

Converting Colors

YIQ(42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960)
contains.

YIQ(42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(42.3190, -70.9360,
41.0960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0023BF
RGB	0, 35, 191
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 75%
CMY	0.9998, 0.8627, 0.2514
CMYK	1.00, 0.82, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	229°, 100%, 37%
HSV	229°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	9.9942, 4.9600, 49.6617
YIQ	42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

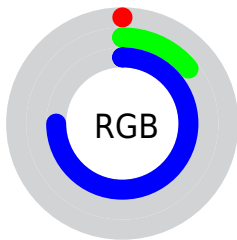
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 30, 191
Decimal	9151
CIE _{Lab}	26.62, 52.29, -80.47
CIE _{LCh}	27, 95.964, 303.016
Yxy	4.9600, 0.1547, 0.0768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199231 (0xFF0023BF)
YUV	42.3190, 73.2997, -37.1138
Hunter-Lab	22.2712, 41.1274, -116.6188

Details

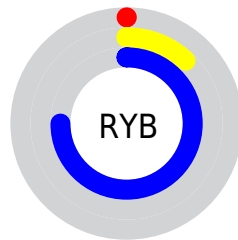
The YIQ color **42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0033CC**. A complement of this color would be **148.6810, 70.9360, -41.0960**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.0070, -43.1540, 55.2300**, and **15.5040, -43.6560, 42.2960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.3920, -64.0120, 36.7560**.

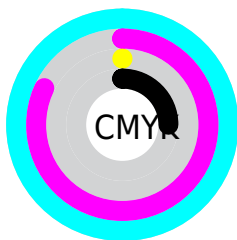
Distribution



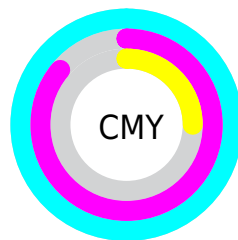
- Red (0%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960 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 42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 42.3190, -70.9360,
41.0960

■ 42.3190, -70.9360,
41.0960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.0390, -55.3480,
44.9400

■ 107.0070,
-43.1540, 55.2300

■ 15.5040, -43.6560,
42.2960

■ 132.2330,
-32.2870, 51.0170

■ 12.4260, -34.9890,
33.8990

■ 156.7640,
-20.9610, 43.9910

■ 16.0330, -29.9890,
20.3710

■ 181.8820, -9.9100,
36.4420

■ 10.3620, -20.9100,
15.5220

■ 207.0000, 1.1410,
28.8930


■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 232.1070, 10.7250,


■ 2.0690, -4.4480,


20.3970


3.5200


 249.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 42.3190, -70.9360,
41.0960

 57.3920, -64.0120,
36.7560

 71.8780, -56.8130,
32.9390

 86.9510, -49.8890,
28.5990

 101.4370,
-42.6900, 24.7820

 116.5100,
-35.7660, 20.4420

■ 131.8820,
-28.2460, 16.3140

■ 146.3680,
-21.0470, 12.4970

■ 161.4410,
-14.1230, 8.1570

■ 175.9270, -6.9240,
4.3400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.7630, -90.2820, 28.2620



42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960



59.1860, 46.1570, 72.1170

Triad

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



42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960



49.1260, 70.4670, 16.9870



57.7610, -45.5240, -22.9960

Complementary

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



42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960



148.6810, 70.9360, -41.0960

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.



48.7210, -22.8250, -43.4090



42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960



59.0960, 25.3120, -18.2080

Square

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



42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960



49.3350, 98.3400, 34.9800



45.7860, -21.4500, -40.7940



67.3710, -69.8280, -1.0280

Rectangle

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



42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960



61.3030, 76.1440, 62.8000



45.7860, -21.4500, -40.7940



54.7970, -37.1780, -31.0820

Sweetspot

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



42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960



189.6540, -27.6040, 15.6920



129.9010, -102.6010, -51.3770



89.8260, -16.6450, 9.8110



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960



54.5730, -91.6620, 53.2820



39.7140, -25.5510, 72.1210



87.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



35.0350, -58.6930, 33.9710



7.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030

Inverse Universe

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



61.0990, 102.6010, 51.3770



78.9830, 132.7670, 66.3590



150.9870, 24.9550, -72.3330



87.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



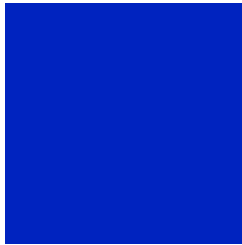
50.5480, 84.8590, 42.5150



9.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

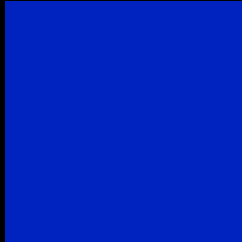
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

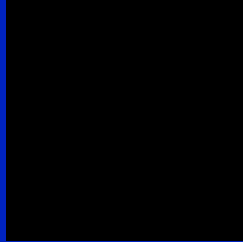
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.3190, -70.9360,

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

42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960

Protanopia

50.5130, -58.1840, 8.2160

Deuteranopia

51.1680, -53.1390, -0.6190



Tritanopia

50.1130, -43.2790, -14.1190

Trichromacy



Original Color

42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960

Protanomaly

47.8520, -63.0920, 20.0760

Deuteranomaly

48.1310, -59.7440, 14.4640

Tritanomaly

47.3840, -53.5070, 6.0530

Monochromacy



Original Color

42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960

Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

41.9100, -25.4490, 15.1830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960 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(0, 35, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 35, 191)  
}
```

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(0, 35, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 35, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960 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(0, 35, 191) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 35, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 35, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 35, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 35, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 35, 191)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 35, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 35,  
191) }
```

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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