

# Converting Colors

YIQ(41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(41.5750, 17.1940,  
-3.2380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	382711
RGB	56, 39, 17
RGB Percent	22%, 15%, 7%
CMY	0.7804, 0.8471, 0.9332
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.70, 0.78
HSL	34°, 53%, 14%
HSV	34°, 70%, 22%
XYZ	2.4579, 2.3321, 0.8518
YIQ	41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

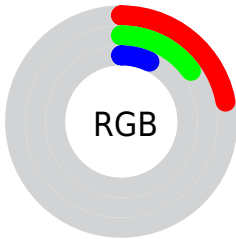
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	47, 56, 17
Decimal	3680017
CIELab	17.14, 5.01, 17.37
CIElCh	17, 18.078, 73.920
Yxy	2.3321, 0.4357, 0.4134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281870097 (0xFF382711)
YUV	41.5750, -12.1155, 12.6507
Hunter-Lab	15.2711, 2.0055, 7.3827

# Details

The YIQ color **41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **31.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.5430, 20.2200, -3.0120**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.7170, 19.6700, -4.0580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.4330, 14.7180, -2.4180**.

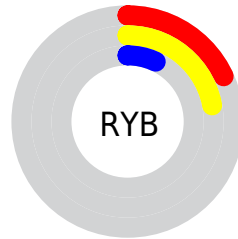
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (15%)

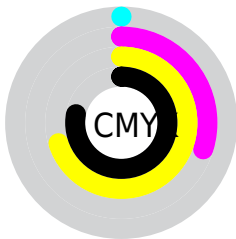
Blue (7%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (7%)

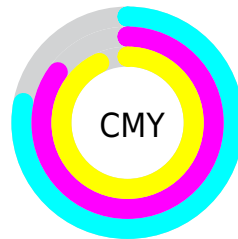


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380 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 41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 41.5750, 17.1940,  
-3.2380

■ 41.5750, 17.1940,  
-3.2380

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

■ 21.3190, 15.0390,  
-2.7290

■ 87.5430, 20.2200,  
-3.0120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 111.7280, 21.1370,  
-3.1110

■ 137.2120, 22.6500,  
-2.9980

■ 163.5110, 23.2460,  
-2.7860

■ 190.6960, 24.1630,  
-2.8850

■ 218.8810, 25.0800,

-2.9840

■ 242.5810, 17.0570,  
-6.2630

■ 41.5750, 17.1940,  
-3.2380

■ 41.5750, 17.1940,  
-3.2380

■ 39.7170, 19.6700,  
-4.0580

■ 43.4330, 14.7180,  
-2.4180

■ 37.3860, 22.1000,  
-4.0440

■ 45.7640, 12.2880,  
-2.4320

■ 35.5280, 24.5760,  
-4.8640

■ 47.6220, 9.8120,  
-1.6120

■ 49.9530, 7.3820,  
-1.6260

■ 51.8110, 4.9060,  
-0.8060

■ 54.2560, 2.1550,  
-0.5090

■ 56.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.4450, -2.7510,  
0.2970

■ 60.1890, -4.9060,  
0.8060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.9440, 20.7690, 3.5610



41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380



40.2210, 9.2630, -8.1850

# Triad

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



41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380



34.2350, -28.8830, -10.6990



43.3350, 0.9150, 10.9550

# Complementary

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



41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380



31.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380

# 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.



41.2730, -13.7100, 6.1780



41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380



35.0160, -32.4600, -6.4440

# Square

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



41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380



35.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870



35.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970



43.3210, 12.6980, 12.1700



# Rectangle

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



41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380



39.7470, 1.7900, -10.4180



35.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970



43.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820

# Sweetspot

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



41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380



68.0670, 7.0610, -1.3150



30.7130, 17.4660, 13.8660



34.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



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.



41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380



51.0830, 27.3270, -5.1610



50.9560, 11.3270, -12.5530



27.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



58.0320, 40.5320, -7.6920



138.2690, 96.4240, -18.4240



# Inverse Universe

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



31.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380



34.9170, -27.3270, 5.1610



22.0440, -11.3270, 12.5530



25.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



33.9680, -40.5320, 7.6920



81.3180, -96.6990, 17.9010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

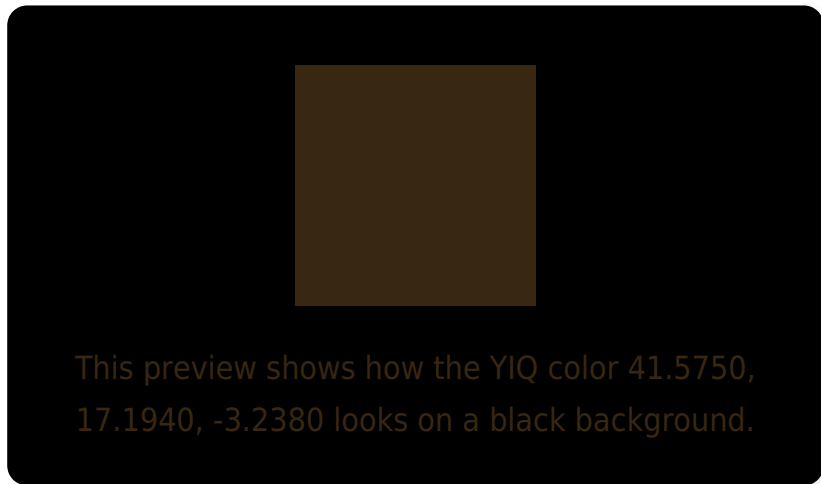
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

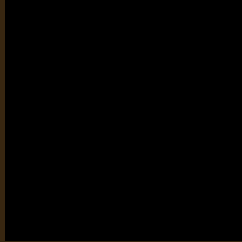
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380.



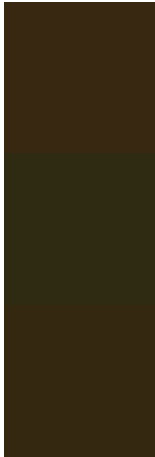
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.5750, 17.1940,

-3.2380.

# 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

41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380

### Protanopia

41.3460, 10.4090, -6.9270

### Deuteranopia

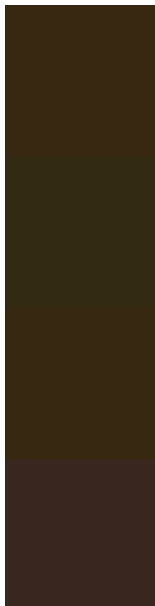
41.2650, 15.1310, -4.3970



## Tritanopia

43.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380

## Protanomaly

41.6560, 12.4720, -5.7680

## Deuteranomaly

41.5640, 15.7270, -4.1850

## Tritanomaly

42.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380

## Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380 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(56, 39, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 39, 17)  
}
```

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(56, 39, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 39, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380 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(56, 39, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 39, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(56, 39, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 39, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 39, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 39, 17)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 39, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 39,  
17) }
```

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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