

# Converting Colors

YIQ(40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(40.9380, 20.9060,  
6.5860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	411F1D
RGB	65, 31, 29
RGB Percent	25%, 12%, 11%
CMY	0.7450, 0.8785, 0.8862
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.55, 0.75
HSL	3°, 38%, 18%
HSV	3°, 55%, 25%
XYZ	2.8930, 2.1926, 1.4345
YIQ	40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

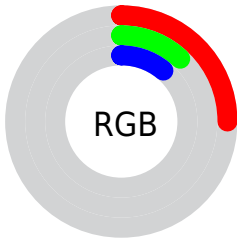
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	65, 31, 29
Decimal	4267805
CIE Lab	16.47, 16.17, 8.74
CIE LCh	16, 18.380, 28.395
Yxy	2.1926, 0.4437, 0.3363
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282457885 (0xFF411F1D)
YUV	40.9380, -5.8854, 21.1024
Hunter-Lab	14.8073, 8.9617, 4.6211




# Details

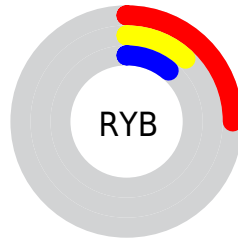
The YIQ color **40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **53.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.2050, 24.5280, 7.0240**, and **0.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.7320, 24.4820, 7.8580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.2580, 17.0090, 5.6250**.

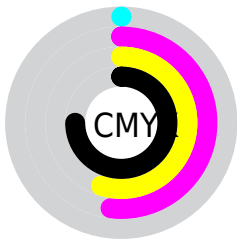
# Distribution







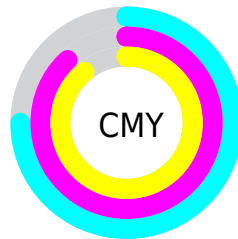
-  Red (25%)
-  Green (12%)
-  Blue (11%)






-  Red (25%)
-  Yellow (12%)
-  Blue (11%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (52%)
-  Yellow (55%)
-  Black (75%)



-  Cyan (75%)
-  Magenta (88%)
-  Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860 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, 20.9060, 6.5860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 40.9380, 20.9060,  
6.5860

■ 40.9380, 20.9060,  
6.5860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 18.4820, 22.1900,  
5.3420

■ 87.2050, 24.5280,  
7.0240

■ 0.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 111.8030, 25.7200,  
7.4480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 137.4010, 26.9120,  
7.8720


■ 163.9990, 28.1040,  
8.2960


■ 191.1840, 29.0210,  
8.1970


■ 218.8960, 29.8920,


8.9320


 239.7090, 14.1210,  
2.8970


 40.9380, 20.9060,  
6.5860


 40.9380, 20.9060,  
6.5860

 36.7320, 24.4820,  
7.8580


 45.2580, 17.0090,  
5.6250


 32.4120, 28.3790,  
8.8190


 49.4640, 13.4330,  
4.3530

 28.2060, 31.9550,  
10.0910

 53.7840, 9.5360,  
3.3920

 23.2990, 36.1270,  
11.5750

 58.5770, 5.6850,  
1.5970

 21.7830, 37.6400,  
11.6880

 62.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 67.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 71.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 75.6290, -9.2610,  
-2.8690

■ 79.9490, -13.1580,  
-3.8300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.5340, 16.4120, 10.9400



40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860



40.3520, 19.4400, 0.1120

# Triad

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



40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860



36.0600, -9.3970, -11.4210



37.0760, -23.5210, 2.2630

# Complementary

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



40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860



53.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860

# 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.



34.1840, -32.8730, -4.4650



40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860



32.1490, -25.7650, -12.1410

# Square

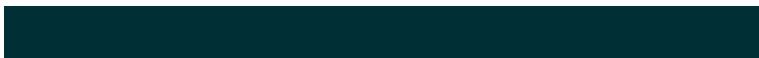
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860



38.5300, 3.8990, -10.0930



33.6310, -29.9380, -8.0980



41.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220



# Rectangle

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



40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860



39.7490, 16.6440, -4.2840



33.6310, -29.9380, -8.0980



34.5480, -30.9020, -1.6380

# Sweetspot

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



40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860



74.7730, 8.0690, 2.4450



43.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060



37.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860



47.2060, 31.9550, 10.0910



51.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



31.9380, 56.4370, 17.9490



74.0200, 130.2040, 41.2120



# Inverse Universe

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



53.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860



65.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



42.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



65.0620, -56.4370, -17.9490

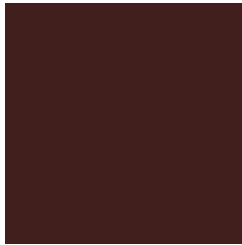


149.9800, -130.2040, -41.2120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

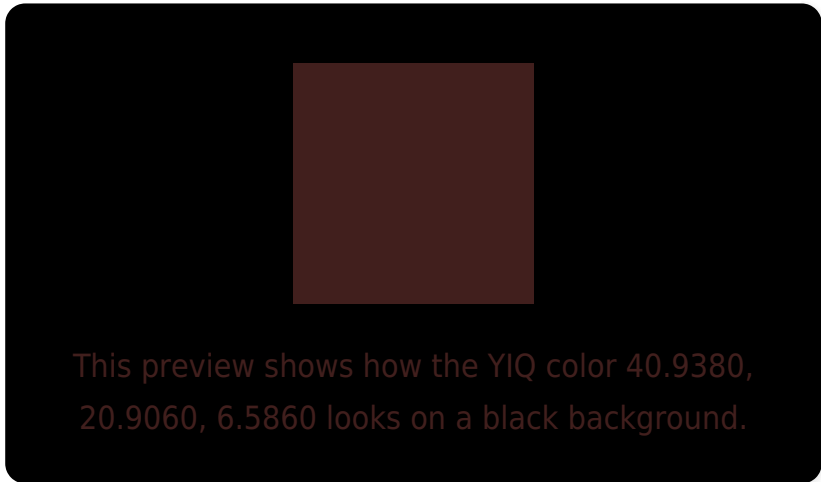
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

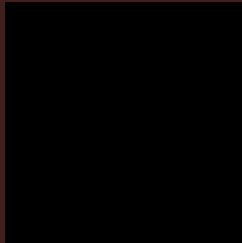
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.9380, 20.9060,



# 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, 20.9060, 6.5860

### Protanopia

41.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

### Deuteranopia

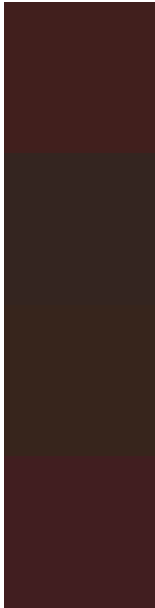
41.6220, 9.8120, -1.6120



## Tritanopia

40.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860

## Protanomaly

40.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250

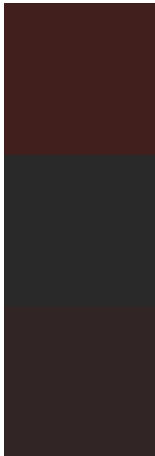
## Deuteranomaly

41.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170

## Tritanomaly

40.6930, 20.2180, 8.0420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

40.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860 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(65, 31, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 31, 29)  
}
```

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(65, 31, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 31, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860 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(65, 31, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 31, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 31, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 31, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 31, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 31, 29)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 31, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 31,  
29) }
```

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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