, -35.4550,  
75.4010

■ 41.1460, -35.4550,  
75.4010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 20.5200, -57.7800,  
55.9800

■ 106.9590,  
-24.8630, 70.6650

■ 17.4420, -49.1130,  
47.5830

■ 132.3760,  
-13.2160, 63.3280

■ 14.3640, -40.4460,  
39.1860

■ 157.4940, -2.1650,  
55.7790

■ 13.0470, -32.6040,  
29.2200

■ 183.4980, 9.2070,  
47.9190

■ 13.7190, -26.2290,  
18.3070

■ 208.6160, 20.2580,  
40.3700

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,  
13.7690


■ 226.2370, 13.4750,


■ 4.4800, -9.8590,


25.6270


7.9730


 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 41.1460, -35.4550,  
75.4010


 41.1460, -35.4550,  
75.4010


 39.6730, -35.5010,  
76.2350

 58.2570, -31.6940,  
67.8100

 75.0690, -28.5290,  
60.0070

 92.1800, -24.7680,  
52.4160

 109.2910,  
-21.0070, 44.8250

 125.5160,  
-17.5670, 37.5450

■ 142.6270,  
-13.8060, 29.9540

■ 159.4390,  
-10.6410, 22.1510

■ 176.5500, -6.8800,  
14.5600

■ 193.6610, -3.1190,  
6.9690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.9440, -100.7370, 36.0230



41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010



67.3020, 60.6900, 78.5620

# Triad

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



41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010



53.5450, 70.6050, 14.4850



63.4490, -53.2730, -20.2250

# Complementary

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



41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010



169.8540, 35.4550, -75.4010

# 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.



51.6560, -24.2000, -46.0240



41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010



59.9160, 16.8310, -24.2010

# Square

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



41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010



53.2220, 106.0880, 37.7360



49.3080, -23.1000, -43.9320



75.0140, -81.7040, 4.9520



# Rectangle

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



41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010



67.6810, 92.6950, 65.7110



49.3080, -23.1000, -43.9320



59.3280, -43.0470, -29.3430

# Sweetspot

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



41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010



193.3450, -13.0720, 27.6640



116.5830, -109.0720, -16.6880



90.5330, -8.2100, 16.6380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010



48.2060, -43.7110, 92.8730



71.9430, 25.9330, 97.2370



96.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



31.7100, -28.8960, 61.1520



7.6640, -7.2010, 14.8710



# Inverse Universe

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



81.5630, 73.6170, 92.0890



98.0190, 90.6690, 113.4610



139.0570, -25.9330, -97.2370



98.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



64.5960, 59.6820, 74.8020

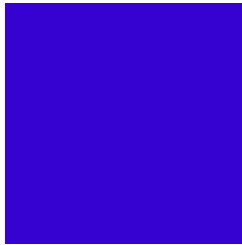


15.7930, 14.4850, 18.3330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

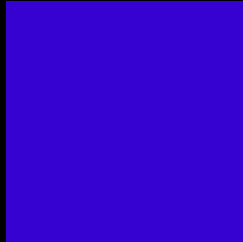
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010 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 41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.1460, -35.4550,



# 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

41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010

### Protanopia

53.7730, -61.8520, 8.6120

### Deuteranopia

54.3140, -56.4860, -0.5340



## Tritanopia

53.0310, -45.9840, -14.6560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010

## Protanomaly

49.2160, -51.9530, 32.9670

## Deuteranomaly

49.4950, -48.6050, 27.3550

## Tritanomaly

48.5200, -41.7260, 18.3220

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.2310, -12.7510, 27.3530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010 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(54, 2, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 2, 209)  
}
```

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(54, 2, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 2, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010 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(54, 2, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 2, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 2, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 2, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 2, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 2, 209)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.1460, -35.4550, 75.4010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 2, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 2,  
209) }
```

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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