

# Converting Colors

YIQ(41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(41.7920, 33.4210,  
16.5650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	541621
RGB	84, 22, 33
RGB Percent	33%, 9%, 13%
CMY	0.6704, 0.9138, 0.8705
CMYK	0.00, 0.74, 0.61, 0.67
HSL	349°, 59%, 21%
HSV	349°, 74%, 33%
XYZ	4.2211, 2.5694, 1.7146
YIQ	41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

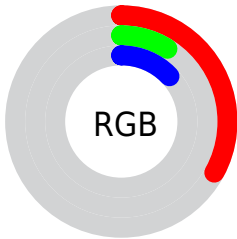
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	84, 22, 33
Decimal	5510689
CIE Lab	18.23, 29.52, 8.89
CIE LCh	18, 30.830, 16.752
Yxy	2.5694, 0.4963, 0.3021
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283700769 (0xFF541621)
YUV	41.7920, -4.3345, 37.0164
Hunter-Lab	16.0295, 18.9529, 4.8785

# Details

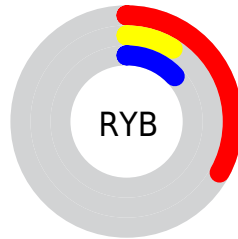
The YIQ color **41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **64.2080, -33.4210, -16.5650**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810**, and **10.8780, 21.1350, 7.9430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.2980, 37.8680, 18.5720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.2860, 28.9740, 14.5580**.

# Distribution



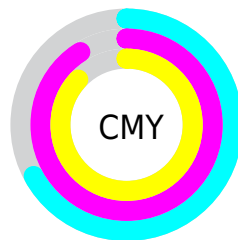
- Red (33%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650 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 41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 41.7920, 33.4210,  
16.5650

■ 41.7920, 33.4210,  
16.5650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 18.7810, 31.9540,  
15.6180

■ 90.8310, 37.6850,  
16.3810

■ 10.8780, 21.1350,  
7.9430

■ 116.0270, 40.0690,  
17.2290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 142.5110, 41.5820,  
17.3420


■ 169.4080, 43.3700,  
17.9780


■ 196.8920, 44.8830,  
18.0910


■ 217.1290, 30.8540,


13.5260


 237.3440, 13.8910,  
7.0670


 41.7920, 33.4210,  
16.5650


 41.7920, 33.4210,  
16.5650


 36.2980, 37.8680,  
18.5720


 47.2860, 28.9740,  
14.5580


 30.2170, 42.5900,  
21.1020

 53.3670, 24.2520,  
12.0280

 26.8260, 45.2490,  
22.4730

 58.8610, 19.8050,  
10.0210

 64.9420, 15.0830,  
7.4910

 70.4360, 10.6360,  
5.4840

■ 75.8160, 6.5100,  
3.1660

■ 81.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 87.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

■ 93.4720, -7.3810,  
-3.9010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.3920, 23.1040, 21.8240



41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650



42.1860, 34.7070, 4.2670

# Triad

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



41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650



36.5620, -8.2950, -20.3830



39.3820, -41.9980, 1.2180

# Complementary

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



41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650



64.2080, -33.4210, -16.5650

# 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.



40.4760, -39.5670, -4.2950



41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650



35.5740, -25.7640, -17.6680

# Square

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



41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650



40.7450, 13.2990, -15.2530



38.7830, -33.4220, -11.0380



41.4380, -27.2360, 9.0200



# Rectangle

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



41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650



42.3500, 30.9490, -4.7230



38.7830, -33.4220, -11.0380



39.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380

# Sweetspot

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



41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650



93.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320



44.3170, 10.4940, 30.0940



46.4140, 7.7020, 3.5900



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650



43.2400, 52.9510, 26.0630



52.2780, 31.4520, 2.6840



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.5610, 56.4810, 28.1690



74.0420, 125.1110, 61.9350



# Inverse Universe

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



41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650



43.2400, 52.9510, 26.0630



53.7220, -31.4520, -2.6840



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.5610, 56.4810, 28.1690

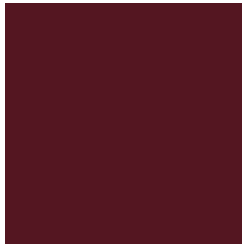


74.0420, 125.1110, 61.9350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

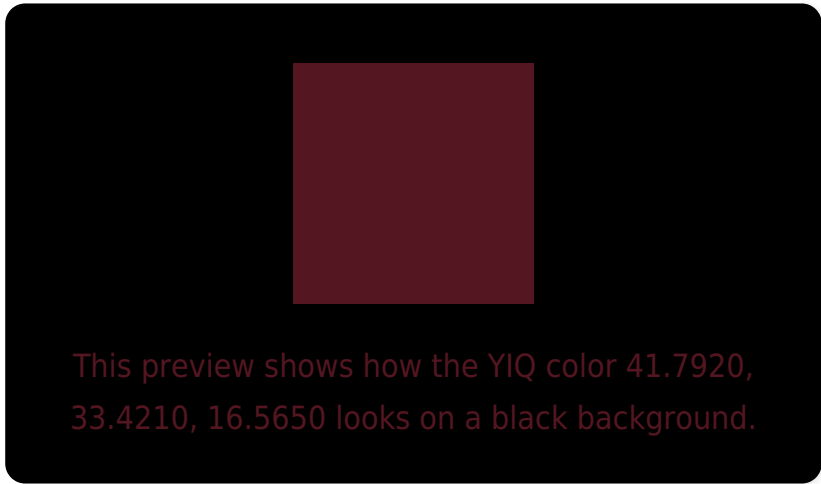
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

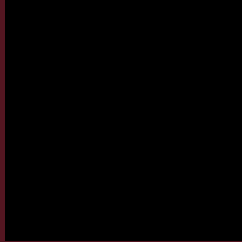
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.7920, 33.4210,



# 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

41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650

### Protanopia

46.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

### Deuteranopia

45.9920, 11.6460, -1.8100



## Tritanopia

42.0540, 35.4390, 13.0310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650

## Protanomaly

44.5180, 13.3410, 6.0210

## Deuteranomaly

44.4000, 19.4850, 4.8050

## Tritanomaly

41.8090, 34.7510, 14.4870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650

## Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

42.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650 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(84, 22, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 22, 33)  
}
```

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(84, 22, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 22, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650 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(84, 22, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 22, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 22, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 22, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 22, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 22, 33)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.7920, 33.4210, 16.5650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 22, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 22,  
33) }
```

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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