

Converting Colors

YIQ(40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(40.9630, -13.4910,
62.8050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4304A3
RGB	67, 4, 163
RGB Percent	26%, 2%, 64%
CMY	0.7370, 0.9844, 0.3610
CMYK	0.59, 0.98, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	264°, 95%, 33%
HSV	264°, 98%, 64%
XYZ	8.9690, 3.9245, 34.9140
YIQ	40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

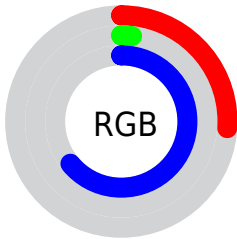
Format	Color
RYB	67, 4, 163
Decimal	4392099
CIELab	23.42, 57.72, -68.93
CIELCh	23, 89.901, 309.944
Yxy	3.9245, 0.1876, 0.0821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282582179 (0xFF4304A3)
YUV	40.9630, 60.1642, 22.8344
Hunter-Lab	19.8104, 46.1465, -90.6255

Details

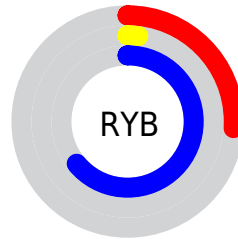
The YIQ color **40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **126.0370, 13.4910, -62.8050**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.0940, -12.4820, 61.0380**, and **12.5400, -35.3100, 34.2100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.0170, -13.5830, 64.4730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.3450, -11.9310, 56.5570**.

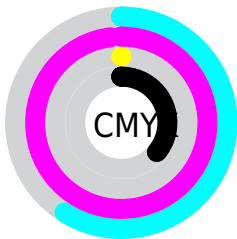
Distribution



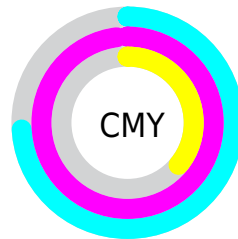
- Red (26%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050 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 40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

40.9630, -13.4910,
62.8050

40.9630, -13.4910,
62.8050

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

24.7730, -25.1800,
48.8680

101.0940,
-12.4820, 61.0380

12.5400, -35.3100,
34.2100

128.6320,
-11.0610, 62.8190

9.5760, -26.9640,
26.1240

153.9500, -3.4490,
57.0230

10.3620, -20.9100,
15.5220

178.1820, 7.2810,
49.7850

5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

203.5880, 17.4610,
41.5010

2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310


222.7150, 15.1250,


0.0000, 0.0000,


28.7650


0.0000


 239.7380, 7.1500,
13.5980


 40.9630, -13.4910,
62.8050


 40.9630, -13.4910,
62.8050


 38.0170, -13.5830,
64.4730

 53.3450, -11.9310,
56.5570

 66.3140, -10.6460,
49.7860

 78.6960, -9.0860,
43.5380

 90.7790, -8.1220,
37.0780

 103.1610, -6.5620,
30.8300

■ 116.1300, -5.2770,
24.0590

■ 128.5120, -3.7170,
17.8110

■ 140.8940, -2.1570,
11.5630

■ 153.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.6240, -79.6450, 28.2190



40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050



54.9120, 52.4400, 62.8720

Triad

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



40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050



49.2930, 53.4590, 5.8350



54.0910, -46.2130, -16.0130

Complementary

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



40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050



126.0370, 13.4910, -62.8050

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.



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050



50.4580, 12.4290, -21.5150

Square

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



40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050



42.7570, 85.2280, 30.3160



41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330



62.7890, -67.9490, 3.4670

Rectangle

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



40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050



54.6800, 76.1000, 52.5800



41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330



50.7680, -38.2340, -22.9540

Sweetspot

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



40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050



164.5430, -5.0020, 24.5820



79.6520, -77.9890, -1.8050



78.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050



49.2840, -17.9880, 83.7400



63.9860, 32.4010, 79.1290



75.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



33.8720, -11.9770, 57.3910



4.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820

Inverse Universe

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



62.4850, 63.9480, 63.5640



77.9800, 85.2640, 84.7520



103.0140, -32.4010, -79.1290



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



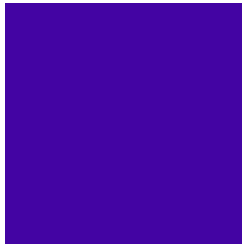
53.3870, 58.1720, 58.1080



6.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050 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 40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

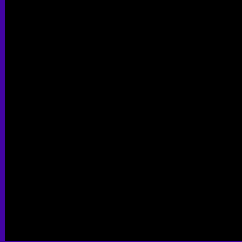
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.9630, -13.4910,

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

40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050

Protanopia

46.3240, -53.2780, 7.4100

Deuteranopia

46.7340, -48.9210, 0.0310



Tritanopia

52.6210, -23.9780, -5.9780

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050

Protanomaly

44.1710, -38.8850, 27.4110

Deuteranomaly

44.7920, -36.5000, 22.7320

Tritanomaly

48.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050

Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

41.0760, -5.1850, 22.3910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050 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(67, 4, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 4, 163)  
}
```

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(67, 4, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 4, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050 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(67, 4, 163) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 4, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 4, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 4, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 4, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 4, 163)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.9630, -13.4910, 62.8050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 4, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 4,  
163) }
```

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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