

# Converting Colors

YIQ(41.2160, -18.7040,  
-13.4560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(41.2160, -18.7040,  
-13.4560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F3727
RGB	15, 55, 39
RGB Percent	6%, 22%, 15%
CMY	0.9413, 0.7842, 0.8471
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.29, 0.78
HSL	156°, 57%, 14%
HSV	156°, 73%, 22%
XYZ	1.9295, 2.9817, 2.3919
YIQ	41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

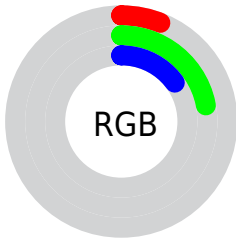
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	15, 40, 55
Decimal	997159
CIE Lab	19.97, -18.65, 6.00
CIE LCh	20, 19.591, 162.151
Yxy	2.9817, 0.2642, 0.4083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279187239 (0xFF0F3727)
YUV	41.2160, -1.0925, -22.9914
Hunter-Lab	17.2675, -10.2724, 3.8744

# Details

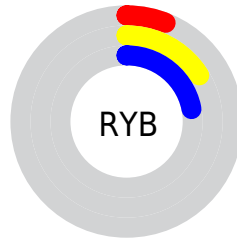
The YIQ color **41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **28.7840, 18.7040, 13.4560**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.9880, -18.0620, -14.0780**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.1940, -21.6380, -15.3500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.9390, -16.3660, -11.7740**.

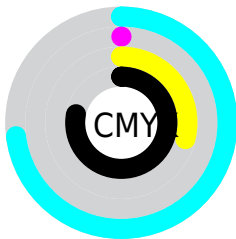
# Distribution



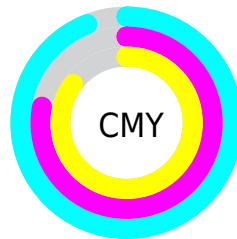
- Red (6%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560 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 41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 41.2160, -18.7040,  
-13.4560

■ 41.2160, -18.7040,  
-13.4560

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 22.1240, -15.4490,  
-11.8730

■ 87.9880, -18.0620,  
-14.0780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 112.8740,  
-17.7410, -14.3890


■ 139.0480,  
-18.2910, -15.4350


■ 165.1620,  
-18.6120, -15.1240


■ 192.3360,  
-19.1620, -16.1700


■ 220.3360,


-19.1620, -16.1700


 243.1670,  
-17.0080, -11.1520


 41.2160, -18.7040,  
-13.4560


 41.2160, -18.7040,  
-13.4560


 39.1940, -21.6380,  
-15.3500


 42.9390, -16.3660,  
-11.7740


 37.4710, -23.9760,  
-17.0320

 44.9610, -13.4320,  
-9.8800

 36.0470, -25.7180,  
-18.5020

 46.7980, -11.4150,  
-7.8870

 48.8200, -8.4810,  
-5.9930

 50.5430, -6.1430,  
-4.3110

■ 52.5650, -3.2090,  
-2.4170

■ 54.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

■ 56.4240, 1.7420,  
1.4700

■ 58.1470, 4.0800,  
3.1520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.8390, -1.4650, -12.0010



41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560



39.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940

# Triad

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



41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560



47.6040, -16.1400, 6.1640



48.1400, 23.1530, 4.4090

# Complementary

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



41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560



28.7840, 18.7040, 13.4560

# 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.



49.0460, 20.7220, 9.9220



41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560



49.6770, -0.0480, 11.8880

# Square

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



41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560



39.0740, -38.3750, -3.8710



49.7340, 12.9730, 12.6930



47.3580, 19.3030, -2.9130



# Rectangle

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



41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560



39.4670, -35.3480, -9.1720



49.7340, 12.9730, 12.6930



48.6070, 23.3360, 6.6000

# Sweetspot

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



41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560



65.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460



43.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160



32.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560



49.7260, -29.2480, -20.6080



41.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110



26.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



60.2740, -42.9550, -31.0110



143.4870, -102.2760, -73.7960



# Inverse Universe

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



28.7840, 18.7040, 13.4560



30.3880, 28.9270, 20.9190



28.7210, 23.0150, 6.9110



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



31.7260, 42.9550, 31.0110

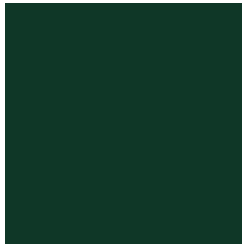


75.5130, 102.2760, 73.7960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

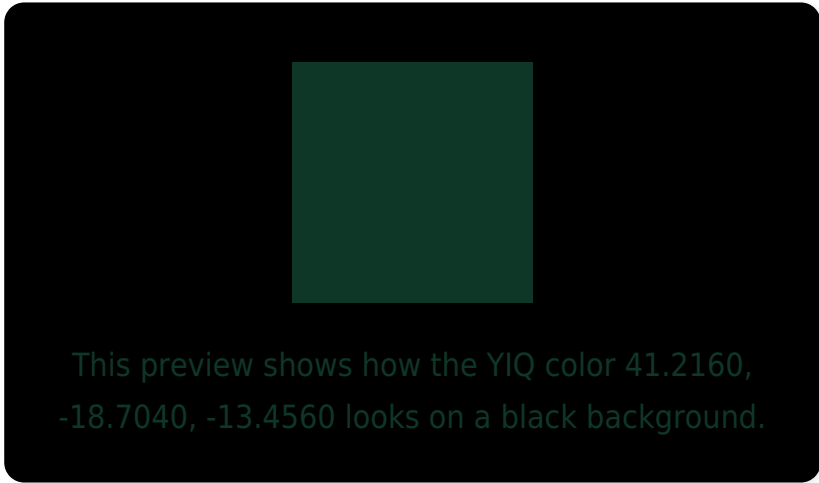
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.2160, -18.7040,

-13.4560.

# 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

41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560

### Protanopia

47.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840

### Deuteranopia

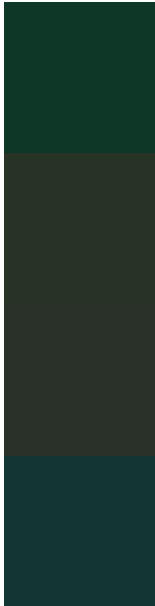
48.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650



## Tritanopia

44.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560

## Protanomaly

45.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

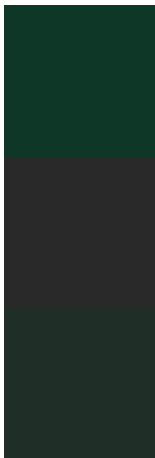
## Deuteranomaly

45.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950

## Tritanomaly

43.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560 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(15, 55, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 55, 39)  
}
```

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(15, 55, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 55, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560 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(15, 55, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 55, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 55, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 55, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 55, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 55, 39)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 55, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 55,  
39) }
```

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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