

# Converting Colors

YIQ(41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(41.4090, -20.2650,  
-1.6810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	15303D
RGB	21, 48, 61
RGB Percent	8%, 19%, 24%
CMY	0.9177, 0.8117, 0.7609
CMYK	0.66, 0.21, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	199°, 49%, 16%
HSV	199°, 66%, 24%
XYZ	2.2081, 2.6108, 4.7992
YIQ	41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

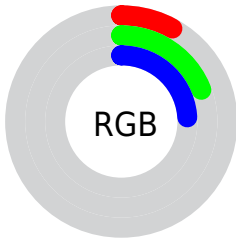
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 37, 61
Decimal	1388605
CIE Lab	18.41, -5.66, -11.32
CIE LCh	18, 12.653, 243.423
Yxy	2.6108, 0.2296, 0.2714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279578685 (0xFF15303D)
YUV	41.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987
Hunter-Lab	16.1579, -3.8835, -6.2996

# Details

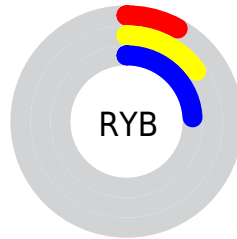
The YIQ color **41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **40.5910, 20.2650, 1.6810**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.8220, -19.9900, -1.1580**, and **2.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.4410, -23.2910, -1.9070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550**.

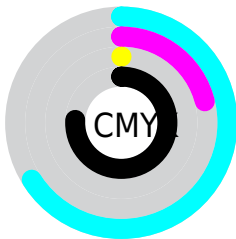
# Distribution



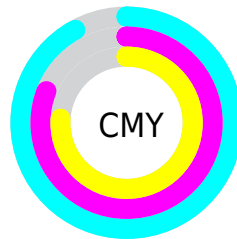
- Red (8%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810 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 41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 41.4090, -20.2650,  
-1.6810

■ 41.4090, -20.2650,  
-1.6810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 20.2950, -19.9440,  
-1.9920

■ 87.8220, -19.9900,  
-1.1580

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 112.6370,  
-20.9070, -1.0590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 138.0500,  
-20.6320, -0.5360


■ 164.7510,  
-21.2280, -0.7480


■ 191.8650,  
-21.5490, -0.4370


■ 219.5660,


-22.1450, -0.6490


 246.3290,  
-17.2840, -6.1480


 41.4090, -20.2650,  
-1.6810


 41.4090, -20.2650,  
-1.6810


 38.4410, -23.2910,  
-1.9070


 44.3770, -17.2390,  
-1.4550


 35.4730, -26.3170,  
-2.1330


 47.3450, -14.2130,  
-1.2290

 32.5050, -29.3430,  
-2.3590

 50.3130, -11.1870,  
-1.0030

 31.0210, -30.8560,  
-2.4720

 53.2810, -8.1610,  
-0.7770

 56.2490, -5.1350,  
-0.5510

■ 59.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

■ 62.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

■ 65.4520, 4.5390,  
0.3390

■ 68.4200, 7.5650,  
0.5650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770



41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



43.7630, -12.3340, 3.2660

# Triad

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



41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



46.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



42.8550, 1.6060, -7.0820

# Complementary

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



41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



40.5910, 20.2650, 1.6810

# 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.



44.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380



41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



45.7200, 15.5880, 3.8440

# Square

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



41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



45.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700



45.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510



41.8370, -7.1510, -8.0710



# Rectangle

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



41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



45.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



45.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510



43.9370, 4.3110, -6.5450

# Sweetspot

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



41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



71.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770



45.9620, -15.1730, -16.8770



36.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



48.7220, -31.4520, -2.6840



29.6690, -14.7650, 8.7790



29.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



48.2840, -47.7740, -4.2380



113.3580, -112.5120, -9.4080



# Inverse Universe

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



36.0380, 15.1730, 16.8770



40.3260, 23.4700, 26.2060



52.3310, 14.7650, -8.7790



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



35.4020, 35.4800, 39.8320

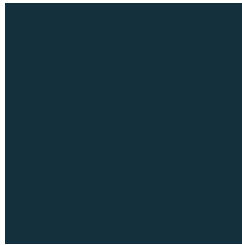


83.4780, 84.1620, 93.7140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

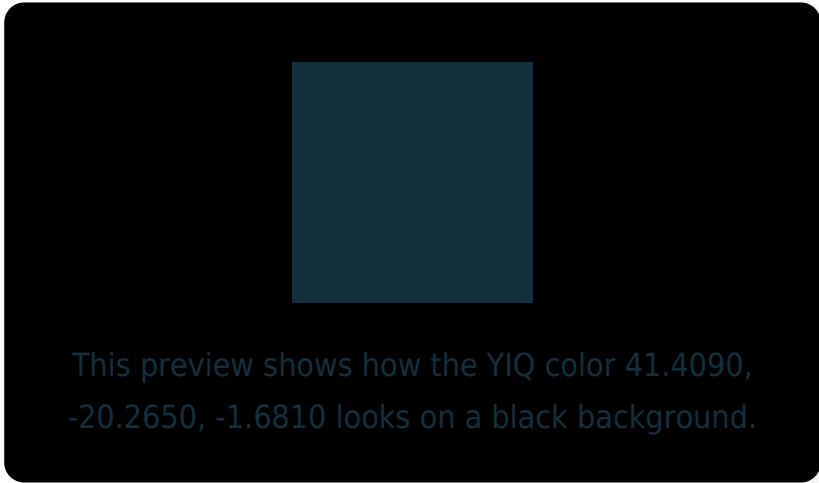
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

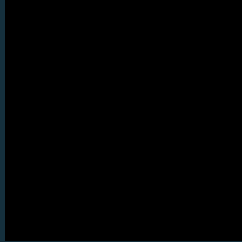
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

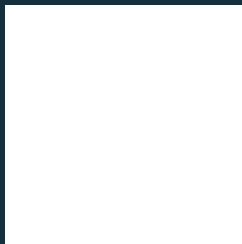
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.4090, -20.2650,

-1.6810.

# 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

41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

### Protanopia

44.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

### Deuteranopia

44.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500



## Tritanopia

39.8880, -20.3560, -5.5400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

## Protanomaly

43.3070, -11.0500, 2.0220

## Deuteranomaly

43.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430

## Tritanomaly

40.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810 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(21, 48, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 48, 61)  
}
```

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(21, 48, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 48, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810 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(21, 48, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 48, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 48, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 48, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 48, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 48, 61)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 48, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 48,  
61) }
```

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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