

Converting Colors

YIQ(40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470)
contains.

YIQ(40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470)	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(40.0370, -2.5630,
-25.1470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	163900
RGB	22, 57, 0
RGB Percent	9%, 22%, 0%
CMY	0.9138, 0.7764, 1.0000
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 1.00, 0.78
HSL	97°, 100%, 11%
HSV	97°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.7941, 3.0979, 0.5037
YIQ	40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

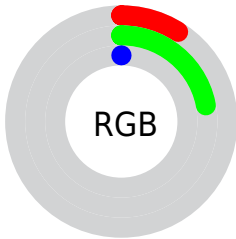
Format	Color
RYB	0, 57, 35
Decimal	1456384
CIELab	20.43, -23.91, 28.02
CIELCh	20, 36.834, 130.465
Yxy	3.0979, 0.3325, 0.5742
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279646464 (0xFF163900)
YUV	40.0370, -19.7382, -15.8184
Hunter-Lab	17.6010, -12.6068, 10.6241

Details

The YIQ color **40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **16.9630, 2.5630, 25.1470**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.9230, -2.2420, -25.4580**, and **1.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450**.

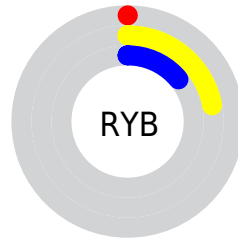
Distribution



Red (9%)

Green (22%)

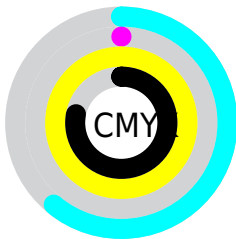
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (14%)

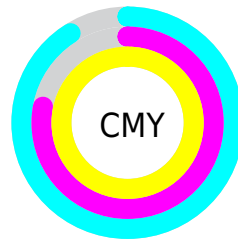


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (91%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470 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 40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

40.0370, -2.5630,
-25.1470

40.0370, -2.5630,
-25.1470

252.0360, 8.3460,
-8.0860

20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

87.9230, -2.2420,
-25.4580

1.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

112.5100, -2.5170,
-25.9810

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

138.2820, -1.8750,
-26.6030

164.7550, -1.8290,
-27.4370

192.2280, -1.7830,
-28.2710

220.1140, -1.4620,

-28.5820

■ 241.0700, 1.8380,
-22.3060

■ 40.0370, -2.5630,
-25.1470

■ 41.6180, -2.7010,
-22.6450

■ 43.3840, -1.9220,
-20.2420

■ 44.9650, -2.0600,
-17.7400

■ 46.8450, -1.6020,
-15.0260

■ 48.4260, -1.7400,
-12.5240

■ 50.1920, -0.9610,
-10.1210

■ 52.0720, -0.5030,
-7.4070

■ 53.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

■ 55.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.7840, 17.5630, -15.4370



40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470



38.6400, -26.1300, -22.0500

Triad

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



40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470



44.8590, -47.7750, 1.2890



43.9440, 39.1050, 23.6890

Complementary

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



40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470



16.9630, 2.5630, 25.1470

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.



47.5650, 24.2950, 27.7750



40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470



40.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060

Square

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



40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470



45.3830, -43.7390, -5.7790



50.6310, -2.4340, 22.0940



45.3550, 41.7210, 9.3130

Rectangle

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



40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470



41.3930, -32.5040, -16.6640



50.6310, -2.4340, 22.0940



44.0840, 35.8950, 26.7990

Sweetspot

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



40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470



67.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100



37.0010, 24.6220, -5.6980



34.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



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.



40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470



51.8100, -3.6620, -32.7660



34.1430, -17.6010, -27.9450



27.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



64.4690, -4.4400, -40.6960



153.6690, -10.1610, -96.7290

Inverse Universe

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



16.9630, 2.5630, 25.1470



21.8910, 3.0660, 32.5540



22.8570, 17.6010, 27.9450



25.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



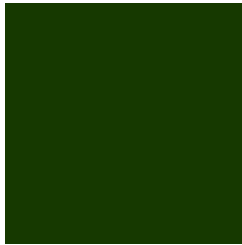
27.2320, 3.8440, 40.4840



65.3310, 10.1610, 96.7290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

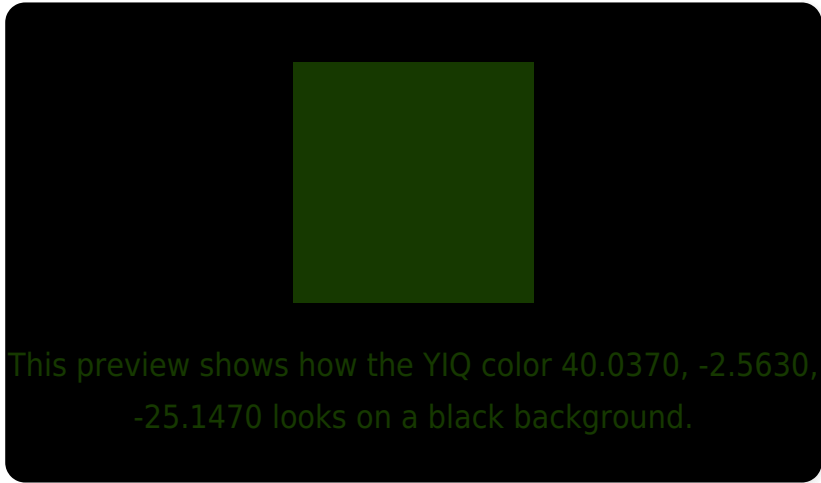
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

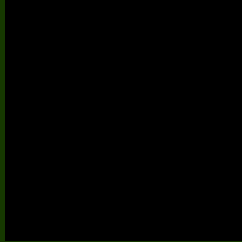
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470.

-25.1470.

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

40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470

Protanopia

46.0940, 19.6260, -14.2780

Deuteranopia

47.4950, 20.1750, -7.7050



Tritanopia

47.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470

Protanomaly

44.2670, 11.6490, -18.3910

Deuteranomaly

44.9020, 11.4190, -14.2210

Tritanomaly

44.1740, -9.7180, -11.1100

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470

Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

39.7190, -1.0070, -9.2870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470 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(22, 57, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 57, 0)  
}
```

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(22, 57, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 57, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470 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(22, 57, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 57, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(22, 57, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 57, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 57, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 57, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.0370, -2.5630, -25.1470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 57, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 57,  
0) }
```

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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