

Converting Colors

YIQ(42.5630, -19.2040,
-37.4440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(42.5630, -19.2040,
-37.4440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	014800
RGB	1, 72, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 28%, 0%
CMY	0.9963, 0.7175, 1.0000
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 1.00, 0.72
HSL	119°, 100%, 14%
HSV	119°, 100%, 28%
XYZ	2.3311, 4.6447, 0.7736
YIQ	42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 72, 71
Decimal	83968
CIELab	25.70, -34.46, 33.24
CIELCh	26, 47.879, 136.032
Yxy	4.6447, 0.3008, 0.5994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278274048 (0xFF014800)
YUV	42.5630, -20.9836, -36.4508
Hunter-Lab	21.5515, -18.4076, 12.9577

Details

The YIQ color **42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **29.4370, 19.2040, 37.4440**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.7380, -12.3270, -35.4230**, and **16.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.4540, -17.2790, -33.7830**.

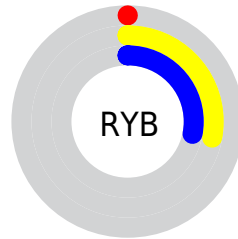
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (28%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (28%)

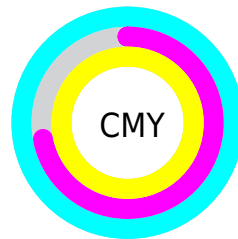


Cyan (99%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440 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 42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 42.5630, -19.2040,
-37.4440

■ 42.5630, -19.2040,
-37.4440

■ 252.1930, 6.4660,
-7.0540

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 95.7380, -12.3270,
-35.4230

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 121.5100,
-11.6850, -36.0450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 147.9830,
-11.6390, -36.8790


■ 174.7550,
-10.9970, -37.5010


■ 202.3420,
-11.2720, -38.0240


■ 228.4670,


-10.1260, -36.7660


 240.2160, -1.5090,
-22.2210


 42.5630, -19.2040,
-37.4440

 45.4540, -17.2790,
-33.7830

 48.3450, -15.3540,
-30.1220

 51.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

 54.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

 57.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 60.3220, -7.3790,
-14.9550

■ 63.2130, -5.4540,
-11.2940

■ 66.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 69.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.4970, 16.6930, -21.6990



42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440



48.8130, -34.1070, -26.1630

Triad

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



42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440



56.1380, -61.6220, 4.4420



48.1360, 56.4800, 33.6960

Complementary

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



42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440



29.4370, 19.2040, 37.4440

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.



53.0820, 39.3770, 40.7930



42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440



49.6810, -58.5970, 10.1950

Square

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



42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440



56.9070, -56.8980, -4.0820



61.6630, 3.7080, 31.9320



54.1300, 55.4760, 7.8280

Rectangle

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



42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440



52.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000



61.6630, 3.7080, 31.9320



47.1560, 53.7280, 39.5200

Sweetspot

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



42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440



82.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440



63.2050, 23.3870, -21.8690



40.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440



55.4770, -25.2540, -48.9500



46.2540, -31.0350, -26.7710



34.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



58.4120, -26.6290, -51.5650



134.1460, -60.6370, -118.0850

Inverse Universe

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



29.4370, 19.2040, 37.4440



38.5230, 25.2540, 48.9500



25.7460, 31.0350, 26.7710



33.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



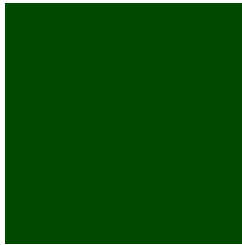
40.5880, 26.6290, 51.5650



92.8540, 60.6370, 118.0850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

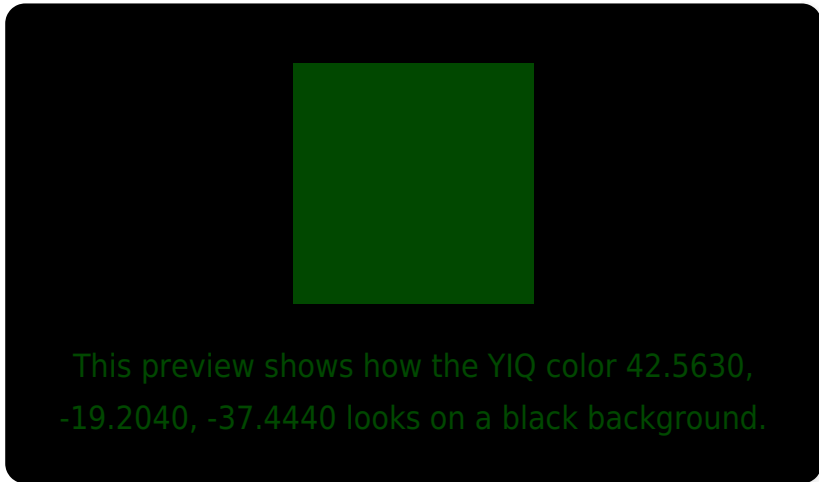
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.5630, -19.2040,

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

42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440

Protanopia

57.0250, 24.0740, -17.7980

Deuteranopia

58.8930, 24.8060, -9.0340



Tritanopia

56.5070, -23.6570, -6.2890

Trichromacy



Original Color

42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440

Protanomaly

51.8980, 8.0740, -25.1900

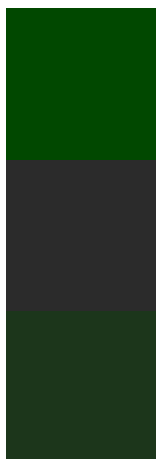
Deuteranomaly

52.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510

Tritanomaly

51.4280, -22.4170, -17.7530

Monochromacy



Original Color

42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440

Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

43.1480, -6.8290, -13.9090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440 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(1, 72, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 72, 0)  
}
```

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(1, 72, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 72, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440 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(1, 72, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 72, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 72, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 72, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 72, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 72, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 72, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 72,  
0) }
```

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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