

# Converting Colors

YIQ(41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(41.3390, -4.9080,  
11.8600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C2343
RGB	44, 35, 67
RGB Percent	17%, 14%, 26%
CMY	0.8274, 0.8628, 0.7373
CMYK	0.34, 0.48, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	257°, 31%, 20%
HSV	257°, 48%, 26%
XYZ	2.6529, 2.1427, 5.5822
YIQ	41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

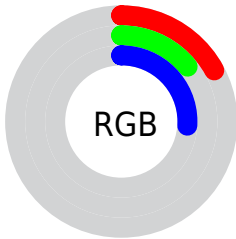
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	44, 35, 67
Decimal	2892611
CIELab	16.22, 12.79, -18.75
CIELCh	16, 22.698, 304.311
Yxy	2.1427, 0.2556, 0.2065
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281082691 (0xFF2C2343)
YUV	41.3390, 12.6509, 2.3337
Hunter-Lab	14.6378, 6.7339, -12.3639




# Details

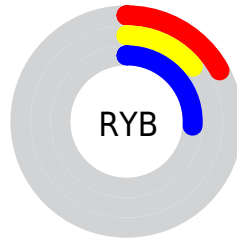
The YIQ color **41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **60.6610, 4.9080, -11.8600**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.2790, -4.6790, 13.2170**, and **3.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.7350, -5.9630, 14.4610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.9430, -3.8530, 9.2590**.

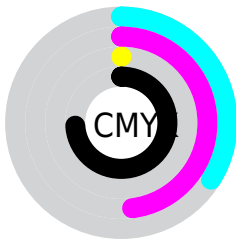
# Distribution







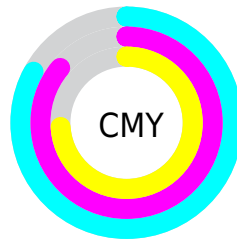
-  Red (17%)
-  Green (14%)
-  Blue (26%)






-  Red (17%)
-  Yellow (14%)
-  Blue (26%)



-  Cyan (34%)
-  Magenta (48%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (74%)



-  Cyan (83%)
-  Magenta (86%)
-  Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600 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 41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 41.3390, -4.9080,  
11.8600

■ 41.3390, -4.9080,  
11.8600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 20.2250, -4.5870,  
11.5490

■ 87.2790, -4.6790,  
13.2170

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

■ 111.8060, -4.7250,  
14.0510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 136.9200, -5.0460,  
14.3620

■ 163.4470, -5.0920,  
15.1960

■ 190.5610, -5.4130,  
15.5070

■ 217.9740, -5.1380,

16.0300

243.5370, 3.1620,  
8.7780

41.3390, -4.9080,  
11.8600

41.3390, -4.9080,  
11.8600

35.7350, -5.9630,  
14.4610

46.9430, -3.8530,  
9.2590

30.7180, -7.2930,  
16.5390

51.9600, -2.5230,  
7.1810

25.4130, -7.7520,  
19.3520

57.2650, -2.0640,  
4.3680

19.8090, -8.8070,  
21.9530

62.8690, -1.0090,  
1.7670

14.7920, -10.1370,  
24.0310

67.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 13.3190, -10.1830,  
24.8650

■ 73.4900, 1.3760,  
-2.9120

■ 79.0940, 2.4310,  
-5.5130

■ 84.6980, 3.4860,  
-8.1140

■ 89.4160, 4.2200,  
-10.4040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.2650, -28.4270, 3.0690



41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600



41.8310, 11.3220, 15.0820

# Triad

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



41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600



38.8100, 23.8420, -2.5740



32.9640, -26.6820, -12.0420

# Complementary

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



41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600



60.6610, 4.9080, -11.8600

# 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.



32.0480, -18.2910, -15.4350



41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600



37.7610, 16.3700, -10.3340

# Square

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



41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600



39.3900, 25.4450, 6.9250



36.0520, 2.2490, -13.2310



34.7880, -31.8180, -7.0660



# Rectangle

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



41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600



40.6100, 19.2540, 14.5020



36.0520, 2.2490, -13.2310



32.3940, -25.0770, -13.5970

# Sweetspot

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



41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600



77.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680



52.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770



37.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600



46.8860, -7.7060, 18.5180



46.1230, 4.6280, 15.2520



30.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



19.1310, -15.0450, 35.8910



44.3730, -34.3560, 83.0200



# Inverse Universe

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



47.1900, 11.6890, 13.9370



56.0540, 18.2440, 21.7960



55.8770, -4.6280, -15.2520



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



36.9830, 35.3420, 42.3340



85.3300, 81.8230, 97.5590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

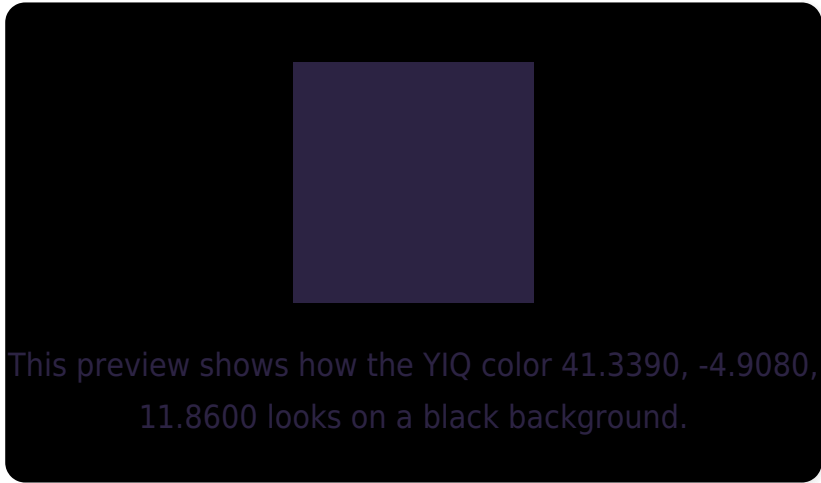
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

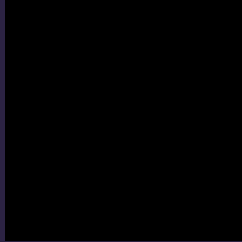
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.3390, -4.9080,



# 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

41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600

### Protanopia

38.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

### Deuteranopia

39.0660, -17.5610, 4.3830



## Tritanopia

40.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600

## Protanomaly

40.1530, -13.2520, 8.8920

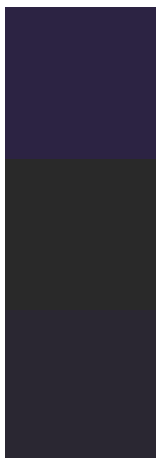
## Deuteranomaly

39.9850, -12.8390, 6.9130

## Tritanomaly

40.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600 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(44, 35, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 35, 67)  
}
```

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(44, 35, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 35, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600 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(44, 35, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 35, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 35, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 35, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 35, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 35, 67)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.3390, -4.9080, 11.8600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 35, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 35,  
67) }
```

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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