

Converting Colors

YIQ(40.2550, -14.4400,
-13.6400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(40.2550, -14.4400,
-13.6400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	123521
RGB	18, 53, 33
RGB Percent	7%, 21%, 13%
CMY	0.9295, 0.7921, 0.8706
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.38, 0.79
HSL	146°, 49%, 14%
HSV	146°, 66%, 21%
XYZ	1.7971, 2.7857, 1.8810
YIQ	40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

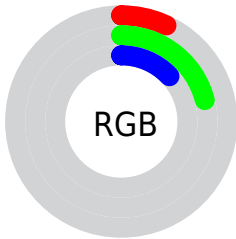
Format	Color
R_{YB}	18, 43, 53
Decimal	1193249
CIE _{Lab}	19.16, -18.37, 8.93
CIE _{LCh}	19, 20.420, 154.080
Y _{xy}	2.7857, 0.2780, 0.4310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279383329 (0xFF123521)
Y _{UV}	40.2550, -3.5767, -19.5176
Hunter-Lab	16.6903, -9.9879, 5.0011

Details

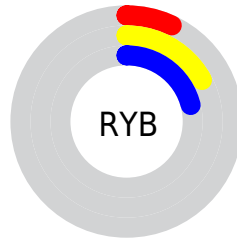
The YIQ color **40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **30.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.6140, -14.0730, -14.7850**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.4180, -16.4570, -15.6330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.0920, -12.4230, -11.6470**.

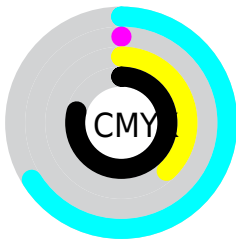
Distribution



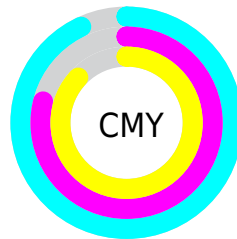
- Red (7%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400 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 40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 40.2550, -14.4400,
-13.6400

■ 40.2550, -14.4400,
-13.6400

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 20.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150

■ 86.6140, -14.0730,
-14.7850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 111.2010,
-14.3480, -15.3080


■ 136.7880,
-14.6230, -15.8310


■ 163.3750,
-14.8980, -16.3540


■ 190.3750,
-14.8980, -16.3540


■ 218.5490,


-15.4480, -17.4000


 242.5540,
-13.8440, -13.4280


 40.2550, -14.4400,
-13.6400


 40.2550, -14.4400,
-13.6400


 38.4180, -16.4570,
-15.6330


 42.0920, -12.4230,
-11.6470


 36.2820, -19.0700,
-17.8380


 44.2280, -9.8100,
-9.4420

 34.4450, -21.0870,
-19.8310

 46.0650, -7.7930,
-7.4490

 33.7330, -21.9580,
-20.5660

 47.9020, -5.7760,
-5.4560

 49.7390, -3.7590,
-3.4630

■ 51.8750, -1.1460,
-1.2580

■ 53.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 55.5490, 2.8880,
2.7280

■ 57.6850, 5.5010,
4.9330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.1060, 2.1570, -11.5630



40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400



37.1700, -30.2580, -13.3140

Triad

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



40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400



43.4290, -23.0170, 4.1430



46.4930, 23.6570, 6.2890

Complementary

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



40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400



30.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400

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.



47.2140, 20.3090, 11.9010



40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400



47.6980, -4.5410, 10.7150

Square

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



40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400



38.2590, -37.4580, -3.9700



47.7060, 10.1760, 13.8240



46.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310

Rectangle

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



40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400



38.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040



47.7060, 10.1760, 13.8240



46.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680

Sweetspot

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



40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400



63.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560



44.5250, 2.2950, -14.0650



32.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400



49.0210, -22.8290, -21.3010



42.1930, -19.8970, -8.3530



24.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



56.5750, -36.6730, -34.7290



137.9810, -89.5280, -84.5680

Inverse Universe

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



30.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400



34.0930, 22.5080, 21.6120



28.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



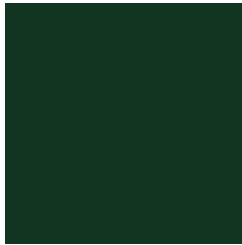
32.4250, 36.6730, 34.7290



79.0190, 89.5280, 84.5680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

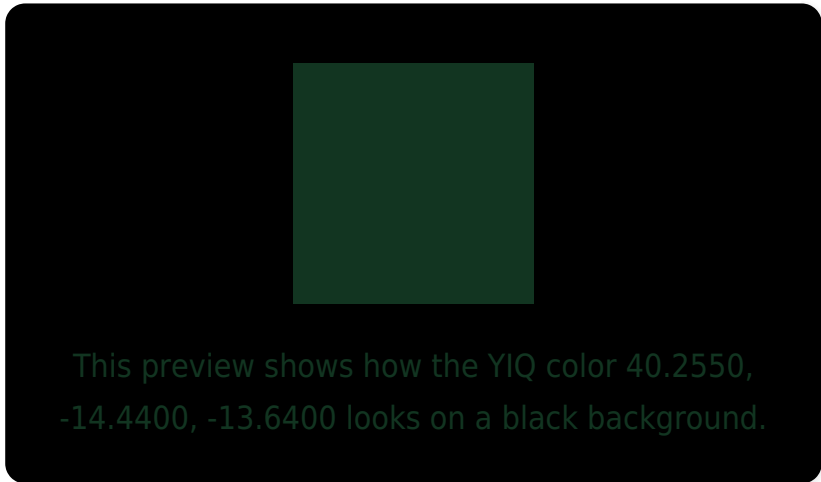
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.2550, -14.4400,

-13.6400.

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

40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400

Protanopia

46.2580, 7.8410, -4.4390

Deuteranopia

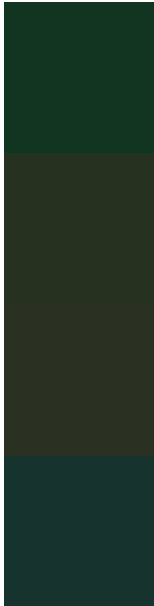
46.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



Tritanopia

42.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400

Protanomaly

43.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180

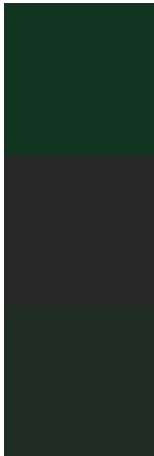
Deuteranomaly

44.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260

Tritanomaly

41.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400

Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

40.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400 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(18, 53, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 53, 33)  
}
```

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(18, 53, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 53, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400 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(18, 53, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 53, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(18, 53, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 53, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 53, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 53, 33)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 53, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 53,  
33) }
```

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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