

# Converting Colors

YIQ(40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(40.8750, 17.1900,  
18.8700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	451836
RGB	69, 24, 54
RGB Percent	27%, 9%, 21%
CMY	0.7293, 0.9059, 0.7882
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.22, 0.73
HSL	320°, 48%, 18%
HSV	320°, 65%, 27%
XYZ	3.4489, 2.1853, 3.7315
YIQ	40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

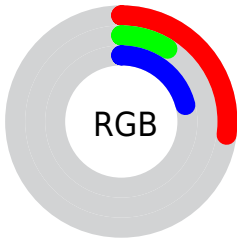
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	69, 24, 54
Decimal	4528182
CIE Lab	16.43, 25.74, -9.05
CIE LCh	16, 27.287, 340.635
Yxy	2.1853, 0.3682, 0.2333
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282718262 (0xFF451836)
YUV	40.8750, 6.4706, 24.6656
Hunter-Lab	14.7828, 15.7747, -4.6180

# Details

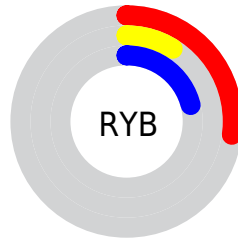
The YIQ color **40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **52.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.1850, 19.2530, 20.0290**, and **6.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.5380, 19.7570, 21.9090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.2120, 14.6230, 15.8310**.

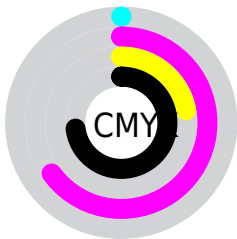
# Distribution



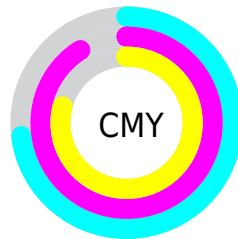
- Red (27%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700 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 40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.8750, 17.1900,  
18.8700

40.8750, 17.1900,  
18.8700

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

18.1030, 16.5480,  
19.4920

88.1850, 19.2530,  
20.0290

6.8920, 9.3520,  
6.7280

112.8970, 20.1240,  
20.7640

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

138.6090, 20.9950,  
21.4990

165.2070, 22.1870,  
21.9230

192.6200, 22.4620,  
22.4460

220.3210, 21.8660,

22.2340

239.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210

40.8750, 17.1900,  
18.8700

40.8750, 17.1900,  
18.8700

36.5380, 19.7570,  
21.9090

45.2120, 14.6230,  
15.8310

32.0870, 22.6450,  
24.6370

49.6630, 11.7350,  
13.1030

27.7500, 25.2120,  
27.6760

54.0000, 9.1680,  
10.0640

25.8750, 26.3580,  
28.9340

58.3370, 6.6010,  
7.0250

62.2010, 3.9880,  
4.8200

■ 66.5380, 1.4210,  
1.7810

■ 70.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

■ 75.2120, -3.7130,  
-4.2970

■ 79.6630, -6.6010,  
-7.0250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.7140, -1.4700, 15.6340



40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700



39.0410, 28.2860, 16.0140

# Triad

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



40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700



38.1090, 15.2700, -12.4260



36.2870, -34.6610, -5.1010

# Complementary

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



40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700



52.1250, -17.1900, -18.8700

# 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.



34.7080, -28.8370, -11.5330



40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700



34.5630, -0.8680, -17.3160

# Square

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



40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700



38.7840, 26.7310, -5.3730



31.8410, -22.1420, -17.2300



35.7800, -37.3670, -0.1110



# Rectangle

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



40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700



38.7220, 30.4420, 9.9780



31.8410, -22.1420, -17.2300



36.1900, -33.0100, -7.4900

# Sweetspot

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



40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700



77.7500, 6.8760, 7.5480



33.6150, -5.5050, 17.1750



39.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700



45.8750, 26.3580, 28.9340



38.2530, 24.5730, 11.7170



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



37.1250, 37.8180, 41.5140



85.0870, 86.8210, 95.0850



# Inverse Universe

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



40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700



45.8750, 26.3580, 28.9340



54.7470, -24.5730, -11.7170



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



37.1250, 37.8180, 41.5140

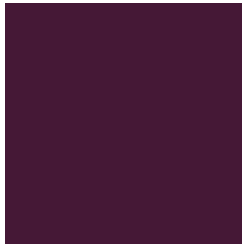


85.0870, 86.8210, 95.0850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

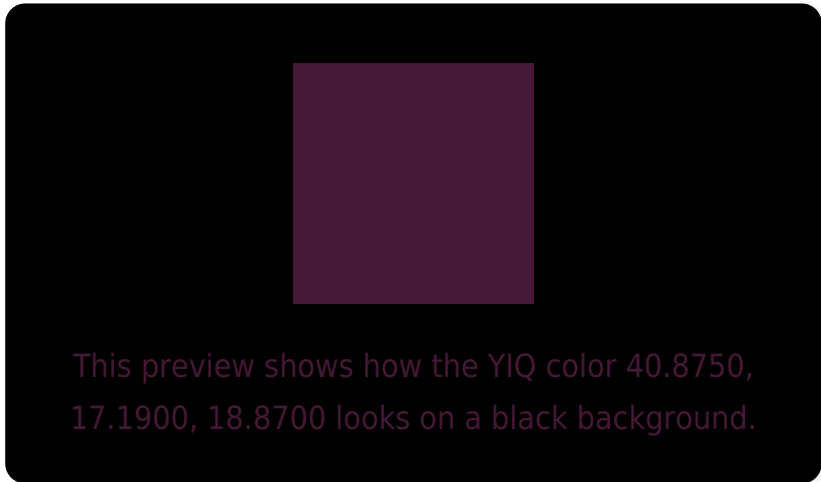
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

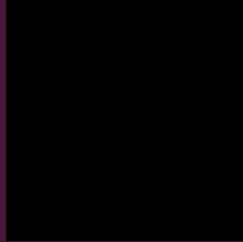
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.8750, 17.1900,



# 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

40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700

### Protanopia

41.2730, -13.7100, 6.1780

### Deuteranopia

42.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



## Tritanopia

41.2910, 21.4100, 8.4660

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700

## Protanomaly

41.0680, -2.7070, 10.5170

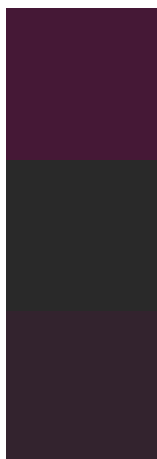
## Deuteranomaly

41.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790

## Tritanomaly

41.3280, 19.9880, 12.2120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.0380, 6.0050, 6.8130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700 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(69, 24, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 24, 54)  
}
```

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(69, 24, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 24, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700 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(69, 24, 54) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 24, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(69, 24, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 24, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 24, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 24, 54)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.8750, 17.1900, 18.8700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 24, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 24,  
54) }
```

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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