

# Converting Colors

YIQ(40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(40.9380, -49.0150,  
12.7530)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	022E75
RGB	2, 46, 117
RGB Percent	1%, 18%, 46%
CMY	0.9922, 0.8195, 0.5414
CMYK	0.98, 0.61, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	217°, 97%, 23%
HSV	217°, 98%, 46%
XYZ	4.2097, 3.2511, 17.2157
YIQ	40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

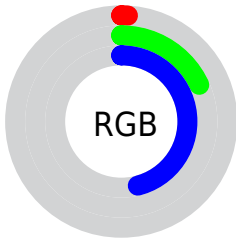
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	2, 34, 117
Decimal	142965
CIE Lab	21.02, 17.32, -44.32
CIE LCh	21, 47.582, 291.352
Yxy	3.2511, 0.1706, 0.1317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278333045 (0xFF022E75)
YUV	40.9380, 37.4986, -34.1486
Hunter-Lab	18.0308, 10.1209, -43.9879

# Details

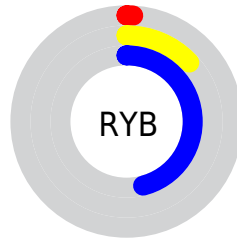
The YIQ color **40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **78.0620, 49.0150, -12.7530**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.9230, -35.4910, 20.9650**, and **7.7520, -21.8280, 21.1480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.7530, -49.9320, 12.8520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.6350, -43.7880, 11.6360**.

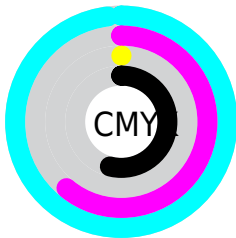
# Distribution



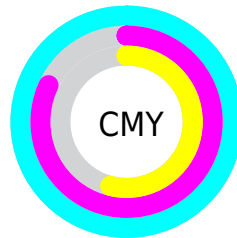
- Red (1%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530 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 40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.9380, -49.0150,  
12.7530

■ 40.9380, -49.0150,  
12.7530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.7500, -36.6820,  
15.0140

■ 94.9230, -35.4910,  
20.9650

■ 7.7520, -21.8280,  
21.1480

■ 121.0480,  
-34.3450, 22.2230

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,  
12.4260

■ 147.4010,  
-33.8410, 24.1030

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 174.3410,  
-33.6120, 25.4600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 198.5620,  
-24.3490, 17.2750

■ 223.6690,

-14.7650, 8.7790

249.6620, -4.8600,  
-0.0280

40.9380, -49.0150,  
12.7530

40.9380, -49.0150,  
12.7530

39.7530, -49.9320,  
12.8520

48.6350, -43.7880,  
11.6360

56.0330, -39.1570,  
10.3070

64.3170, -34.2050,  
8.6670

72.0140, -28.9780,  
7.5500

79.4120, -24.3470,  
6.2210

■ 87.1090, -19.1200,  
5.1040

■ 95.3930, -14.1680,  
3.4640

■ 103.0900, -8.9410,  
2.3470

■ 110.4880, -4.3100,  
1.0180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.8400, -54.7910, 7.2970



40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530



49.7240, 10.9060, 33.6420

# Triad

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



40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530



44.5530, 49.7910, 6.2310



42.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430

# Complementary

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



40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530



78.0620, 49.0150, -12.7530

# 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.



36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530



48.5300, 30.2620, -8.7940

# Square

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



40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530



35.7830, 55.9760, 31.8160



44.8320, 8.4400, -20.8080



46.7050, -41.9500, -10.6700



# Rectangle

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



40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530



39.5100, 35.2960, 43.1680



44.8320, 8.4400, -20.8080



40.5320, -25.9460, -25.3860

# Sweetspot

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



40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530



123.9950, -18.7990, 4.7930



77.5990, -54.4160, -38.0640



58.9480, -11.4170, 3.1670



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530



52.0750, -65.3380, 16.7260



18.9970, -29.1670, 38.5210



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



41.4970, -52.0870, 13.3610



84.8520, -106.6500, 27.5420



# Inverse Universe

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



41.4010, 54.4160, 38.0640



52.4730, 72.2490, 50.7850



100.0030, 29.1670, -38.5210



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.8360, 57.6250, 40.4810



85.6940, 118.1840, 82.8560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530 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 40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

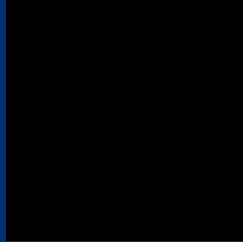
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.9380, -49.0150,



# 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

40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530

### Protanopia

40.7330, -47.1800, 7.0280

### Deuteranopia

41.3710, -43.4650, 0.2710



## Tritanopia

40.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530

## Protanomaly

40.9010, -47.5930, 9.0070

## Deuteranomaly

41.0490, -45.2540, 5.1620

## Tritanomaly

40.6440, -39.9800, -2.3160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.1800, -17.8820, 4.6940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530 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(2, 46, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 46, 117)  
}
```

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(2, 46, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 46, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530 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(2, 46, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 46, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 46, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 46, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 46, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 46, 117)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.9380, -49.0150, 12.7530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 46, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 46,  
117) }
```

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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