

# Converting Colors

YIQ(40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(40.3460, 1.2410,  
-16.9910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F330A
RGB	31, 51, 10
RGB Percent	12%, 20%, 4%
CMY	0.8785, 0.8000, 0.9607
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.80, 0.80
HSL	89°, 67%, 12%
HSV	89°, 80%, 20%
XYZ	1.8035, 2.6813, 0.7099
YIQ	40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

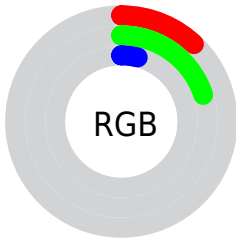
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	10, 51, 30
Decimal	2044682
CIE Lab	18.72, -16.29, 22.12
CIE LCh	19, 27.473, 126.371
Yxy	2.6813, 0.3472, 0.5162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280234762 (0xFF1F330A)
YUV	40.3460, -14.9606, -8.1964
Hunter-Lab	16.3748, -8.9956, 8.8918

# Details

The YIQ color **40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **20.6540, -1.2410, 16.9910**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.7050, 1.6080, -18.1360**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.8790, 1.0580, -19.1820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.5140, 0.8280, -15.0120**.

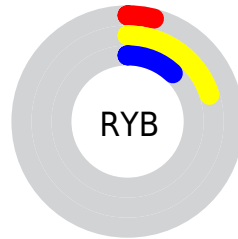
# Distribution



Red (12%)

Green (20%)

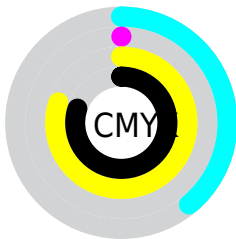
Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (12%)

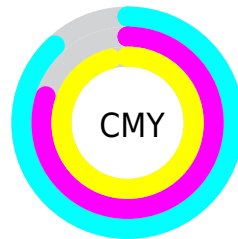


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (88%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910 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 40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.3460, 1.2410,  
-16.9910

■ 40.3460, 1.2410,  
-16.9910

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

■ 19.4040, -4.6740,  
-14.4180

■ 86.7050, 1.6080,  
-18.1360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 110.7050, 1.6080,  
-18.1360

■ 136.4770, 2.2500,  
-18.7580

■ 162.9500, 2.2960,  
-19.5920

■ 189.8360, 2.6170,  
-19.9030

■ 218.3090, 2.6630,

-20.7370

■ 243.9610, 3.7630,  
-18.6450

■ 40.3460, 1.2410,  
-16.9910

■ 40.3460, 1.2410,  
-16.9910

■ 38.8790, 1.0580,  
-19.1820

■ 41.5140, 0.8280,  
-15.0120

■ 37.7110, 1.4710,  
-21.1610

■ 42.9810, 1.0110,  
-12.8210

■ 44.1490, 0.5980,  
-10.8420

■ 45.6160, 0.7810,  
-8.6510

■ 46.8980, 0.0470,  
-6.3610

■ 48.3650, 0.2300,  
-4.1700

■ 49.5330, -0.1830,  
-2.1910

■ 51.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 52.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340



40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910



35.0040, -24.1590, -19.2230

# Triad

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



40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910



39.8720, -40.6220, -1.6940



44.2690, 27.6440, 16.6360

# Complementary

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



40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910



20.6540, -1.2410, 16.9910

# 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.



46.5050, 15.3560, 19.0680



40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910



38.1870, -36.9550, 3.4370

# Square

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



40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910



39.5640, -36.9990, -6.7830



46.7460, -4.4960, 15.4080



44.4400, 31.1760, 7.6880



# Rectangle

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



40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910



37.0730, -28.6070, -15.7030



46.7460, -4.4960, 15.4080



45.3550, 24.5260, 18.0780

# Sweetspot

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



40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910



62.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



33.9990, 18.9360, -1.7680



30.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590



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.



40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910



49.5490, 1.7470, -26.1650



34.3660, -10.6790, -21.2310



25.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



65.9970, 2.9410, -36.7950



160.5680, 6.4810, -89.9590



# Inverse Universe

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



20.6540, -1.2410, 16.9910



19.4510, -1.7470, 26.1650



26.6340, 10.6790, 21.2310



23.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



23.3020, -2.3450, 37.0070

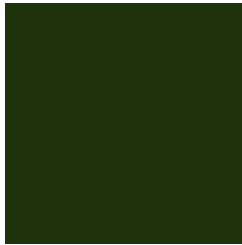


56.4320, -6.4810, 89.9590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

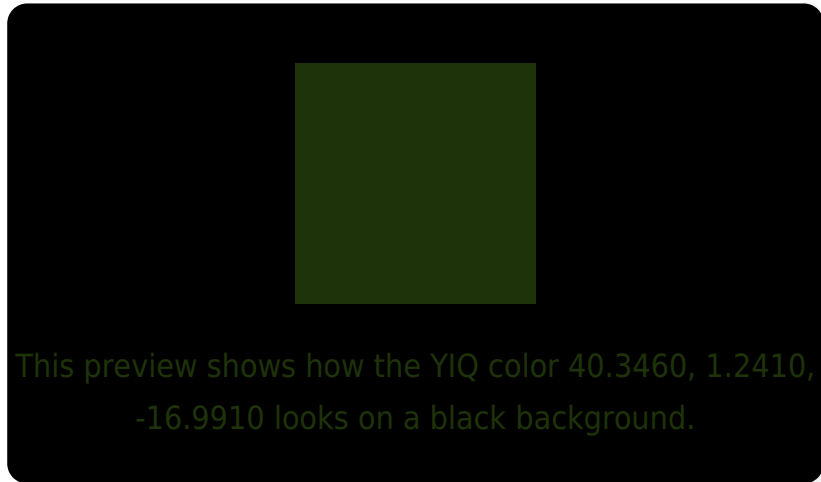
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910.



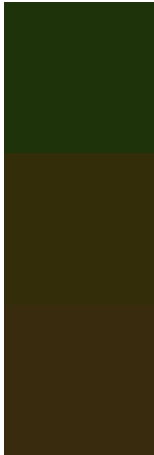
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.3460, 1.2410,

-16.9910.

# 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

40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910

### Protanopia

43.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470

### Deuteranopia

43.8800, 17.6530, -6.0510



## Tritanopia

44.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910

## Protanomaly

42.3580, 10.1350, -12.9770

## Deuteranomaly

42.8360, 11.7850, -9.8390

## Tritanomaly

42.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

40.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910 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(31, 51, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 51, 10)  
}
```

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(31, 51, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 51, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910 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(31, 51, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 51, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 51, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 51, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 51, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 51, 10)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.3460, 1.2410, -16.9910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 51, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 51,  
10) }
```

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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