

# Converting Colors

YIQ(40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(40.8910, -57.6870,  
48.7850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1019BC
RGB	16, 25, 188
RGB Percent	6%, 10%, 74%
CMY	0.9371, 0.9020, 0.2631
CMYK	0.91, 0.87, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	237°, 84%, 40%
HSV	237°, 91%, 74%
XYZ	9.6291, 4.4327, 47.8739
YIQ	40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

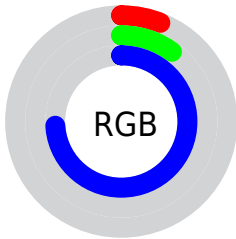
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	16, 25, 188
Decimal	1055164
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.05, 56.13, -81.30
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	25, 98.796, 304.623
Yxy	4.4327, 0.1555, 0.0716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279245244 (0xFF1019BC)
YUV	40.8910, 72.5247, -21.8294
Hunter-Lab	21.0540, 44.7928, -120.0793

# Details

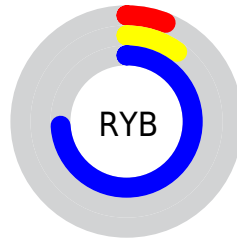
The YIQ color **40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0033CC**. A complement of this color would be **163.1090, 57.6870, -48.7850**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.1650, -37.6070, 59.3290**, and **15.1620, -42.6930, 41.3630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.3020, -63.0980, 53.2380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.1380, -51.3130, 43.3990**.

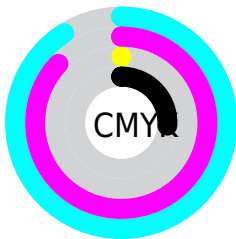
# Distribution



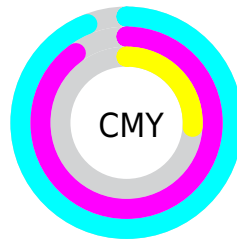
- Red (6%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850 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 40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.8910, -57.6870,  
48.7850

■ 40.8910, -57.6870,  
48.7850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 18.2400, -51.3600,  
49.7600

■ 103.1650,  
-37.6070, 59.3290

■ 15.1620, -42.6930,  
41.3630

■ 128.4340,  
-28.2990, 55.8370

■ 12.1980, -34.3470,  
33.2770

■ 152.9650,  
-16.9730, 48.8110

■ 15.6910, -29.0260,  
19.4380

■ 178.0830, -5.9220,  
41.2620

■ 9.4330, -19.6720,  
15.1120

■ 203.2010, 5.1290,  
33.7130


■ 5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

■ 227.4110, 12.9250,


■ 1.0260, -2.8890,


24.5810


2.7990


 244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 40.8910, -57.6870,  
48.7850


 40.8910, -57.6870,  
48.7850


 27.3020, -63.0980,  
53.2380

 57.1380, -51.3130,  
43.3990

 73.3850, -44.9390,  
38.0130

 88.7460, -38.8860,  
32.9380

 104.9930,  
-32.5120, 27.5520

 121.2400,  
-26.1380, 22.1660

■ 137.4870,  
-19.7640, 16.7800

■ 153.7340,  
-13.3900, 11.3940

■ 169.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 185.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.0020, -89.4570, 29.8310



40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850



58.9150, 48.3580, 70.7740

# Triad

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



40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850



46.1580, 67.4410, 16.7610



56.1140, -45.0200, -21.1160

# Complementary

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



40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850



163.1090, 57.6870, -48.7850

# 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.



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850



55.5300, 21.0940, -18.8580

# Square

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



40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850



48.1390, 95.9560, 34.1320



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



65.9520, -69.9660, 1.4740



# Rectangle

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



40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850



60.2060, 77.7950, 60.4110



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



52.4490, -36.0780, -28.9900

# Sweetspot

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



40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850



188.2850, -22.0110, 18.9570



135.2040, -98.6600, -40.1960



88.6200, -13.0690, 11.0830



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850



35.5610, -82.2200, 69.3960



58.0330, -10.5120, 69.3920



86.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



22.7080, -52.9180, 44.9540



4.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950



# Inverse Universe

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



68.4540, 99.6230, 39.2630



74.7370, 141.8470, 55.9830



145.9670, 10.5120, -69.3920



87.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



48.1540, 91.6000, 35.9840

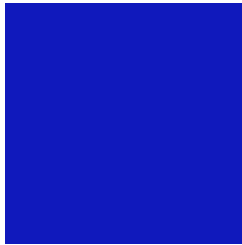


9.4970, 17.8340, 7.1940



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

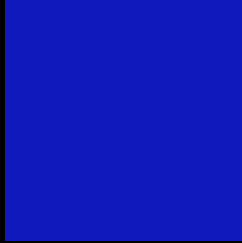
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850 looks on a 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 40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.8910, -57.6870,



# 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

40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850

### Protanopia

47.9540, -55.1120, 7.6080

### Deuteranopia

48.1360, -50.1130, -0.3930



## Tritanopia

47.3090, -40.8950, -13.2710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850

## Protanomaly

45.4400, -55.9400, 22.6200

## Deuteranomaly

45.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190

## Tritanomaly

45.2000, -46.9970, 9.2190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

40.8290, -20.7270, 17.7130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850 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(16, 25, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 25, 188)  
}
```

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(16, 25, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 25, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850 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(16, 25, 188) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 25, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 25, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 25, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 25, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 25,  
188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.8910, -57.6870, 48.7850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 25, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 25,  
188) }
```

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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