

Converting Colors

YIQ(41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520)
contains.

YIQ(41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520)	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>	30

Color

**YIQ(41.5360, -39.7960,
-5.6520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00384C
RGB	0, 56, 76
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 30%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7803, 0.7021
CMYK	1.00, 0.26, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	196°, 100%, 15%
HSV	196°, 100%, 30%
XYZ	2.7183, 3.3518, 7.3331
YIQ	41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

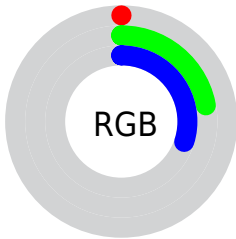
Format	Color
RYB	0, 32, 76
Decimal	14412
CIELab	21.40, -8.31, -16.89
CIELCh	21, 18.819, 243.807
Yxy	3.3518, 0.2028, 0.2501
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204492 (0xFF00384C)
YUV	41.5360, 16.9908, -36.4271
Hunter-Lab	18.3080, -5.5361, -10.9325

Details

The YIQ color **41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **34.4640, 39.7960, 5.6520**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.6510, -32.6900, -2.2740**, and **10.1050, -13.2970, 4.1990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.1020, -35.5780, -5.0020**.

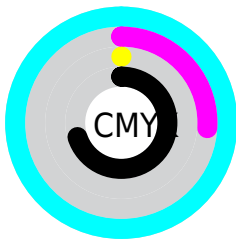
Distribution



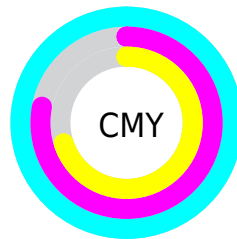
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520 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 41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 41.5360, -39.7960,
-5.6520

■ 41.5360, -39.7960,
-5.6520

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 26.5870, -26.6380,
-1.8220

■ 92.6510, -32.6900,
-2.2740

■ 10.1050, -13.2970,
4.1990

■ 118.0640,
-32.4150, -1.7510

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 144.1780,
-32.7360, -1.4400


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 170.8790,
-33.3320, -1.6520


■ 198.2920,
-33.0570, -1.1290


■ 225.8960,


-32.0020, -3.7300


 245.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960


 41.5360, -39.7960,
-5.6520

 45.1020, -35.5780,
-5.0020

 48.3690, -31.9560,
-4.5640

 51.9350, -27.7380,
-3.9140

 55.2020, -24.1160,
-3.4760

 58.7680, -19.8980,
-2.8260

■ 62.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 65.6010, -12.0580,
-1.7380

■ 69.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

■ 72.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



41.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520



49.3970, -19.9910, 4.3690

Triad

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



41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520



52.2030, 18.8420, 10.9540



48.6330, 2.1110, -10.7290

Complementary

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



41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520



34.4640, 39.7960, 5.6520

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.



49.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240



41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520



51.8950, 22.4650, 5.8650

Square

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



41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520



52.8800, 9.6260, 12.7780



51.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210



46.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930

Rectangle

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



41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520



51.8930, -9.5840, 8.4960



51.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210



49.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790

Sweetspot

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



41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520



86.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870



46.7780, -26.9990, -33.8390



42.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520



54.1370, -51.8540, -7.3900



19.8170, -29.6210, 13.6990



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



55.6530, -53.3670, -7.5030



125.4230, -120.3050, -16.8570

Inverse Universe

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



29.1080, 27.3200, 33.5280



37.9230, 35.5710, 43.6910



56.1830, 29.6210, -13.6990



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.0480, 36.7170, 44.9490



88.0360, 82.8310, 101.3190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

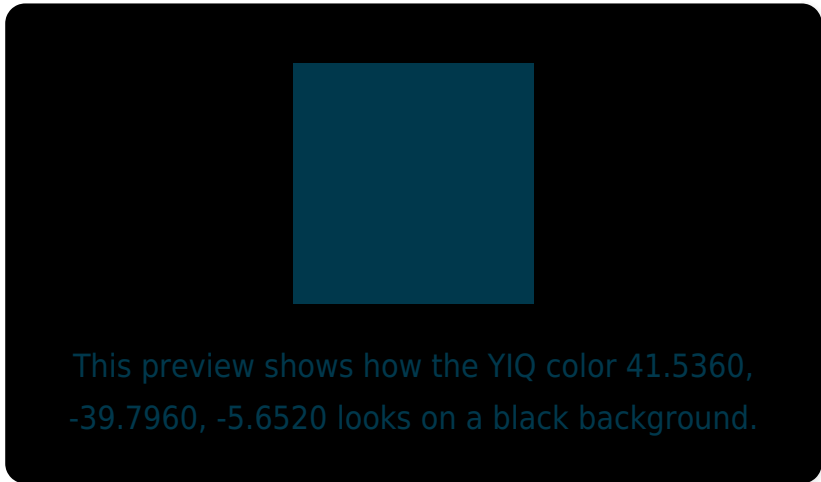
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

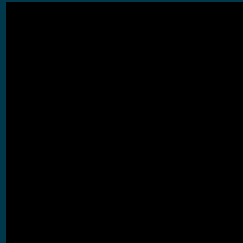
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

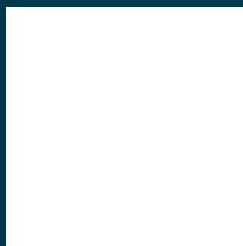
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.5360, -39.7960,

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

41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520

Protanopia

51.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710

Deuteranopia

51.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430

Trichromacy



Original Color

41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520

Protanomaly

48.1040, -20.7240, 1.1320

Deuteranomaly

47.6630, -23.7960, 1.7400

Monochromacy



Original Color

41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520

Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

41.8180, -14.1670, -2.0630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520 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, 56, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 56, 76)  
}
```

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, 56, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 56, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520 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, 56, 76) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 56, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 56, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 56, 76); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 76); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 76) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 56, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 56,  
76) }
```

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