

# Converting Colors

YIQ(40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(40.8840, -5.3650,  
3.6190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	262835
RGB	38, 40, 53
RGB Percent	15%, 16%, 21%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8431, 0.7922
CMYK	0.28, 0.25, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	232°, 16%, 18%
HSV	232°, 28%, 21%
XYZ	2.2006, 2.1867, 3.6733
YIQ	40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

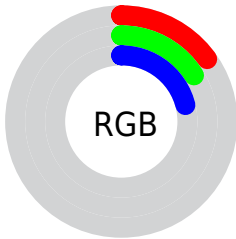
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	38, 40, 53
Decimal	2500661
CIELab	16.44, 2.69, -8.70
CIELCh	16, 9.103, 287.179
Yxy	2.1867, 0.2730, 0.2713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280690741 (0xFF262835)
YUV	40.8840, 5.9732, -2.5293
Hunter-Lab	14.7875, 0.6854, -4.3767

# Details

The YIQ color **40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **50.1160, 5.3650, -3.6190**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410**, and **0.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640**.

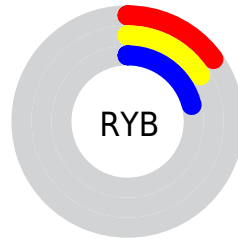
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (16%)

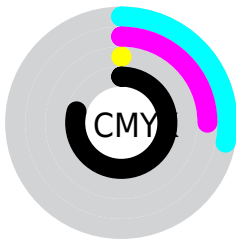
Blue (21%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (21%)

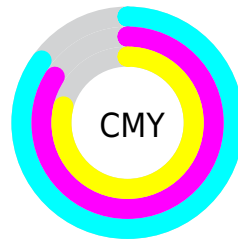


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190 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 40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.8840, -5.3650,  
3.6190

■ 40.8840, -5.3650,  
3.6190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 20.7700, -5.0440,  
3.3080

■ 86.1120, -6.0070,  
4.2410

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 110.1120, -6.0070,  
4.2410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 135.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 162.2260, -6.3280,  
4.5520

■ 189.2260, -6.3280,  
4.5520

■ 216.7530, -6.3740,

5.3860

244.6560, -4.7230,  
2.9970

40.8840, -5.3650,  
3.6190

40.8840, -5.3650,  
3.6190

36.4540, -6.9700,  
5.1740

45.3140, -3.7600,  
2.0640

32.3120, -9.4460,  
5.9940

49.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440

27.8820, -11.0510,  
7.5490

53.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

24.0390, -12.9310,  
8.5810

57.7290, 2.2010,  
-1.3430

19.6090, -14.5360,  
10.1360

62.1590, 3.8060,  
-2.8980

■ 14.8800, -16.7370,  
11.4790

■ 66.8880, 6.0070,  
-4.2410

■ 11.0370, -18.6170,  
12.5110

■ 70.7310, 7.8870,  
-5.2730

■ 10.1510, -18.9380,  
12.8220

■ 75.1610, 9.4920,  
-6.8280

■ 79.3030, 11.9680,  
-7.6480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.3670, -11.2790, 0.6650



40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



41.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280

# Triad

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



40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



41.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



38.2330, -8.2060, -5.4700

# Complementary

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



40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



50.1160, 5.3650, -3.6190

# 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.



39.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290



40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



40.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130

# Square

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



40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



41.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270



39.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310



37.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640



# Rectangle

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



40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



41.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



39.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310



38.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

# Sweetspot

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



40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



64.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



48.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



33.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



50.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720



41.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250



23.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



17.1900, -31.8690, 21.4030



41.7610, -77.6320, 52.3200



# Inverse Universe

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



42.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020



52.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320



49.7950, 1.8350, -5.7250



23.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



27.9790, 49.1920, 22.6000

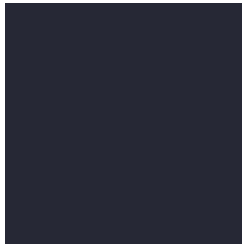


68.1890, 120.0230, 55.0230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

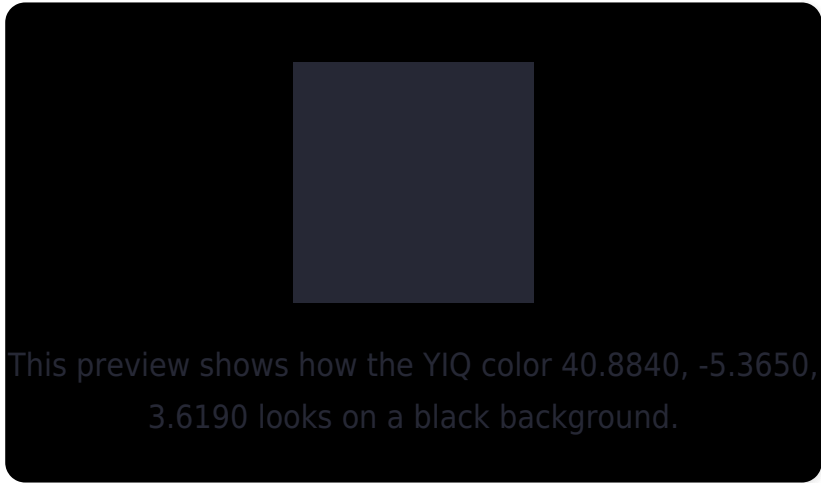
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

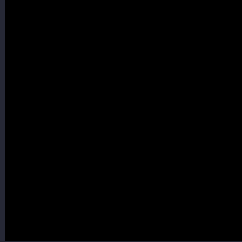
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

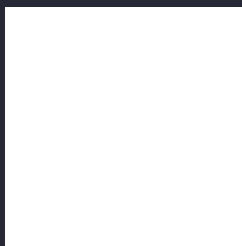
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.8840, -5.3650,



# 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

40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

### Protanopia

40.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070

### Deuteranopia

40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



## Tritanopia

40.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

## Protanomaly

40.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070

## Deuteranomaly

40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

## Tritanomaly

40.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190 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(38, 40, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 40, 53)  
}
```

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(38, 40, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 40, 53) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190 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(38, 40, 53) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 40, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 40, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 40, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 40, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 40, 53)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 40, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 40,  
53) }
```

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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