

Converting Colors

YIQ(41.2610, -14.5770,
-16.6650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(41.2610, -14.5770,
-16.6650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11381D
RGB	17, 56, 29
RGB Percent	7%, 22%, 11%
CMY	0.9334, 0.7803, 0.8863
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.48, 0.78
HSL	138°, 53%, 14%
HSV	138°, 70%, 22%
XYZ	1.8673, 3.0375, 1.6497
YIQ	41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

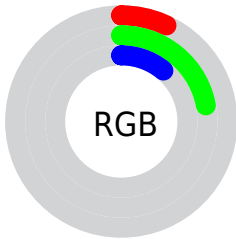
Format	Color
RYB	17, 47, 56
Decimal	1128477
CIELab	20.19, -21.09, 12.91
CIElCh	20, 24.730, 148.522
Yxy	3.0375, 0.2849, 0.4634
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279318557 (0xFF11381D)
YUV	41.2610, -6.0447, -21.2769
Hunter-Lab	17.4284, -11.3752, 6.5879

Details

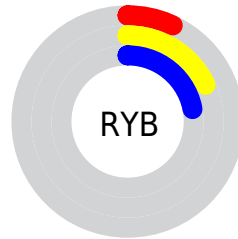
The YIQ color **41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **31.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.9190, -13.6140, -17.5980**, and **0.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.5110, -12.2850, -14.1490**.

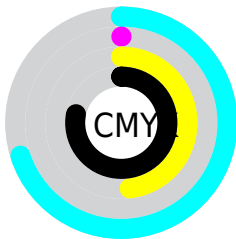
Distribution



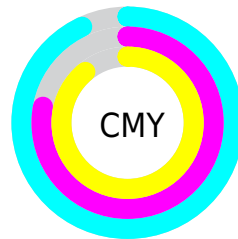
- Red (7%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650 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 41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 41.2610, -14.5770,
-16.6650

■ 41.2610, -14.5770,
-16.6650

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 20.5280, -10.9550,
-16.2270

■ 87.9190, -13.6140,
-17.5980

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 113.0930,
-14.1640, -18.6440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 138.9790,
-13.8430, -18.9550


■ 165.2670,
-14.7140, -19.6900


■ 192.1530,
-14.3930, -20.0010


■ 220.7400,


-14.6680, -20.5240


 242.2830,
-11.6430, -14.7710


 41.2610, -14.5770,
-16.6650


 41.2610, -14.5770,
-16.6650


 39.0110, -16.8690,
-19.1810


 43.5110, -12.2850,
-14.1490


 37.0600, -18.5650,
-21.4850

 45.4620, -10.5890,
-11.8450

 34.8100, -20.8570,
-24.0010

 47.7120, -8.2970,
-9.3290

 49.6630, -6.6010,
-7.0250

 51.7990, -3.9880,
-4.8200

■ 54.0490, -1.6960,
-2.3040

■ 56.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 58.2500, 2.2920,
2.5160

■ 60.2010, 3.9880,
4.8200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.0800, 5.0460, -14.3620



41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650



39.4040, -31.0370, -15.7170

Triad

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



41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650



40.5240, -39.5220, 0.3980



47.8250, 28.6540, 9.3420

Complementary

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



41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650



31.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650

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.



49.2900, 23.1510, 15.4630



41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650



49.4140, -9.4930, 12.3550

Square

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



41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650



41.2910, -40.4840, -4.1960



50.4010, 9.7170, 16.6370



47.9460, 26.4550, -0.3690

Rectangle

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



41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650



40.8860, -35.2100, -11.6740



50.4010, 9.7170, 16.6370



48.2210, 27.5990, 11.9430

Sweetspot

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



41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650



67.9620, -6.0050, -6.8130



47.9660, 5.3670, -14.6730



34.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650



50.5600, -23.1490, -26.5170



43.4270, -20.6760, -10.7560



26.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



57.1960, -34.2880, -39.4080



136.3050, -82.0530, -93.3890

Inverse Universe

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



31.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650



35.4400, 23.1490, 26.5170



29.5730, 20.6760, 10.7560



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



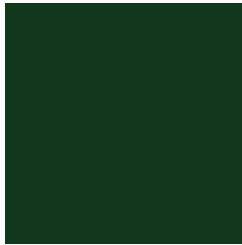
34.8040, 34.2880, 39.4080



82.8090, 81.7320, 93.7000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

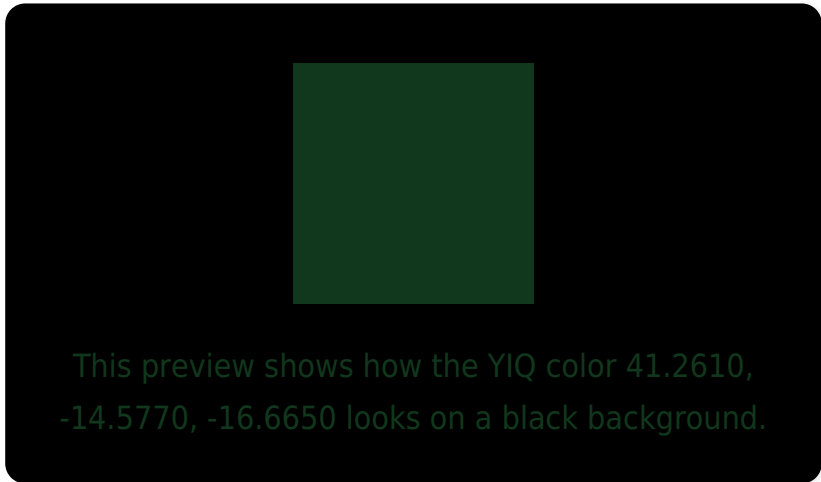
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

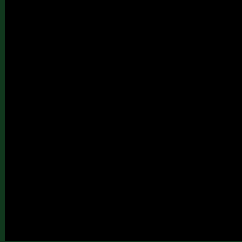
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.2610, -14.5770,

-16.6650.

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

41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650

Protanopia

47.8730, 10.3630, -6.0930

Deuteranopia

48.7640, 12.2880, -2.4320



Tritanopia

45.3830, -17.3760, -4.4800

Trichromacy



Original Color

41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650

Protanomaly

45.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070

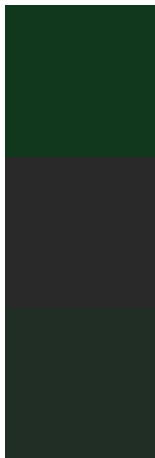
Deuteranomaly

45.9260, 2.8440, -7.4920

Tritanomaly

43.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

Monochromacy



Original Color

41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650

Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

40.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650 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(17, 56, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 56, 29)  
}
```

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(17, 56, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 56, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650 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(17, 56, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 56, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 56, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 56, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 56, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 56, 29)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 56, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 56,  
29) }
```

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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