

Converting Colors

YIQ(40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(40.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D2C32
RGB	29, 44, 50
RGB Percent	11%, 17%, 20%
CMY	0.8863, 0.8274, 0.8040
CMYK	0.42, 0.12, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	197°, 27%, 15%
HSV	197°, 42%, 20%
XYZ	1.9828, 2.2931, 3.3543
YIQ	40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

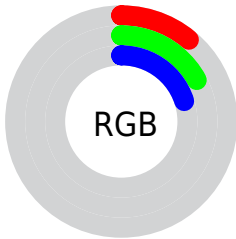
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 38, 50
Decimal	1911858
CIE _{Lab}	16.96, -4.41, -5.88
CIE _{LCh}	17, 7.346, 233.122
Yxy	2.2931, 0.2599, 0.3005
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280101938 (0xFF1D2C32)
YUV	40.1990, 4.8319, -9.8215
Hunter-Lab	15.1430, -3.1273, -2.5333

Details

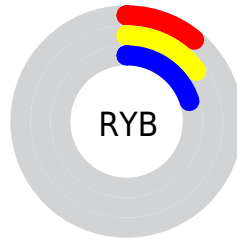
The YIQ color **40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **38.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030**, and **0.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770**.

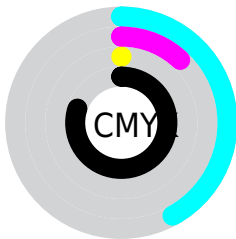
Distribution



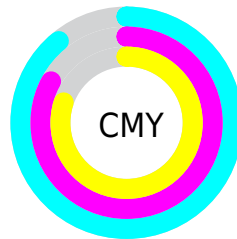
- Red (11%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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 40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 40.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140

■ 40.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 19.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

■ 85.3130, -11.1870,
-1.0030

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 110.0140,
-11.7830, -1.2150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 135.1280,
-12.1040, -0.9040

■ 161.7150,
-12.3790, -1.4270

■ 188.5300,
-13.2960, -1.3280

■ 216.5300,

-13.2960, -1.3280

■ 244.3020,
-12.6540, -1.9500

■ 40.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140

■ 40.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140

■ 38.1170, -13.5710,
-1.8510

■ 42.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

■ 35.4480, -16.0010,
-1.8650

■ 44.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

■ 33.3660, -18.7060,
-2.4020

■ 47.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 30.6970, -21.1360,
-2.4160

■ 49.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 28.6150, -23.8410,
-2.9530

■ 51.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 26.8320, -25.9500,
-3.2780

■ 54.4520, 4.5390,
0.3390

■ 56.5340, 7.2440,
0.8760

■ 58.6160, 9.9490,
1.4130

■ 61.2850, 12.3790,
1.4270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



41.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

Triad

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



40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



42.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230



41.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450

Complementary

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



40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



38.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140

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.



41.6540, 6.7860, -1.8380



40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



42.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Square

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



40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



42.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



42.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



40.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070

Rectangle

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



40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



41.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



42.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



41.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980

Sweetspot

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



40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



59.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



42.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170



30.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



49.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770



34.3290, -8.1160, 3.9160



24.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



47.7140, -46.1690, -5.7930



115.7230, -112.2820, -13.5780

Inverse Universe

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



36.9890, 7.7010, 9.1170



44.1900, 11.6890, 13.9370



44.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160



24.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



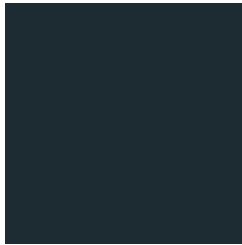
33.9070, 32.5000, 38.7720



82.5530, 79.5770, 94.2090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

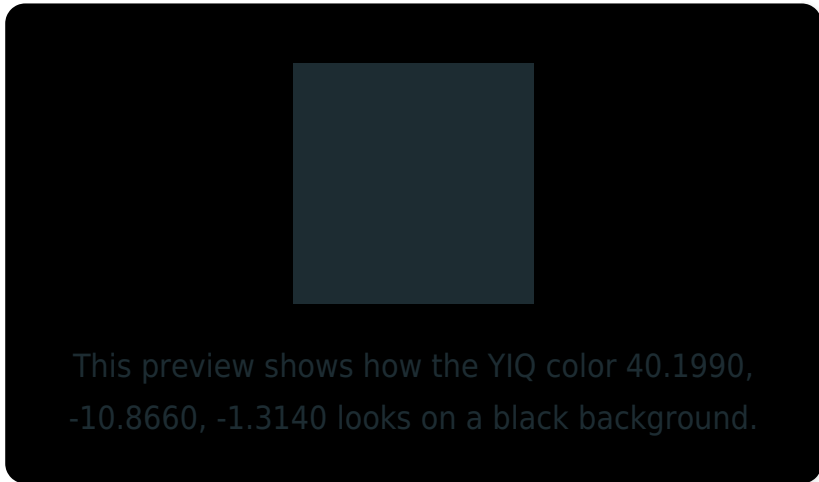
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

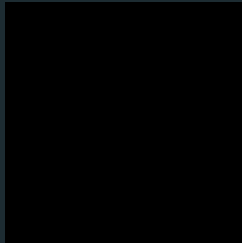
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

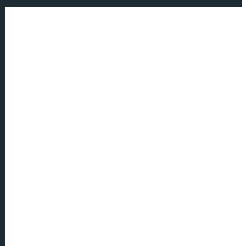
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.1990, -10.8660,

-1.3140.

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

40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Protanopia

41.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Deuteranopia

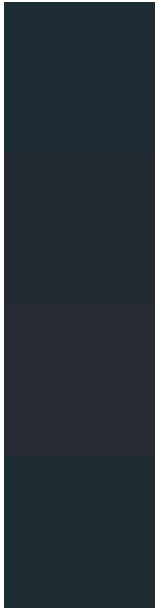
42.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



Tritanopia

39.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Protanomaly

41.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

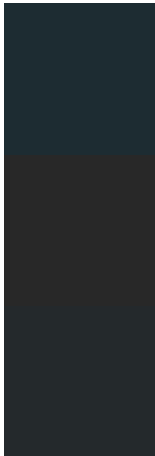
Deuteranomaly

41.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390

Tritanomaly

39.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

39.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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, 44, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(29, 44, 50)  
}
```

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, 44, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 44, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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, 44, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 44, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 44, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 44, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 44, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 44, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 44, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 44,  
50) }
```

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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