

# Converting Colors

YIQ(40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(40.6910, 14.5320,  
11.9720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E1D2D
RGB	62, 29, 45
RGB Percent	24%, 11%, 18%
CMY	0.7568, 0.8863, 0.8235
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.27, 0.76
HSL	331°, 36%, 18%
HSV	331°, 53%, 24%
XYZ	2.9009, 2.0925, 2.7348
YIQ	40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

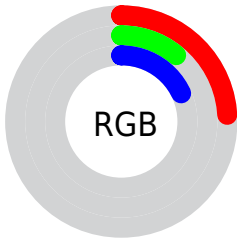
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	62, 29, 45
Decimal	4070701
CIELab	15.97, 18.47, -3.46
CIELCh	16, 18.796, 349.396
Yxy	2.0925, 0.3754, 0.2708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282260781 (0xFF3E1D2D)
YUV	40.6910, 2.1243, 18.6880
Hunter-Lab	14.4654, 10.4825, -1.0835

# Details

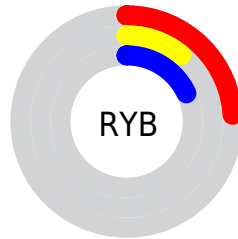
The YIQ color **40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **50.3090, -14.5320, -11.9720**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310**, and **0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.8270, 17.1450, 14.1770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.5550, 11.9190, 9.7670**.

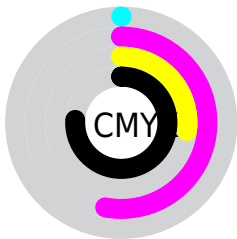
# Distribution



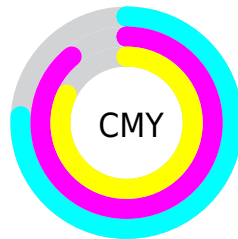
- Red (24%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720 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 40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.6910, 14.5320,  
11.9720

40.6910, 14.5320,  
11.9720

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

18.8050, 14.2110,  
12.2830

87.0010, 16.5950,  
13.1310

0.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

111.5990, 17.7870,  
13.5550

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

137.0120, 18.0620,  
14.0780

163.3110, 18.6580,  
14.2900

190.9090, 19.8500,  
14.7140

218.3220, 20.1250,

15.2370

240.4560, 7.8840,  
11.3080

40.6910, 14.5320,  
11.9720

40.6910, 14.5320,  
11.9720

36.8270, 17.1450,  
14.1770

44.5550, 11.9190,  
9.7670

32.9630, 19.7580,  
16.3820

48.4190, 9.3060,  
7.5620

28.3980, 22.9670,  
18.7990

52.9840, 6.0970,  
5.1450

24.5340, 25.5800,  
21.0040

56.8480, 3.4840,  
2.9400

21.9580, 27.3220,  
22.4740

60.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 64.5760, -1.7420,  
-1.4700

■ 68.4400, -4.3550,  
-3.6750

■ 73.0050, -7.5640,  
-6.0920

■ 76.8690, -10.1770,  
-8.2970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.4170, 3.6200, 11.4920



40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



40.1060, 20.4930, 8.5650

# Triad

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



40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



37.7970, 7.5210, -9.6550



33.2550, -31.6350, -4.8750

# Complementary

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



40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



50.3090, -14.5320, -11.9720

# 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.



32.4740, -28.0580, -9.1300



40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



36.0990, -5.1330, -11.6050

# Square

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



40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



38.6350, 16.9650, -4.5950



31.1770, -22.9680, -13.2720



32.7760, -31.5440, -1.0160



# Rectangle

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



40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



39.6560, 21.6400, 4.2960



31.1770, -22.9680, -13.2720



33.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420

# Sweetspot

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



40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



73.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



37.8450, -0.4610, 13.8670



35.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



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.



40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



47.8110, 23.2420, 19.3220



38.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



33.3500, 41.2580, 34.2340



78.6900, 97.6440, 80.6520



# Inverse Universe

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



40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



47.8110, 23.2420, 19.3220



52.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



33.3500, 41.2580, 34.2340

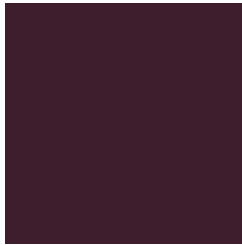


78.6900, 97.6440, 80.6520



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

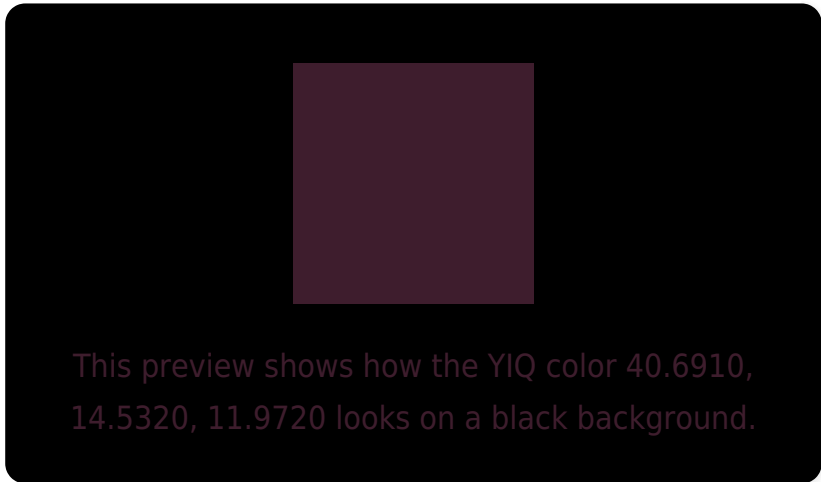
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

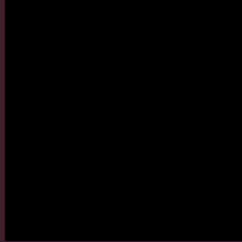
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.6910, 14.5320,



# 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

40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720

### Protanopia

40.4710, -5.6400, 3.0960

### Deuteranopia

40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



## Tritanopia

40.3120, 16.9170, 7.2930

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720

## Protanomaly

40.4720, 1.7870, 6.1630

## Deuteranomaly

40.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790

## Tritanomaly

40.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720 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(62, 29, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 29, 45)  
}
```

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(62, 29, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 29, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720 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(62, 29, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 29, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 29, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 29, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 29, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 29, 45)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 29, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 29,  
45) }
```

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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