

Converting Colors

YIQ(40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(40.6060, -1.2860,
12.2980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F213F
RGB	47, 33, 63
RGB Percent	18%, 13%, 25%
CMY	0.8156, 0.8706, 0.7530
CMYK	0.25, 0.48, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	268°, 31%, 19%
HSV	268°, 48%, 25%
XYZ	2.6136, 2.0508, 4.9597
YIQ	40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

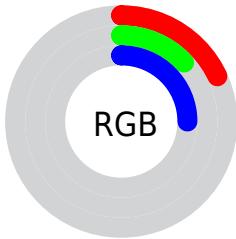
Format	Color
RYB	47, 33, 63
Decimal	3088703
CIELab	15.75, 14.06, -16.68
CIELCh	16, 21.814, 310.115
Yxy	2.0508, 0.2716, 0.2131
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281278783 (0xFF2F213F)
YUV	40.6060, 11.0402, 5.6075
Hunter-Lab	14.3208, 7.5156, -10.5092

Details

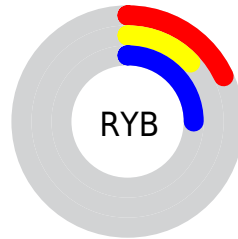
The YIQ color **40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **55.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.9590, -0.7820, 14.1780**, and **2.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960**.

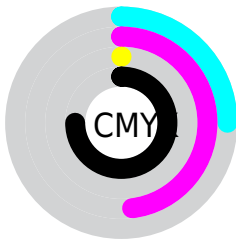
Distribution



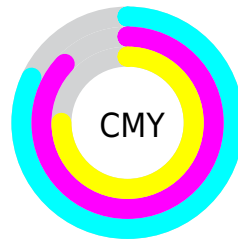
- Red (18%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980 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 40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 40.6060, -1.2860,
12.2980

■ 40.6060, -1.2860,
12.2980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 19.4920, -0.9650,
11.9870

■ 85.9590, -0.7820,
14.1780

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 110.3720, -0.5070,
14.7010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 136.4860, -0.8280,
15.0120

■ 162.0130, -0.8740,
15.8460

■ 189.4260, -0.5990,
16.3690

■ 217.4260, -0.5990,

16.3690

■ 243.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

■ 40.6060, -1.2860,
12.2980

■ 40.6060, -1.2860,
12.2980

■ 36.1870, -1.4240,
14.8000

■ 45.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

■ 30.8820, -1.8830,
17.6130

■ 50.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 26.4630, -2.0210,
20.1150

■ 54.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 22.0440, -2.1590,
22.6170

■ 59.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

■ 16.7390, -2.6180,
25.4300

■ 63.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 15.8530, -2.9390,
25.7410

■ 68.8920, 0.1840,
-3.3360

■ 73.6100, 0.9180,
-5.6260

■ 78.0290, 1.0560,
-8.1280

■ 83.0350, 0.9190,
-11.1530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.8530, -21.2750, 5.6130



40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980



40.0870, 13.4770, 14.5730

Triad

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



40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980



38.0870, 21.5040, -4.2560



32.6050, -27.0490, -10.8970

Complementary

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



40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980



55.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980

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.



30.1940, -21.6380, -15.3500



40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980



36.6790, 13.6650, -10.8710

Square

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



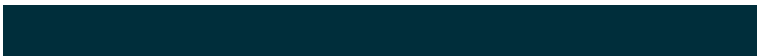
40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980



38.7380, 24.3450, 4.8330



35.1980, -1.0980, -13.1460



33.7280, -31.5890, -5.7090

Rectangle

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



40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980



39.2680, 20.2170, 13.5690



35.1980, -1.0980, -13.1460



32.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520

Sweetspot

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



40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980



73.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



45.8120, -14.0300, 0.9620



35.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980



46.9360, -1.9750, 19.2810



45.0910, 7.6540, 15.4780



28.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



23.8720, -3.9500, 38.5620



56.4040, -9.2780, 91.0900

Inverse Universe

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



43.7940, 12.7440, 11.3360



51.9030, 19.9870, 17.7390



50.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



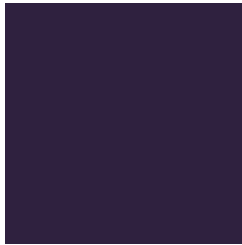
33.8060, 39.9740, 35.4780



79.8300, 94.4340, 83.7620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

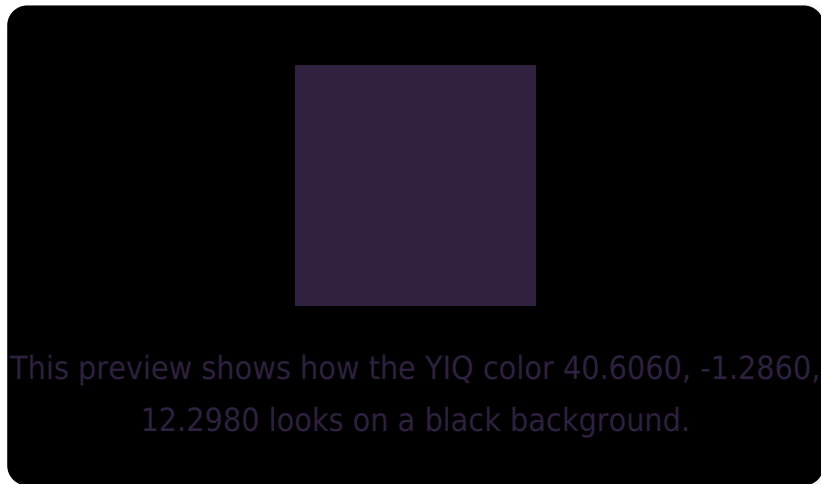
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

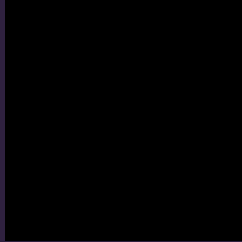
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.6060, -1.2860,

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

40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980

Protanopia

38.7180, -16.4610, 6.4750

Deuteranopia

38.9200, -14.2140, 4.2980



Tritanopia

39.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980

Protanomaly

39.4090, -11.0970, 8.3830

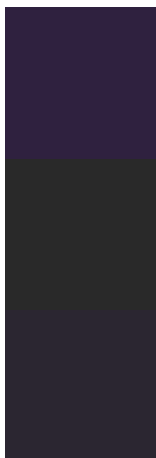
Deuteranomaly

39.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

Tritanomaly

39.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980

Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

40.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980 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(47, 33, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 33, 63)  
}
```

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(47, 33, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 33, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980 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(47, 33, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 33, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 33, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 33, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 33, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 33, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 33, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 33,  
63) }
```

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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