

Converting Colors

YIQ(41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420)
contains.

YIQ(41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(41.3500, 13.7540,
4.0420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	392321
RGB	57, 35, 33
RGB Percent	22%, 14%, 13%
CMY	0.7764, 0.8628, 0.8705
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.42, 0.78
HSL	5°, 27%, 18%
HSV	5°, 42%, 22%
XYZ	2.5636, 2.1816, 1.7259
YIQ	41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

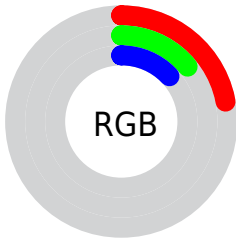
Format	Color
R_{YB}	57, 35, 33
Decimal	3744545
CIE _{Lab}	16.41, 10.24, 5.64
CIE _{LCh}	16, 11.689, 28.875
Yxy	2.1816, 0.3962, 0.3371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281934625 (0xFF392321)
YUV	41.3500, -4.1165, 13.7251
Hunter-Lab	14.7704, 5.1324, 3.4114

Details

The YIQ color **41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **48.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.7310, 17.0550, 4.7910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.9690, 10.4530, 3.2930**.

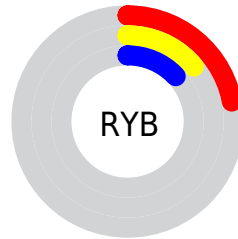
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (14%)

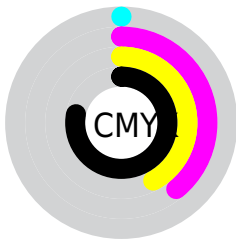
Blue (13%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (13%)

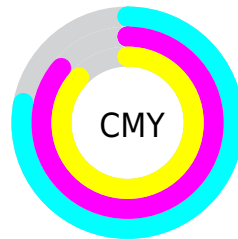


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420 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 41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

41.3500, 13.7540,
4.0420

41.3500, 13.7540,
4.0420

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

20.1220, 14.3960,
3.4200

87.1330, 15.8630,
4.3670

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

111.7310, 17.0550,
4.7910

137.0300, 17.6510,
5.0030

163.3290, 18.2470,
5.2150

190.5140, 19.1640,
5.1160

217.9270, 19.4390,

5.6390

■ 242.6270, 11.4160,
2.3600

■ 41.3500, 13.7540,
4.0420

■ 41.3500, 13.7540,
4.0420

■ 37.7310, 17.0550,
4.7910

■ 44.9690, 10.4530,
3.2930

■ 34.2260, 20.0350,
5.8510

■ 48.4740, 7.4730,
2.2330

■ 30.0200, 23.6110,
7.1230

■ 52.6800, 3.8970,
0.9610

■ 26.4010, 26.9120,
7.8720

■ 56.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 22.8960, 29.8920,
8.9320

■ 59.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 19.9780, 32.5970,
9.4690

■ 63.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

■ 67.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 71.2480, -12.5620,
-3.6180

■ 74.7530, -15.5420,
-4.6780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



41.3760, 10.8650, 6.8410



41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



40.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820

Triad

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



41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



37.8480, -5.6840, -7.1240



39.8230, -12.5630, 1.9090

Complementary

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



41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



48.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

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.



37.4800, -19.0270, -2.0910



41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



36.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670

Square

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



41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



39.5670, 2.4770, -6.3470



35.7740, -20.0350, -5.8510



41.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000

Rectangle

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



41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



40.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



35.7740, -20.0350, -5.8510



38.6270, -14.9470, 1.0610

Sweetspot

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



41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



67.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



42.6840, 7.2420, 11.9300



34.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



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.



41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



49.1230, 21.8230, 6.4870



48.3940, 10.4540, -2.2340



25.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



32.2040, 52.6320, 15.3200



76.0470, 125.5740, 37.0140

Inverse Universe

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



48.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420



60.8770, -21.8230, -6.4870



41.6060, -10.4540, 2.2340



27.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



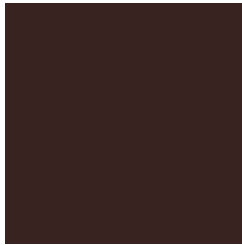
59.7960, -52.6320, -15.3200



142.9530, -125.5740, -37.0140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

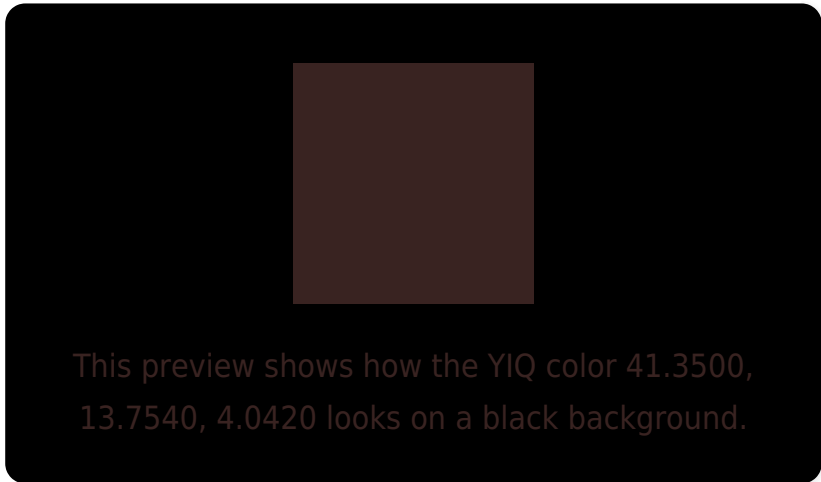
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

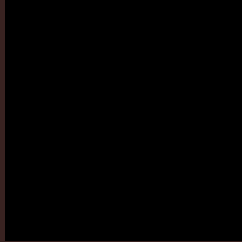
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420.

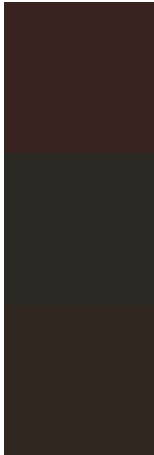


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.3500, 13.7540,

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

41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420

Protanopia

41.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

Deuteranopia

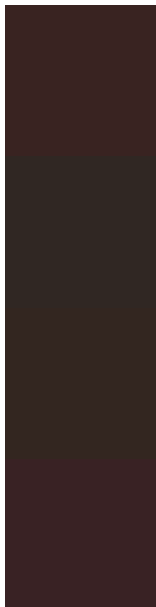
40.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



Tritanopia

41.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090

Trichromacy



Original Color

41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420

Protanomaly

41.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640

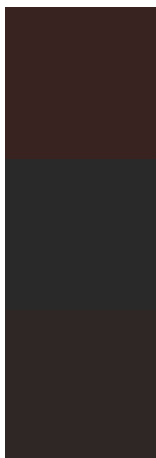
Deuteranomaly

41.2030, 9.6740, 0.8900

Tritanomaly

41.1050, 13.0660, 5.4980

Monochromacy



Original Color

41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420

Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

41.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420 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(57, 35, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 35, 33)  
}
```

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(57, 35, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 35, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420 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(57, 35, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 35, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 35, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 35, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 35, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 35, 33)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 35, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 35,  
33) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor