

# Converting Colors

YIQ(42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(42.1580, 59.4140,  
35.5900)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	790325
RGB	121, 3, 37
RGB Percent	47%, 1%, 15%
CMY	0.5252, 0.9884, 0.8547
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 0.69, 0.53
HSL	343°, 95%, 24%
HSV	343°, 98%, 47%
XYZ	8.2627, 4.2685, 2.1431
YIQ	42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

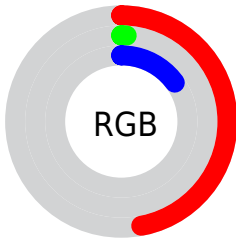
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	121, 3, 37
Decimal	7930661
CIE Lab	24.54, 46.76, 15.90
CIE LCh	25, 49.384, 18.778
Yxy	4.2685, 0.5631, 0.2909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286120741 (0xFF790325)
YUV	42.1580, -2.5429, 69.1444
Hunter-Lab	20.6603, 35.2327, 8.3121

# Details

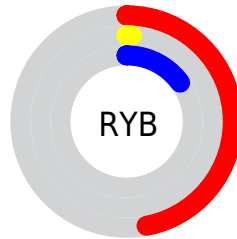
The YIQ color **42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **81.8420, -59.4140, -35.5900**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.0840, 62.2580, 28.0980**, and **19.4350, 38.7400, 13.7800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.1690, 60.8810, 36.5370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.2280, 53.2250, 32.1130**.

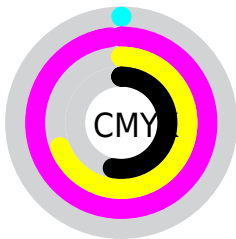
# Distribution



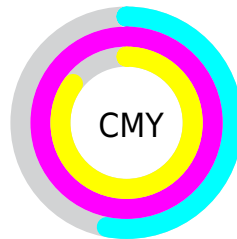
- Red (47%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900 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 42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.1580, 59.4140,  
35.5900

■ 42.1580, 59.4140,  
35.5900

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 29.7450, 49.9710,  
25.0030

■ 102.0840, 62.2580,  
28.0980

■ 19.4350, 38.7400,  
13.7800

■ 129.0520, 65.2840,  
28.3240

■ 11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

■ 156.7210, 67.7140,  
28.3380


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 180.4320, 61.1580,  
26.0060


■ 199.8320, 45.1120,  
19.4480


■ 219.4600, 28.4240,


13.5120


 239.6750, 11.4610,  
7.0530


 42.1580, 59.4140,  
35.5900


 42.1580, 59.4140,  
35.5900


 40.1690, 60.8810,  
36.5370

 50.2280, 53.2250,  
32.1130

 58.1840, 47.3570,  
28.3250

 66.2540, 41.1680,  
24.8480

 74.3240, 34.9790,  
21.3710

 82.8670, 28.8360,  
17.0600

■ 90.9370, 22.6470,  
13.5830

■ 98.8930, 16.7790,  
9.7950

■ 106.9630, 10.5900,  
6.3180

■ 115.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.8810, 44.5570, 46.0370



42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900



51.3750, 56.1640, 6.3720

# Triad

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



42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



54.3770, -60.7970, 6.0110

# Complementary

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



42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900



81.8420, -59.4140, -35.5900

# 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.



55.8470, -56.6690, -2.7250



42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900



47.7530, -33.8780, -24.8060

# Square

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



42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900



52.8170, 12.7960, -22.6600



52.6720, -46.3510, -13.5110



47.1050, -56.8550, 11.6650



# Rectangle

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



42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900



54.8090, 42.7780, -4.3420



52.6720, -46.3510, -13.5110



55.6820, -60.3380, 3.1980

# Sweetspot

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



42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900



127.2360, 23.2430, 13.7950



41.2690, 11.5900, 54.2940



60.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900



52.4860, 79.4020, 47.8020



52.3700, 63.7280, 12.4640



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.4790, 62.9440, 37.6960



83.6700, 126.7590, 76.1270



# Inverse Universe

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



42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900



52.4860, 79.4020, 47.8020



71.6300, -63.7280, -12.4640



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.4790, 62.9440, 37.6960

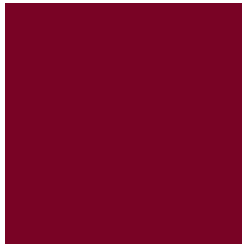


83.6700, 126.7590, 76.1270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

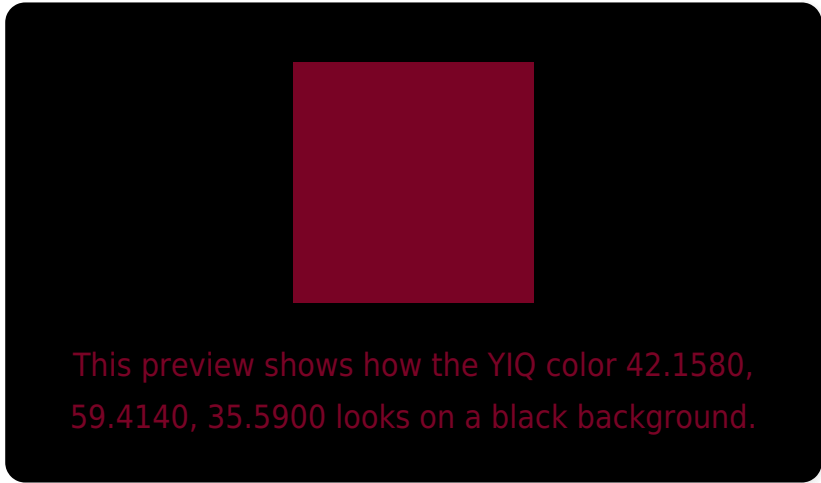
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

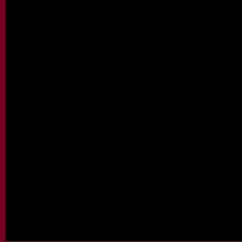
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.1580, 59.4140,



# 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

42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900

### Protanopia

61.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

### Deuteranopia

60.8910, 19.1200, -5.1040



## Tritanopia

46.1670, 63.2220, 21.6380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900

## Protanomaly

54.9540, 23.9770, 11.5050

## Deuteranomaly

54.1630, 33.5140, 9.3700

## Tritanomaly

44.8450, 61.4330, 26.5290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900

## Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

42.2250, 21.7760, 12.8480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900 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(121, 3, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 3, 37)  
}
```

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(121, 3, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 3, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900 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(121, 3, 37) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 3, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 3, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(121, 3, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 3, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 3, 37)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.1580, 59.4140, 35.5900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 3, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121, 3,  
37) }
```

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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