

# Converting Colors

YIQ(40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(40.0340, -14.5350,  
4.6090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D2940
RGB	29, 41, 64
RGB Percent	11%, 16%, 25%
CMY	0.8863, 0.8392, 0.7491
CMYK	0.55, 0.36, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	219°, 38%, 18%
HSV	219°, 55%, 25%
XYZ	2.2246, 2.2173, 5.1584
YIQ	40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

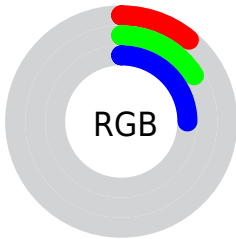
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 38, 64
Decimal	1911104
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	16.59, 2.55, -16.18
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	17, 16.381, 278.970
Yxy	2.2173, 0.2317, 0.2310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280101184 (0xFF1D2940)
YUV	40.0340, 11.8152, -9.6768
Hunter-Lab	14.8907, 0.6080, -10.1154

# Details

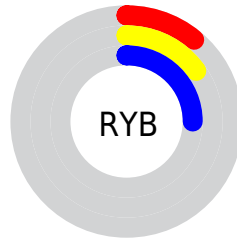
The YIQ color **40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **52.9660, 14.5350, -4.6090**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.6750, -14.9020, 5.7540**, and **2.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.8920, -17.0110, 5.4290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.1760, -12.0590, 3.7890**.

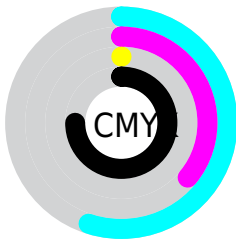
# Distribution



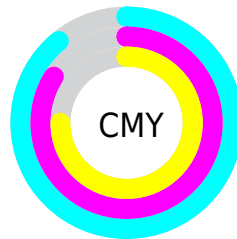
- Red (11%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090 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 40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.0340, -14.5350,  
4.6090

■ 40.0340, -14.5350,  
4.6090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 18.9090, -15.6810,  
3.3510

■ 85.6750, -14.9020,  
5.7540

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 110.0880,  
-14.6270, 6.2770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 135.9030,  
-15.5440, 6.3760

■ 162.0170,  
-15.8650, 6.6870

■ 189.1310,  
-16.1860, 6.9980

■ 216.5440,

-15.9110, 7.5210

■ 242.8510, -9.7660,  
0.7780

■ 40.0340, -14.5350,  
4.6090

■ 40.0340, -14.5350,  
4.6090

■ 35.8920, -17.0110,  
5.4290

■ 44.1760, -12.0590,  
3.7890

■ 31.4510, -20.0830,  
6.0370

■ 48.6170, -8.9870,  
3.1810

■ 26.7220, -22.2840,  
7.3800

■ 53.3460, -6.7860,  
1.8380

■ 22.2810, -25.3560,  
7.9880

■ 57.7870, -3.7140,  
1.2300

■ 20.2100, -26.5940,  
8.3980

■ 61.9290, -1.2380,  
0.4100

■ 66.0710, 1.2380,  
-0.4100

■ 70.5120, 4.3100,  
-1.0180

■ 75.2410, 6.5110,  
-2.3610

■ 79.6820, 9.5830,  
-2.9690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710



40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090



42.4980, -1.1020, 8.9620

# Triad

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



40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090



41.5740, 18.9350, 3.7590



35.7330, -12.7900, -10.5020

# Complementary

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



40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090



52.9660, 14.5350, -4.6090

# 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.



38.4910, -0.3650, -9.9090



40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090



40.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820

# Square

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



40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090



41.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380



39.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160



32.6050, -27.0490, -10.8970



# Rectangle

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



40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090



42.4450, 6.4170, 10.3610



39.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160



37.1850, -8.2510, -10.1630

# Sweetspot

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



40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090



74.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



52.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520



37.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090



46.4230, -22.8800, 7.1680



34.4850, -8.2550, 11.9450



30.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



30.4290, -40.2120, 12.9080



70.7350, -93.0790, 29.3930



# Inverse Universe

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



40.8330, 17.0080, 11.1520



47.6110, 26.6810, 17.5690



58.5150, 8.2550, -11.9450



31.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



32.7650, 47.2190, 30.8270

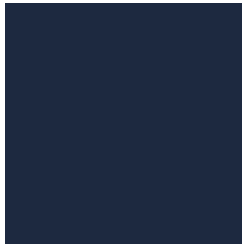


75.7540, 108.7870, 71.4350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

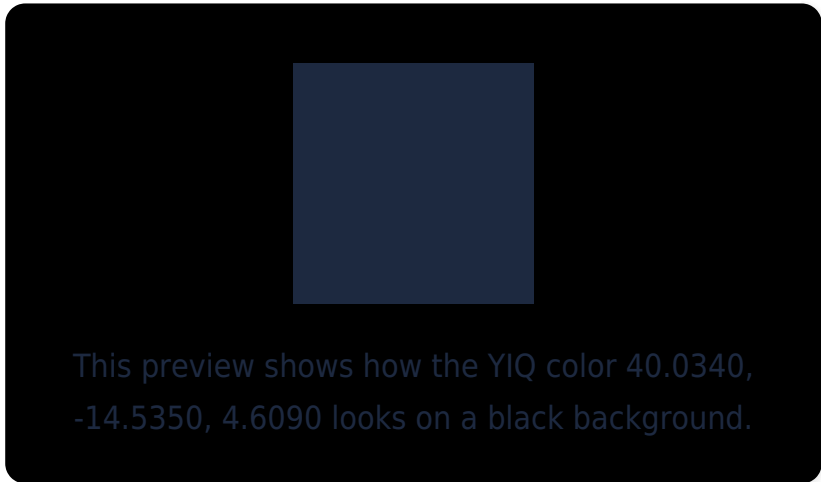
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

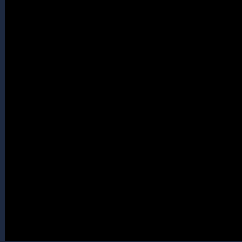
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.0340, -14.5350,



# 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

40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090

### Protanopia

40.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690

### Deuteranopia

40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090



**Tritanopia**

38.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090

## Protanomaly

40.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

## Deuteranomaly

40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090

## Tritanomaly

38.8720, -14.2590, -0.3950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090 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(29, 41, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 41, 64)  
}
```

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(29, 41, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 41, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090 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(29, 41, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 41, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 41, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 41, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 41, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 41, 64)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 41, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 41,  
64) }
```

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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