

# Converting Colors

YIQ(42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510)</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(42.7720, 8.6690,  
-19.4510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	273500
RGB	39, 53, 0
RGB Percent	15%, 21%, 0%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7921, 0.9999
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 1.00, 0.79
HSL	76°, 100%, 10%
HSV	76°, 100%, 21%
XYZ	2.1095, 2.9778, 0.4641
YIQ	42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

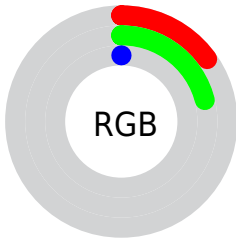
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 53, 14
Decimal	2569472
CIELab	19.95, -14.46, 27.77
CIELCh	20, 31.307, 117.515
Yxy	2.9778, 0.3800, 0.5364
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280759552 (0xFF273500)
YUV	42.7720, -21.0866, -3.3080
Hunter-Lab	17.2562, -8.3772, 10.4847

# Details

The YIQ color **42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **10.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.6410, 7.6600, -17.6840**.

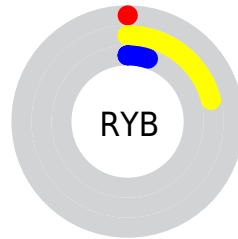
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (21%)

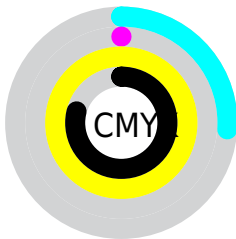
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (5%)

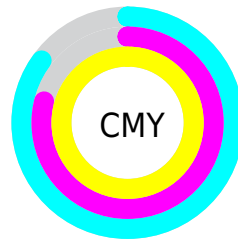


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510 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 42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.7720, 8.6690,  
-19.4510

■ 42.7720, 8.6690,  
-19.4510

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,  
-8.3970

■ 23.5680, 0.7360,  
-13.3440

■ 89.7720, 8.6690,  
-19.4510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 114.6580, 8.9900,  
-19.7620

■ 139.8430, 9.9070,  
-19.8610

■ 166.3160, 9.9530,  
-20.6950

■ 194.0880, 10.5950,  
-21.3170

■ 221.9740, 10.9160,

-21.6280

■ 246.6370, 13.4830,  
-18.5890

■ 42.7720, 8.6690,  
-19.4510

■ 43.6410, 7.6600,  
-17.6840

■ 44.9230, 6.9260,  
-15.3940

■ 45.7920, 5.9170,  
-13.6270

■ 46.9600, 5.5040,  
-11.6480

■ 47.9430, 4.1740,  
-9.5700

■ 48.8120, 3.1650,  
-7.8030

■ 49.9800, 2.7520,  
-5.8240

■ 50.8490, 1.7430,  
-4.0570

■ 52.1310, 1.0090,  
-1.7670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.2410, 23.7060, -11.1260



42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510



36.2660, -22.1410, -22.7570

# Triad

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



42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510



43.3770, -43.6020, -2.7540



46.5020, 28.6060, 21.2300

# Complementary

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



42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510



10.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510

# 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.



49.2320, 11.8710, 21.6550



42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510



41.2400, -44.4740, 2.0380

# Square

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



42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510



42.4990, -38.3740, -9.3980



48.5430, -14.1700, 14.5180



46.0540, 35.4390, 13.0310



# Rectangle

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



42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510



38.3780, -28.1480, -18.5160



48.5430, -14.1700, 14.5180



47.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590

# Sweetspot

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



42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510



64.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030



23.4780, 28.0130, 4.4370



33.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510



55.7520, 11.4210, -25.2750



34.9980, -6.8270, -24.9630



25.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



71.9770, 14.8610, -32.5550



174.9200, 35.0890, -79.7830



# Inverse Universe

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



10.2280, -8.6690, 19.4510



13.2480, -11.4210, 25.2750



18.0020, 6.8270, 24.9630



23.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



17.3220, -14.2650, 32.7670



41.7810, -35.6850, 79.5710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

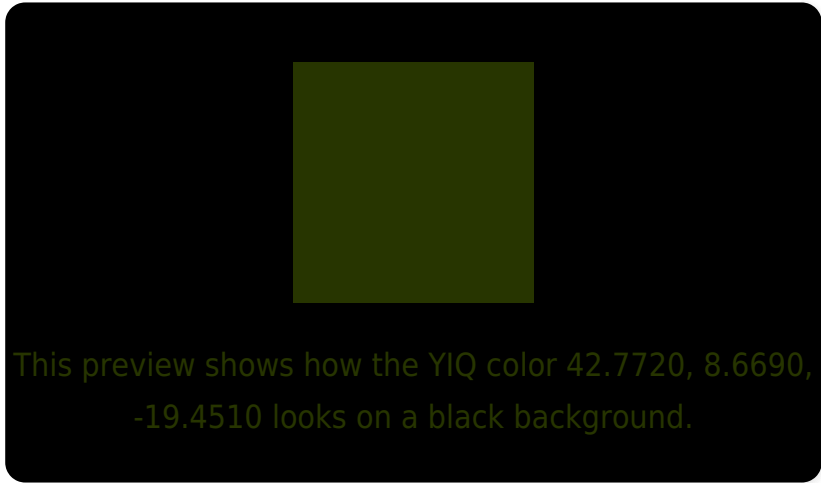
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.7720, 8.6690,

-19.4510.

# 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

42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510

### Protanopia

45.2080, 19.3050, -13.9670

### Deuteranopia

46.3810, 20.4960, -8.0160



## Tritanopia

47.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510

## Protanomaly

44.0010, 15.4540, -15.7620

## Deuteranomaly

45.2940, 16.1870, -12.5250

## Tritanomaly

45.7840, 0.3680, -6.6720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.2250, 3.4400, -7.2800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510 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(39, 53, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 53, 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(39, 53, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 53, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510 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(39, 53, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 53, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 53, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 53, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 53, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 53, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 53, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 53,  
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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor