

Converting Colors

YIQ(42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(42.4430, -50.8540,
40.5860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	131EA8
RGB	19, 30, 168
RGB Percent	7%, 12%, 66%
CMY	0.9254, 0.8823, 0.3415
CMYK	0.89, 0.82, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	236°, 80%, 37%
HSV	236°, 89%, 66%
XYZ	7.7938, 3.8916, 37.3477
YIQ	42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

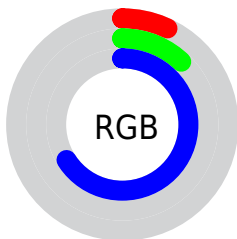
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 29, 168
Decimal	1253032
CIE _{Lab}	23.31, 47.78, -72.23
CIE _{LCh}	23, 86.602, 303.489
Yxy	3.8916, 0.1589, 0.0794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279443112 (0xFF131EA8)
YUV	42.4430, 61.8996, -20.5595
Hunter-Lab	19.7272, 35.9991, -98.4394

Details

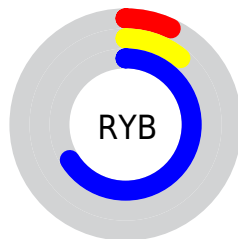
The YIQ color **42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **144.5570, 50.8540, -40.5860**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.1510, -34.9920, 50.4800**, and **12.9960, -36.5940, 35.4540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.9680, -56.5860, 45.3500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.9180, -45.1220, 35.8220**.

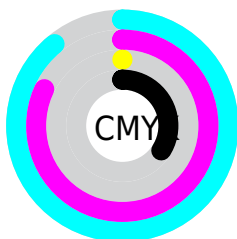
Distribution



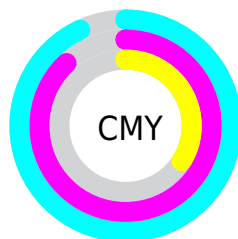
- Red (7%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860 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 42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 42.4430, -50.8540,
40.5860

■ 42.4430, -50.8540,
40.5860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 19.5960, -46.9110,
40.7130

■ 100.0370,
-34.6710, 50.1690

■ 12.9960, -36.5940,
35.4540

■ 127.4010,
-32.7000, 52.9960

■ 10.1460, -28.5690,
27.6790

■ 151.7470,
-22.2910, 46.0690

■ 11.4050, -22.4690,
16.2430

■ 175.9790,
-11.5610, 38.8310

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 200.7980, -1.1060,
31.0700

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 226.5030, 9.6700,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

22.9980

0.0000

245.0210, 4.6750,
8.8910

42.4430, -50.8540,
40.5860

42.4430, -50.8540,
40.5860

27.9680, -56.5860,
45.3500

56.9180, -45.1220,
35.8220

26.1960, -57.2280,
45.9720

70.8060, -39.1150,
31.5810

84.9820, -33.9790,
26.6050

98.8700, -27.9720,
22.3640

113.3450,
-22.2400, 17.6000

■ 127.2330,
-16.2330, 13.3590

■ 141.7080,
-10.5010, 8.5950

■ 155.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 169.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.5160, -79.4610, 24.8830



42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860



52.5780, 41.7570, 63.7490

Triad

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



42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860



44.6410, 61.5270, 13.8070



51.6800, -40.8020, -20.4660

Complementary

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



42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860



144.5570, 50.8540, -40.5860

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.



43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020



42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860



52.2960, 21.8730, -16.4550

Square

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



42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860



43.6540, 87.0160, 30.9520



40.5030, -18.9750, -36.0870



59.7910, -62.2630, -0.4630

Rectangle

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



42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860



54.0690, 67.7550, 55.1390



40.5030, -18.9750, -36.0870



48.4710, -33.1440, -27.0960

Sweetspot

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



42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860



169.0740, -20.0390, 16.2570



122.0810, -84.9520, -35.3200



80.1640, -11.7850, 9.8390



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860



34.3580, -74.6990, 59.7410



54.5240, -10.8770, 59.4830



76.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



23.3290, -50.5330, 40.2750



3.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740

Inverse Universe

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



64.8050, 85.2730, 35.0090



67.3050, 125.3880, 51.4040



132.4760, 10.8770, -59.4830



78.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



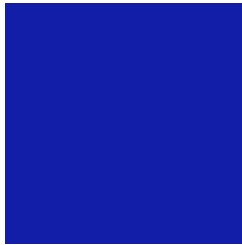
45.5060, 84.6770, 34.7970



6.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

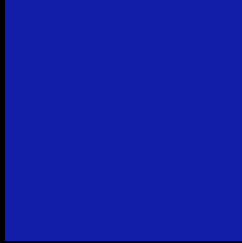
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

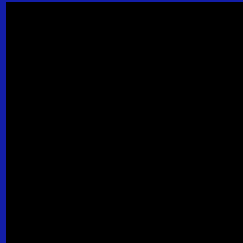
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.4430, -50.8540,

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

42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860

Protanopia

44.6940, -51.4440, 7.2120

Tritanopia

43.8040, -37.9150, -12.2110

Trichromacy



Original Color

42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860

Protanomaly

43.7840, -51.2170, 19.6230

Tritanomaly

43.0710, -42.3200, 7.0560

Monochromacy



Original Color

42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860

Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

42.5040, -18.4340, 14.7020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860 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(19, 30, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 30, 168)  
}
```

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(19, 30, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 30, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860 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(19, 30, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 30, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 30, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 30, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 30, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 30,  
168) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.4430, -50.8540, 40.5860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 30, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 30,  
168) }
```

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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