

# Converting Colors

YIQ(41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(41.8000, -13.7560,  
7.0120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	212945
RGB	33, 41, 69
RGB Percent	13%, 16%, 27%
CMY	0.8706, 0.8392, 0.7295
CMYK	0.52, 0.41, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	227°, 35%, 20%
HSV	227°, 52%, 27%
XYZ	2.4938, 2.3389, 5.9471
YIQ	41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

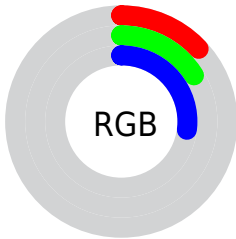
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	33, 40, 69
Decimal	2173253
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	17.17, 5.58, -18.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	17, 19.504, 286.640
Yxy	2.3389, 0.2313, 0.2170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280363333 (0xFF212945)
YUV	41.8000, 13.4096, -7.7176
Hunter-Lab	15.2934, 2.3438, -12.3505




# Details

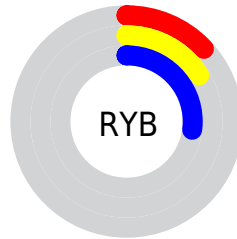
The YIQ color **41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **60.2000, 13.7560, -7.0120**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.7400, -13.5270, 8.3690**, and **3.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.7720, -16.5530, 8.1430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810**.

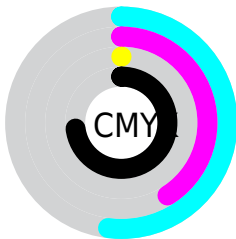
# Distribution







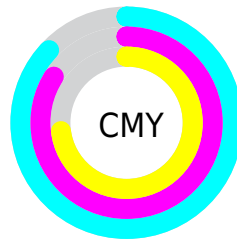
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (16%)
-  Blue (27%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (16%)
-  Blue (27%)



-  Cyan (52%)
-  Magenta (41%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (73%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (84%)
-  Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120 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 41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 41.8000, -13.7560,  
7.0120

■ 41.8000, -13.7560,  
7.0120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 20.6750, -14.9020,  
5.7540

■ 87.7400, -13.5270,  
8.3690

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 111.9680,  
-14.1690, 8.9910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 138.0820,  
-14.4900, 9.3020

■ 164.1960,  
-14.8110, 9.6130

■ 191.3100,  
-15.1320, 9.9240

■ 218.8370,

-15.1780, 10.7580

244.6450, -6.1900,  
2.0500

41.8000, -13.7560,  
7.0120

41.8000, -13.7560,  
7.0120

36.7720, -16.5530,  
8.1430

46.8280, -10.9590,  
5.8810

31.1570, -19.0750,  
9.7970

52.4430, -8.4370,  
4.2270

26.1290, -21.8720,  
10.9280

57.4710, -5.6400,  
3.0960

21.1010, -24.6690,  
12.0590

62.4990, -2.8430,  
1.9650

16.6710, -26.2740,  
13.6140

67.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 72.8430, 1.8800,  
-1.0320

■ 78.4580, 4.4020,  
-2.6860

■ 83.4860, 7.1990,  
-3.8170

■ 88.5140, 9.9960,  
-4.9480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.8680, -34.7990, -2.5990



41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



44.0470, 1.7860, 11.6900

# Triad

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



41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



42.0150, 22.0070, 3.1510



33.9490, -22.3260, -13.8940

# Complementary

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



41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



60.2000, 13.7560, -7.0120

# 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.



38.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



41.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710

# Square

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



41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



42.8180, 21.3640, 9.3000



40.2810, 9.0340, -9.5420



34.4630, -29.5250, -10.0770



# Rectangle

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



41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



43.4780, 10.8180, 13.2020



40.2810, 9.0340, -9.5420



36.1840, -15.6780, -13.2300

# Sweetspot

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



41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



78.3570, -5.3190, 2.7850



57.3240, -18.8880, -10.1200



39.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



47.0150, -21.5510, 10.6170



40.0940, -5.5960, 13.3160



33.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



24.2000, -37.8290, 19.2830



55.2280, -86.6170, 44.4470



# Inverse Universe

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



44.6760, 18.8880, 10.1200



51.2260, 29.2030, 15.9150



61.9060, 5.5960, -13.3160



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.1090, 51.9420, 27.8300



73.5730, 119.2420, 63.6740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

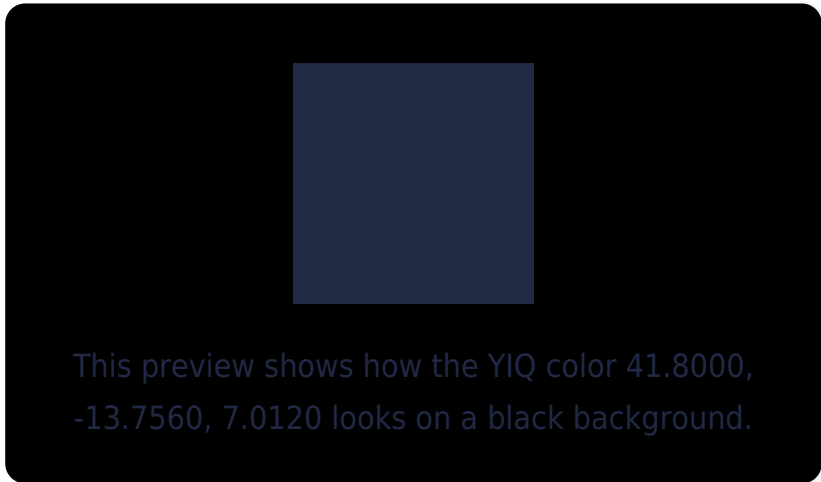
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

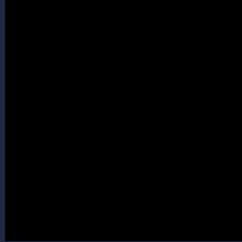
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 41.8000, -13.7560,



# 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

41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

### Protanopia

41.2020, -14.9480, 6.5880

### Deuteranopia

40.2940, -18.2030, 5.0050



## Tritanopia

39.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

## Protanomaly

41.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000

## Deuteranomaly

41.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410

## Tritanomaly

40.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

## Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

42.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120 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(33, 41, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 41, 69)  
}
```

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(33, 41, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 41, 69) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120 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(33, 41, 69) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 41, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 41, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 41, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 41, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 41, 69)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 41.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 41, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 41,  
69) }
```

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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