

# Converting Colors

YIQ(41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(41.5800, 0.4620,  
-19.3940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E3608
RGB	30, 54, 8
RGB Percent	12%, 21%, 3%
CMY	0.8824, 0.7882, 0.9686
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.85, 0.79
HSL	91°, 74%, 12%
HSV	91°, 85%, 21%
XYZ	1.8983, 2.9325, 0.6960
YIQ	41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

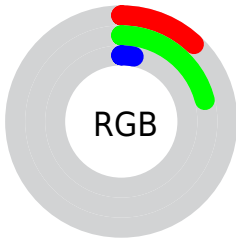
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">8, 54, 32</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">1979912</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">19.77, -18.53, 24.13</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">20, 30.427, 127.517</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">2.9325, 0.3435, 0.5306</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4280169992 (0xFF1E3608)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">41.5800, -16.5549, -10.1557</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">17.1246, -10.1809, 9.5775</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **20.4200, -0.4620, 19.3940**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.0530, 0.5080, -20.2280**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.1130, 0.2790, -21.5850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.0470, 0.6450, -17.2030**.

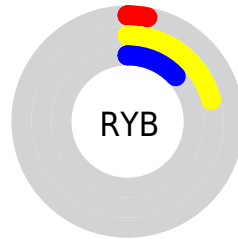
# Distribution



Red (12%)

Green (21%)

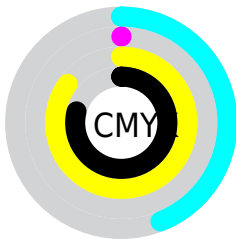
Blue (3%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (13%)

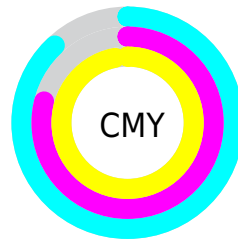


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (85%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (88%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940 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 41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



41.5800, 0.4620,  
-19.3940

41.5800, 0.4620,  
-19.3940

252.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

21.1650, -5.4990,  
-15.9870

88.0530, 0.5080,  
-20.2280

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

112.8250, 1.1500,  
-20.8500

138.4120, 0.8750,  
-21.3730

165.1840, 1.5170,  
-21.9950

192.0700, 1.8380,  
-22.3060


220.5430, 1.8840,

-23.1400

 243.8470, 4.0840,  
-18.9560

 41.5800, 0.4620,  
-19.3940


 41.5800, 0.4620,  
-19.3940


 40.1130, 0.2790,  
-21.5850

 43.0470, 0.6450,  
-17.2030

 39.4720, 0.6460,  
-22.7300

 44.6280, 0.5070,  
-14.7010

 45.7960, 0.0940,  
-12.7220

 47.3770, -0.0440,  
-10.2200

 48.8440, 0.1390,  
-8.0290

■ 50.3110, 0.3220,  
-5.8380

■ 51.8920, 0.1840,  
-3.3360

■ 53.3590, 0.3670,  
-1.1450

■ 54.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.9090, 18.7090, -14.1790



41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940



36.8790, -25.3050, -20.4810

# Triad

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



41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940



42.4310, -43.6940, -1.0860



45.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420

# Complementary

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



41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940



20.4200, -0.4620, 19.3940

# 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.



48.0540, 18.2440, 21.7960



41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940



39.2510, -43.0070, 2.9850

# Square

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



41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940



42.4820, -39.7040, -7.3200



49.0990, -3.9920, 17.2880



45.8210, 34.4770, 8.4370



# Rectangle

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



41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940



39.1760, -30.3950, -16.3390



49.0990, -3.9920, 17.2880



46.7900, 27.7350, 20.4950

# Sweetspot

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



41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940



66.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060



35.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000



32.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940



51.8430, 0.7390, -29.9250



35.1160, -12.9710, -23.7470



27.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



67.1600, 0.9240, -38.7880



159.9480, 2.3550, -92.2770



# Inverse Universe

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



20.4200, -0.4620, 19.3940



19.1570, -0.7390, 29.9250



26.8840, 12.9710, 23.7470



25.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



24.8400, -0.9240, 38.7880



59.3510, -1.7590, 92.4890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

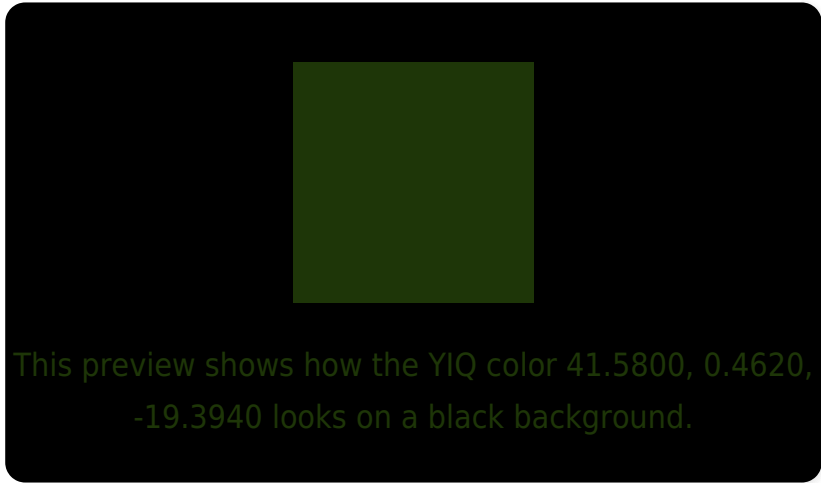
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

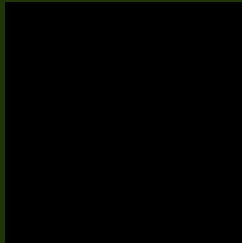
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.5800, 0.4620,

-19.3940.

# 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

41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940

### Protanopia

45.0060, 17.0580, -11.7900

### Deuteranopia

45.8370, 19.2120, -6.7720



## Tritanopia

46.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940

## Protanomaly

43.6030, 10.8230, -14.4330

## Deuteranomaly

44.0810, 12.4730, -11.2950

## Tritanomaly

44.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940

## Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.7840, 0.3680, -6.6720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940 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(30, 54, 8)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 54, 8)  
}
```

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(30, 54, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 54, 8) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940 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(30, 54, 8) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 54, 8) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 54, 8)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 54, 8); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 54, 8); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 54, 8) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.5800, 0.4620, -19.3940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 54, 8) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 54,  
8) }
```

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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