

Converting Colors

YIQ(40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890)
contains.

YIQ(40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(40.0300, -9.8530,
-25.1890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F3B08
RGB	15, 59, 8
RGB Percent	6%, 23%, 3%
CMY	0.9413, 0.7686, 0.9686
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.86, 0.77
HSL	112°, 76%, 13%
HSV	112°, 86%, 23%
XYZ	1.8052, 3.2486, 0.7616
YIQ	40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

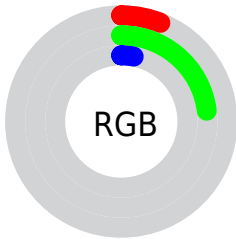
Format	Color
R_YB	8, 59, 52
Decimal	998152
CIE _{Lab}	21.01, -26.14, 25.34
CIE _{LCh}	21, 36.402, 135.892
Yxy	3.2486, 0.3104, 0.5586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279188232 (0xFF0F3B08)
YUV	40.0300, -15.7908, -21.9513
Hunter-Lab	18.0239, -13.6643, 10.1113

Details

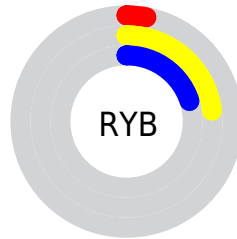
The YIQ color **40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **26.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.2860, -7.6980, -25.6980**, and **4.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.8510, -10.9070, -28.1150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.2090, -8.7990, -22.2630**.

Distribution



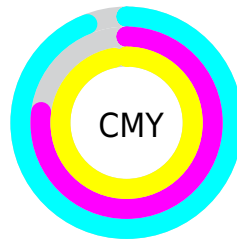
- Red (6%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (3%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (97%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890 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 40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 40.0300, -9.8530,
-25.1890

■ 40.0300, -9.8530,
-25.1890

■ 252.2360, 4.9070,
-6.3330

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 88.2860, -7.6980,
-25.6980

■ 4.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 112.8730, -7.9730,
-26.2210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 139.2320, -7.6060,
-27.3660

■ 165.8190, -7.8810,
-27.8890

■ 193.2920, -7.8350,
-28.7230

■ 221.1780, -7.5140,

-29.0340

■ 240.2590, -3.0680,
-21.5000

■ 40.0300, -9.8530,
-25.1890

■ 40.0300, -9.8530,
-25.1890

■ 37.8510, -10.9070,
-28.1150

■ 42.2090, -8.7990,
-22.2630

■ 37.0250, -11.4570,
-29.1610

■ 44.3880, -7.7450,
-19.3370

■ 46.5670, -6.6910,
-16.4110

■ 48.7460, -5.6370,
-13.4850

■ 50.9250, -4.5830,
-10.5590

■ 53.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 55.4680, -1.5580,
-4.8060

■ 57.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

■ 59.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.6480, 14.9500, -17.6420



40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890



40.4980, -28.6060, -21.2300

Triad

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



40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890



45.2010, -48.7380, 2.2220



45.9610, 40.4350, 21.6110

Complementary

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



40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890



26.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890

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.



48.3050, 27.9630, 27.3790



40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890



44.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740

Square

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



40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890



45.9530, -45.3440, -4.2240



51.7950, 2.9760, 23.1680



46.9480, 41.3090, 5.7650

Rectangle

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



40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890



42.6640, -34.7050, -15.3210



51.7950, 2.9760, 23.1680



45.9870, 37.5460, 24.4100

Sweetspot

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



40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890



69.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



48.4900, 18.5710, -11.6770



33.6420, -2.1080, -5.8520



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890



48.1890, -15.2150, -38.1510



39.9890, -19.8030, -21.0750



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



59.0650, -18.1020, -46.4060



139.2840, -43.1700, -109.7460

Inverse Universe

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



26.9700, 9.8530, 25.1890



28.5120, 14.6190, 37.9390



27.0110, 19.8030, 21.0750



28.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



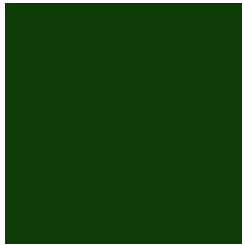
34.9350, 18.1020, 46.4060



82.7160, 43.1700, 109.7460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

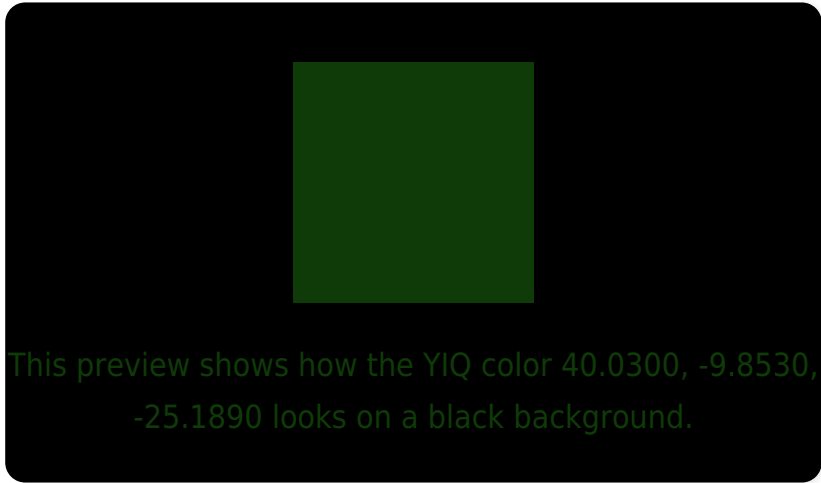
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

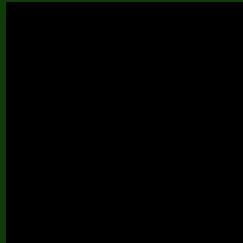
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890.

-25.1890.

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

40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890

Protanopia

47.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340

Deuteranopia

49.0220, 20.1290, -6.8710



Tritanopia

47.3830, -17.3760, -4.4800

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890

Protanomaly

44.9400, 8.2560, -17.4720

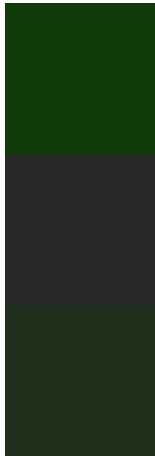
Deuteranomaly

45.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120

Tritanomaly

44.3090, -14.5320, -11.9720

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890

Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

40.0500, -3.4370, -9.3010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890 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(15, 59, 8)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 59, 8)  
}
```

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(15, 59, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 59, 8) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890 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(15, 59, 8) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 59, 8) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 59, 8)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 59, 8); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 59, 8); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 59, 8) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 59, 8) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 59,  
8) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor