

# Converting Colors

YIQ(41.3180, -19.8920,  
-35.9880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(41.3180, -19.8920,  
-35.9880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	004602
RGB	0, 70, 2
RGB Percent	0%, 27%, 1%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7254, 0.9922
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.97, 0.73
HSL	122°, 100%, 14%
HSV	122°, 100%, 27%
XYZ	2.2029, 4.3883, 0.7882
YIQ	41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

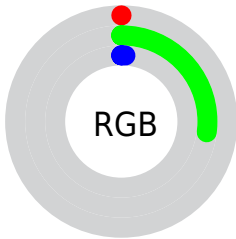
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 68, 70
Decimal	17922
CIELab	24.92, -33.80, 31.68
CIELCh	25, 46.332, 136.854
Yxy	4.3883, 0.2985, 0.5947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278208002 (0xFF004602)
YUV	41.3180, -19.3838, -36.2359
Hunter-Lab	20.9484, -17.8888, 12.4331

# Details

The YIQ color **41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **28.6820, 19.8920, 35.9880**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.4930, -13.0150, -33.9670**, and **15.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.2090, -17.9670, -32.3270**.

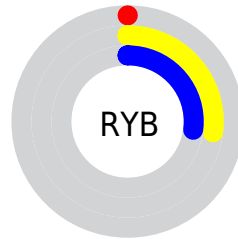
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (27%)

Blue (1%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (27%)

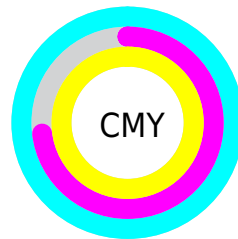


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (73%)


Yellow (99%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880 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 41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 41.3180, -19.8920,  
-35.9880


 41.3180, -19.8920,  
-35.9880


 251.7090, 4.9530,  
-7.1670


 27.5890, -12.9250,  
-24.5810


 93.4930, -13.0150,  
-33.9670


 15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

 119.2650,  
-12.3730, -34.5890

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 145.7380,  
-12.3270, -35.4230


 173.0970,  
-11.9600, -36.5680


 200.6840,  
-12.2350, -37.0910


 227.9830,


-11.6390, -36.8790


 239.7320, -3.0220,  
-22.3340


 41.3180, -19.8920,  
-35.9880

 44.2090, -17.9670,  
-32.3270

 47.1000, -16.0420,  
-28.6660

 49.8770, -13.7960,  
-25.3160

 52.7680, -11.8710,  
-21.6550

 55.6590, -9.9460,  
-17.9940

■ 58.5500, -8.0210,  
-14.3330

■ 61.4410, -6.0960,  
-10.6720

■ 64.2180, -3.8500,  
-7.3220

■ 67.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.7250, 16.0510, -21.0770



41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



47.6390, -33.5570, -25.1170

# Triad

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



41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



54.5080, -59.7880, 4.2440



47.8860, 54.1880, 31.1800

# Complementary

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



41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



28.6820, 19.8920, 35.9880

# 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.



51.8430, 38.5520, 39.2240



41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



47.9370, -56.4420, 9.6860

# Square

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



41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



55.3910, -55.3850, -3.9690



60.3210, 4.6710, 30.9990



52.8200, 53.4130, 6.6690



# Rectangle

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



41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



51.0760, -41.8570, -17.8650



60.3210, 4.6710, 30.9990



46.9060, 51.4360, 37.0040

# Sweetspot

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



41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



80.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330



61.7210, 21.8740, -21.9820



39.0930, -4.9960, -8.5800



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



54.3460, -26.2630, -47.1830



45.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140



34.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



58.4550, -28.1880, -50.8440



133.9330, -64.3510, -116.8550



# Inverse Universe

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



28.6820, 19.8920, 35.9880



37.6540, 26.2630, 47.1830



24.8060, 30.8060, 25.4140



33.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



40.6590, 27.8670, 51.1550

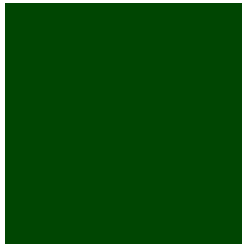


92.9530, 64.6720, 116.5440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

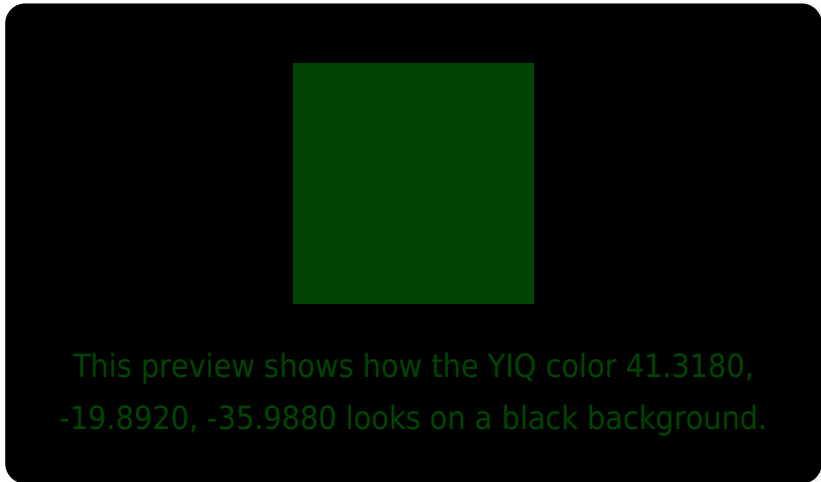
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

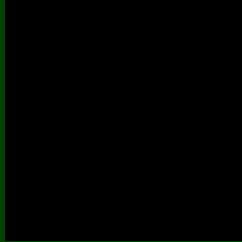
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.3180, -19.8920,

-35.9880.

# 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

41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880

### Protanopia

55.2530, 23.4320, -17.1760

### Deuteranopia

57.5940, 24.2100, -9.2460



## Tritanopia

54.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880

## Protanomaly

50.5390, 7.7070, -24.0450

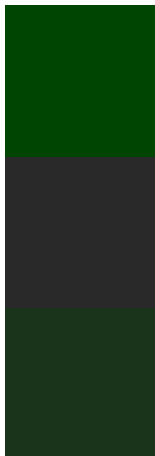
## Deuteranomaly

51.8860, 8.3480, -19.1400

## Tritanomaly

49.8410, -22.1420, -17.2300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.3760, -7.4710, -13.2870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880 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, 70, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 70, 2)  
}
```

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, 70, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 70, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880 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, 70, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 70, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 70, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 70, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 70, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 70, 2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 70, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 70,  
2) }
```

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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