

Converting Colors

YIQ(41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(41.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	203023
RGB	32, 48, 35
RGB Percent	13%, 19%, 14%
CMY	0.8746, 0.8117, 0.8628
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.27, 0.81
HSL	131°, 20%, 16%
HSV	131°, 33%, 19%
XYZ	1.9559, 2.5427, 1.9776
YIQ	41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

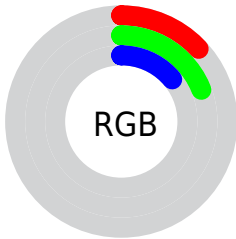
Format	Color
RYB	32, 45, 48
Decimal	2109475
CIELab	18.11, -10.01, 6.24
CIElCh	18, 11.797, 148.072
Yxy	2.5427, 0.3020, 0.3926
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280299555 (0xFF203023)
YUV	41.7340, -3.3199, -8.5367
Hunter-Lab	15.9458, -6.0108, 3.8089

Details

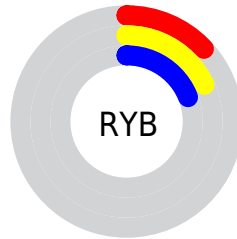
The YIQ color **41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **38.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.2070, -5.3170, -8.2690**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310**.

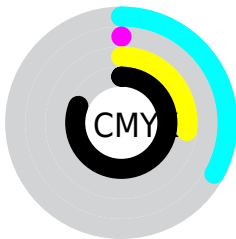
Distribution



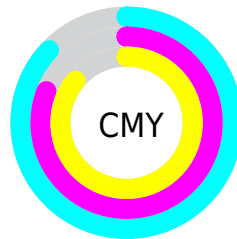
- Red (13%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350 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 41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 41.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350

■ 41.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 20.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350

■ 87.2070, -5.3170,
-8.2690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 111.7940, -5.5920,
-8.7920

■ 137.3810, -5.8670,
-9.3150

■ 163.3810, -5.8670,
-9.3150

■ 190.0820, -6.4630,
-9.5270

■ 218.0820, -6.4630,

-9.5270

■ 246.6690, -6.7380,
-10.0500

■ 41.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350

■ 41.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350

■ 39.7830, -7.0590,
-9.7390

■ 43.6850, -3.6670,
-5.1310

■ 37.8320, -8.7550,
-12.0430

■ 45.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

■ 36.1800, -9.8550,
-14.1350

■ 47.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 34.2290, -11.5510,
-16.4390

■ 49.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 32.3920, -13.5680,
-18.4320

■ 51.0760, 2.8420,
3.5620

■ 30.4410, -15.2640,
-20.7360

■ 53.0270, 4.5380,
5.8660

■ 29.2020, -16.0890,
-22.3050

■ 54.9780, 6.2340,
8.1700

■ 56.6300, 7.3340,
10.2620

■ 58.5810, 9.0300,
12.5660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



42.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350



41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



40.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780

Triad

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



41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



42.9370, -12.8840, 2.2200



44.7630, 14.0290, 4.5650

Complementary

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



41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



38.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350

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.



45.3760, 10.8650, 6.8410



41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



44.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230

Square

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



41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



40.4800, -19.0270, -2.0910



45.3800, 5.0420, 7.7460



44.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830

Rectangle

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



41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



39.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720



45.3800, 5.0420, 7.7460



44.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870

Sweetspot

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



41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



58.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



45.2790, 3.3480, -5.6120



29.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



51.5440, -7.8840, -11.3080



42.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470



22.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



52.8930, -29.0610, -40.5250



130.1780, -71.6900, -99.4820

Inverse Universe

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



38.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350



46.4560, 7.8840, 11.3080



37.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470



21.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



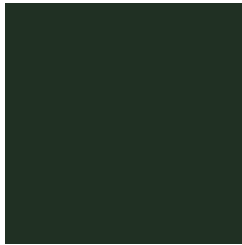
33.9930, 29.3820, 40.2140



83.8220, 71.6900, 99.4820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

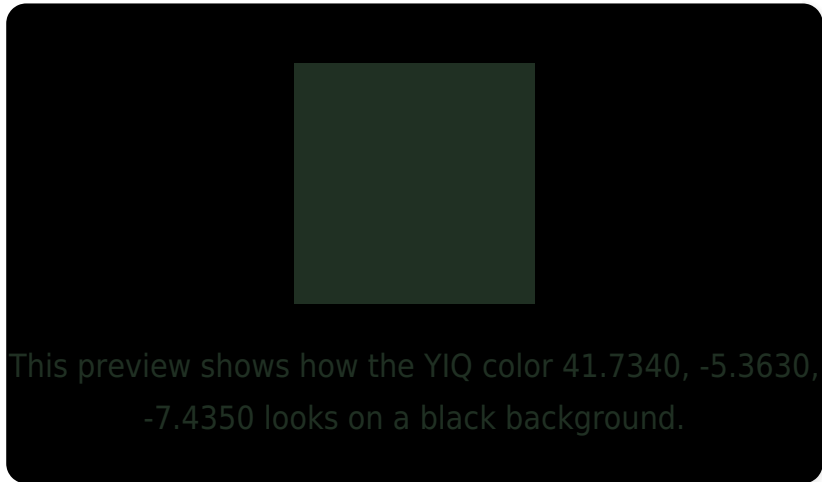
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

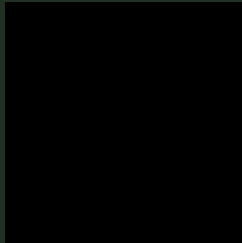
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350.



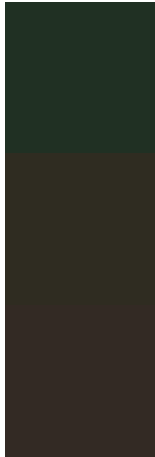
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350.

-7.4350.

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

41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350

Protanopia

43.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850

Deuteranopia

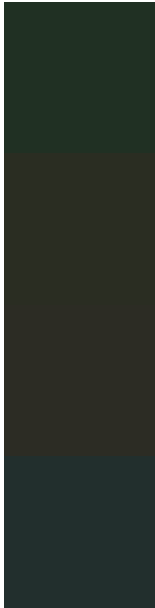
44.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



Tritanopia

43.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Trichromacy



Original Color

41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350

Protanomaly

42.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570

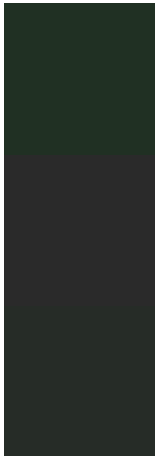
Deuteranomaly

43.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880

Tritanomaly

42.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780

Monochromacy



Original Color

41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350

Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

41.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350 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(32, 48, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 48, 35)  
}
```

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(32, 48, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 48, 35) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350 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(32, 48, 35) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 48, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 48, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 48, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 48, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 48, 35)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 48, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 48,  
35) }
```

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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