

Converting Colors

YIQ(40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080)
contains.

YIQ(40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(40.3860, 12.9320,
-14.1080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C2E02
RGB	44, 46, 2
RGB Percent	17%, 18%, 1%
CMY	0.8275, 0.8196, 0.9921
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.96, 0.82
HSL	63°, 92%, 9%
HSV	63°, 96%, 18%
XYZ	2.0265, 2.4938, 0.4326
YIQ	40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

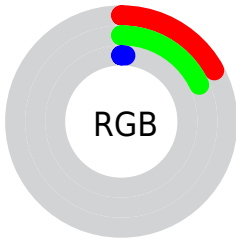
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 46, 4
Decimal	2895362
CIE _{Lab}	17.89, -7.43, 24.66
CIE _{LCh}	18, 25.754, 106.779
Yxy	2.4938, 0.4092, 0.5035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281085442 (0xFF2C2E02)
YUV	40.3860, -18.9243, 3.1695
Hunter-Lab	15.7917, -4.7295, 9.4300

Details

The YIQ color **40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **7.6140, -12.9320, 14.1080**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.6850, 13.5280, -13.8960**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.1580, 13.5740, -14.7300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.9560, 11.3270, -12.5530**.

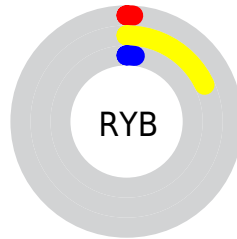
Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (18%)

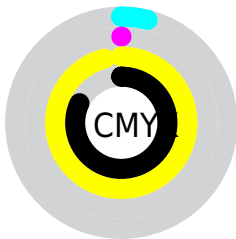
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (2%)

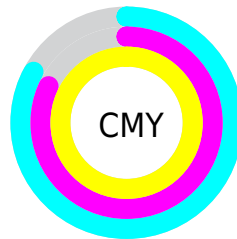


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080 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 40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 40.3860, 12.9320,
-14.1080

■ 40.3860, 12.9320,
-14.1080

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,
-8.0860

■ 21.5410, 5.3660,
-9.1460

■ 86.6850, 13.5280,
-13.8960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 110.9840, 14.1240,
-13.6840

■ 136.7560, 14.7660,
-14.3060

■ 162.9410, 15.6830,
-14.4050

■ 189.8270, 16.0040,
-14.7160

■ 217.8980, 17.2420,

-15.1260

■ 246.4850, 16.9670,
-15.6490

■ 40.3860, 12.9320,
-14.1080

■ 40.3860, 12.9320,
-14.1080

■ 40.1580, 13.5740,
-14.7300

■ 40.9560, 11.3270,
-12.5530

■ 41.4120, 10.0430,
-11.3090

■ 42.2810, 9.0340,
-9.5420

■ 42.7370, 7.7500,
-8.2980

■ 43.3070, 6.1450,
-6.7430

■ 43.8770, 4.5400,
-5.1880

■ 44.3330, 3.2560,
-3.9440

■ 45.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 45.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



41.9470, 24.7140, -7.3660



40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080



37.8660, -6.0950, -16.1990

Triad

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



40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080



38.5040, -36.7700, -5.4260



44.3050, 18.7950, 17.3150

Complementary

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



40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080



7.6140, -12.9320, 14.1080

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.



45.1660, 3.0690, 15.9730



40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080



37.2960, -38.8800, -0.2240

Square

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



40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080



37.2670, -31.9090, -10.9250



42.0320, -20.2210, 8.5390



43.0470, 28.1490, 12.9890

Rectangle

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



40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080



33.7160, -23.2880, -18.4880



42.0320, -20.2210, 8.5390



44.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100

Sweetspot

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



40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080



56.7630, 4.8610, -5.4990



15.7430, 25.9490, 8.8050



29.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330



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.



40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080



51.3770, 17.1510, -18.9850



34.1070, 0.4160, -18.5600



22.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



75.8860, 25.5430, -27.9050



186.6140, 62.7340, -68.6740

Inverse Universe

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



7.6140, -12.9320, 14.1080



7.6230, -17.1510, 18.9850



13.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600



21.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



11.1140, -25.5430, 27.9050



27.3860, -62.7340, 68.6740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

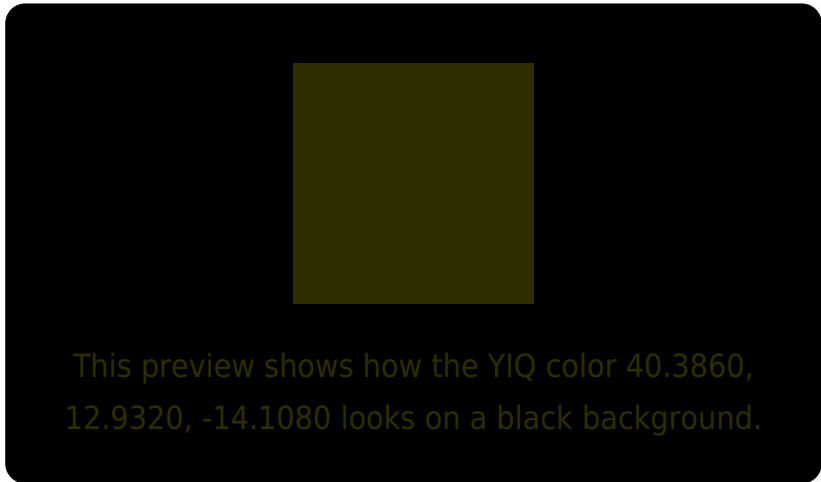
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

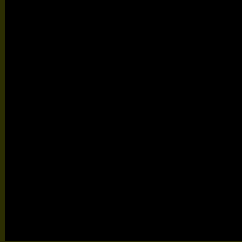
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

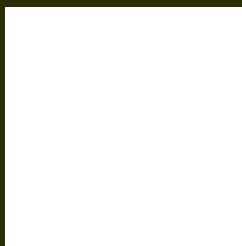
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.3860, 12.9320,

-14.1080.

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

40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080

Protanopia

40.7780, 17.7000, -12.4120

Deuteranopia

42.1960, 19.5790, -7.9170



Tritanopia

44.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080

Protanomaly

40.8810, 15.9120, -13.0480

Deuteranomaly

41.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100

Tritanomaly

43.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080

Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

39.8770, 4.5400, -5.1880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080 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(44, 46, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 46, 2)  
}
```

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(44, 46, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 46, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080 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(44, 46, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 46, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 46, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 46, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 46, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 46, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.3860, 12.9320, -14.1080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 46, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 46,  
2) }
```

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