

# Converting Colors

YIQ(40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(40.8290, -3.5320,  
8.9480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B243C
RGB	43, 36, 60
RGB Percent	17%, 14%, 24%
CMY	0.8313, 0.8588, 0.7647
CMYK	0.28, 0.40, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	258°, 25%, 19%
HSV	258°, 40%, 24%
XYZ	2.4428, 2.1015, 4.5507
YIQ	40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

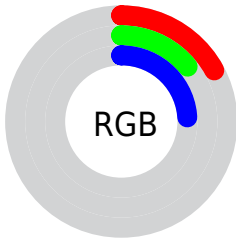
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	43, 36, 60
Decimal	2827324
CIELab	16.01, 9.58, -14.22
CIELCh	16, 17.139, 303.964
Yxy	2.1015, 0.2686, 0.2311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281017404 (0xFF2B243C)
YUV	40.8290, 9.4513, 1.9040
Hunter-Lab	14.4966, 4.7096, -8.4645

# Details

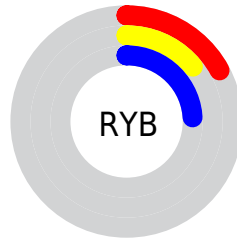
The YIQ color **40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **55.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820**, and **2.5250, -5.7320, 4.7640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.5470, -2.7980, 6.6580**.

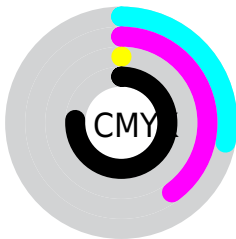
# Distribution



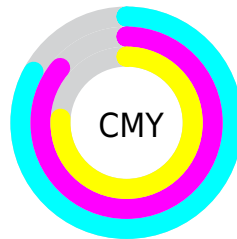
- Red (17%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480 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 40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.8290, -3.5320,  
8.9480

■ 40.8290, -3.5320,  
8.9480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 19.7150, -3.2110,  
8.6370

■ 86.3560, -3.5780,  
9.7820

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 110.8830, -3.6240,  
10.6160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 135.9970, -3.9450,  
10.9270

■ 162.4100, -3.6700,  
11.4500

■ 189.5240, -3.9910,  
11.7610

■ 216.9370, -3.7160,

12.2840

244.1130, 1.4200,  
7.3080

40.8290, -3.5320,  
8.9480

40.8290, -3.5320,  
8.9480

36.1110, -4.2660,  
11.2380

45.5470, -2.7980,  
6.6580

31.3930, -5.0000,  
13.5280

50.5640, -1.4680,  
4.5800

26.3760, -6.3300,  
15.6060

55.2820, -0.7340,  
2.2900

21.6580, -7.0640,  
17.8960

60.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

16.9400, -7.7980,  
20.1860

64.7180, 0.7340,  
-2.2900

■ 12.2220, -8.5320,  
22.4760

■ 69.4360, 1.4680,  
-4.5800

■ 74.4530, 2.7980,  
-6.6580

■ 79.1710, 3.5320,  
-8.9480

■ 83.8890, 4.2660,  
-11.2380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.2400, -18.1110, 3.3370



40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480



41.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970

# Triad

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



40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480



39.3410, 17.9730, -0.8350



31.6760, -25.8110, -11.3070

# Complementary

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



40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480



55.1710, 3.5320, -8.9480

# 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.



34.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480



38.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140

# Square

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



40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480



39.8130, 19.7600, 5.3280



37.2740, 1.7440, -9.5840



33.0440, -29.6630, -7.5750



# Rectangle

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



40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480



40.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150



37.2740, 1.7440, -9.5840



32.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150

# Sweetspot

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



40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480



71.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



48.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270



36.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



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.



40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480



48.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500



44.4170, 3.6200, 11.4920



28.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



19.0880, -13.4860, 35.1700



44.7430, -32.5220, 82.8220



# Inverse Universe

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



45.1140, 8.8470, 10.3750



55.4400, 13.9810, 16.4530



51.5830, -3.6200, -11.4920



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



35.7440, 34.5170, 40.7650



84.2760, 81.9150, 95.8910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

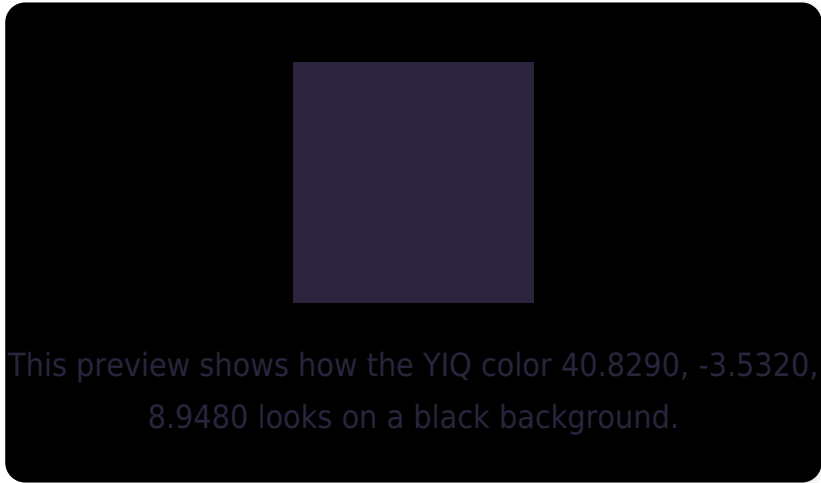
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

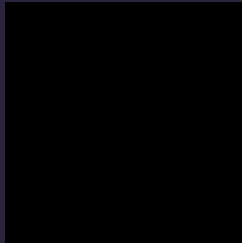
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.8290, -3.5320,



# 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

40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480

### Protanopia

39.3440, -12.4720, 5.7680

### Deuteranopia

39.4750, -11.4630, 4.0010



**Tritanopia**

40.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480

## Protanomaly

39.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280

## Deuteranomaly

40.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720

## Tritanomaly

40.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

40.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480 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(43, 36, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 36, 60)  
}
```

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(43, 36, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 36, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480 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(43, 36, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 36, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 36, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 36, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 36, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 36, 60)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 36, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 36,  
60) }
```

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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