

# Converting Colors

YIQ(40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(40.3470, -8.5270,  
-5.1590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D2E29
RGB	29, 46, 41
RGB Percent	11%, 18%, 16%
CMY	0.8863, 0.8196, 0.8392
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.11, 0.82
HSL	162°, 23%, 15%
HSV	162°, 37%, 18%
XYZ	1.8838, 2.3756, 2.4564
YIQ	40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

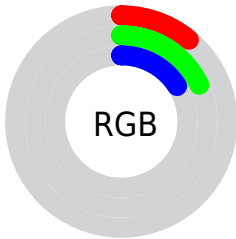
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	29, 39, 46
Decimal	1912361
CIE Lab	17.35, -8.42, 0.98
CIE LCh	17, 8.482, 173.352
Yxy	2.3756, 0.2805, 0.3537
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280102441 (0xFF1D2E29)
YUV	40.3470, 0.3219, -9.9513
Hunter-Lab	15.4131, -5.1570, 1.3401

# Details

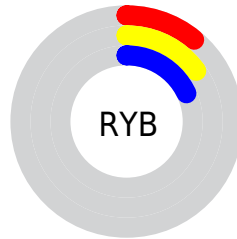
The YIQ color **40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **34.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.7380, -11.1860, -6.5300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880**.

# Distribution



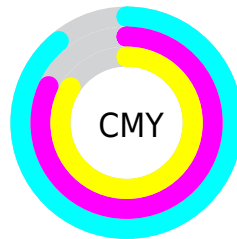
- Red (11%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590 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 40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.3470, -8.5270,  
-5.1590

■ 40.3470, -8.5270,  
-5.1590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 19.4500, -10.3150,  
-5.7950

■ 85.6350, -9.3980,  
-5.8940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 109.6350, -9.3980,  
-5.8940


■ 135.3360, -9.9940,  
-6.1060


■ 161.3360, -9.9940,  
-6.1060


■ 188.9230,  
-10.2690, -6.6290


■ 216.6240,


-10.8650, -6.8410


 244.6240,  
-10.8650, -6.8410


 40.3470, -8.5270,  
-5.1590


 40.3470, -8.5270,  
-5.1590


 38.7380, -11.1860,  
-6.5300


 41.9560, -5.8680,  
-3.7880


 37.3140, -12.9280,  
-8.0000


 43.3800, -4.1260,  
-2.3180


 35.7050, -15.5870,  
-9.3710

 44.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

 34.3950, -17.6500,  
-10.5300

 46.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

 32.6720, -19.9880,  
-12.2120

 48.0220, 2.9340,  
1.8940

■ 31.0630, -22.6470,  
-13.5830

■ 49.6310, 5.5930,  
3.2650

■ 30.6500, -22.9220,  
-14.1060

■ 50.9410, 7.6560,  
4.4240

■ 52.6640, 9.9940,  
6.1060

■ 53.9740, 12.0570,  
7.2650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590



40.1340, -12.2410, -3.9290

# Triad

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



40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590



43.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



43.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790

# Complementary

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



40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590



34.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590

# 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.



43.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040



40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590



43.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180

# Square

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



40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590



42.2640, -9.4910, 1.3010



43.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580



42.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370



# Rectangle

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



40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590



40.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



43.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580



43.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360

# Sweetspot

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



40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590



56.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



40.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



29.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590



50.3140, -12.9280, -8.0000



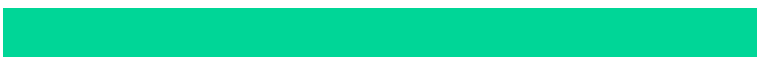
39.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



22.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



58.0230, -43.5060, -26.5300



142.8320, -107.3210, -64.9610



# Inverse Universe

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



34.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



41.5720, 13.2490, 7.6890



35.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



28.9770, 43.5060, 26.5300

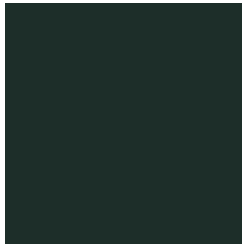


71.1680, 107.3210, 64.9610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

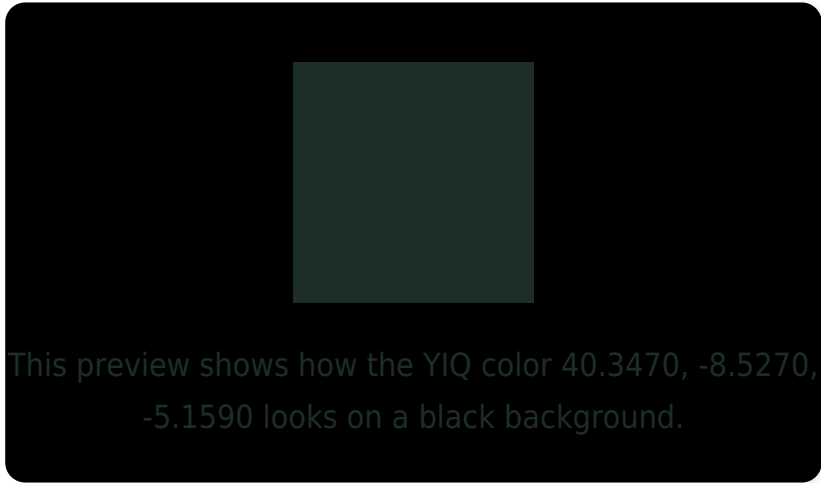
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

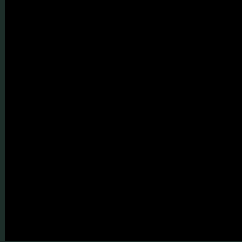
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590.



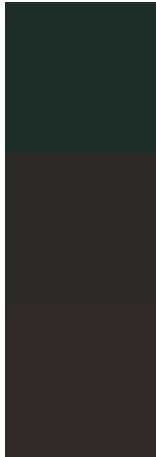
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590.

-5.1590.

# 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

40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590

### Protanopia

42.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

### Deuteranopia

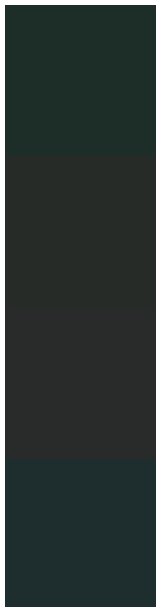
42.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



## Tritanopia

41.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590

## Protanomaly

41.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810

## Deuteranomaly

41.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

## Tritanomaly

40.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

39.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590 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, 46, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 46, 41)  
}
```

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, 46, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 46, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590 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, 46, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 46, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 46, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 46, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 46, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 46, 41)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 46, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 46,  
41) }
```

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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