

# Converting Colors

YIQ(40.2590, -12.2360,  
-31.5640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(40.2590, -12.2360,  
-31.5640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	094000
RGB	9, 64, 0
RGB Percent	4%, 25%, 0%
CMY	0.9649, 0.7489, 1.0000
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 1.00, 0.75
HSL	112°, 100%, 13%
HSV	112°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	1.9468, 3.7272, 0.6168
YIQ	40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

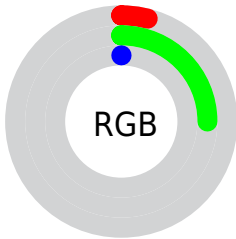
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 64, 55</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">606208</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">22.75, -30.21, 30.40</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">23, 42.860, 134.826</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">3.7272, 0.3095, 0.5925</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278796288 (0xFF094000)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">40.2590, -19.8477, -27.4141</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">19.3059, -15.7854, 11.6198</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **23.7410, 12.2360, 31.5640**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.6400, -8.9350, -30.8150**, and **9.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.4380, -11.1820, -28.6380**.

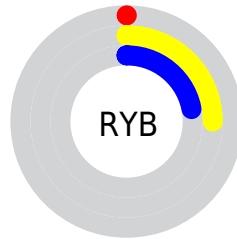
# Distribution



Red (4%)

Green (25%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (22%)

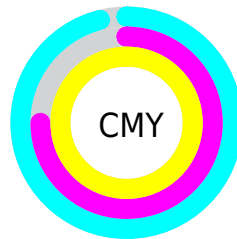


Cyan (86%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (96%)

Magenta (75%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640 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 40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 40.2590, -12.2360,  
-31.5640

 40.2590, -12.2360,  
-31.5640

 251.5520, 6.8330,  
-8.1990

 24.6540, -11.5500,  
-21.9660

 90.6400, -8.9350,  
-30.8150


 9.9790, -4.6750,  
-8.8910

 115.5260, -8.6140,  
-31.1260

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 141.8850, -8.2470,  
-32.2710

 168.3580, -8.2010,  
-33.1050

 196.1300, -7.5590,  
-33.7270

 224.3040, -8.1090,

-34.7730

■ 239.6890, -1.4630,  
-23.0550

■ 40.2590, -12.2360,  
-31.5640

■ 42.4380, -11.1820,  
-28.6380

■ 45.0300, -9.8530,  
-25.1890

■ 47.2090, -8.7990,  
-22.2630

■ 49.8010, -7.4700,  
-18.8140

■ 51.9800, -6.4160,  
-15.8880

■ 54.4580, -4.7660,  
-12.7500

■ 57.0500, -3.4370,  
-9.3010

■ 59.2290, -2.3830,  
-6.3750

■ 61.8210, -1.0540,  
-2.9260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.1920, 16.2340, -18.8860



40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640



43.4330, -29.9810, -23.8450

# Triad

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



40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640



50.2050, -54.5610, 3.1270



44.7820, 48.5490, 28.7490

# Complementary

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



40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640



23.7410, 12.2360, 31.5640

# 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.



49.2720, 32.7300, 34.6020



40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640



44.4490, -52.1320, 8.6680

# Square

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



40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640



50.6150, -50.2040, -4.2520



55.5440, 2.4250, 27.6490



49.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870



# Rectangle

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



40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640



46.6420, -37.6390, -17.2150



55.5440, 2.4250, 27.6490



44.8620, 45.5680, 33.2160

# Sweetspot

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



40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640



74.5720, -5.0870, -12.4390



50.8340, 23.2940, -14.6740



37.4030, -2.9330, -7.4210



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.



40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640



52.8960, -15.9480, -41.3880



40.0760, -24.6620, -26.6300



31.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



61.1250, -18.3310, -47.7630



140.7570, -43.1240, -110.5800



# Inverse Universe

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



23.7410, 12.2360, 31.5640



31.1040, 15.9480, 41.3880



23.9240, 24.6620, 26.6300



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



35.8750, 18.3310, 47.7630

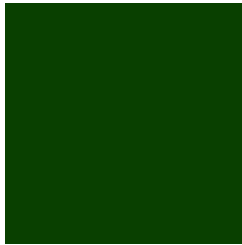


83.2430, 43.1240, 110.5800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

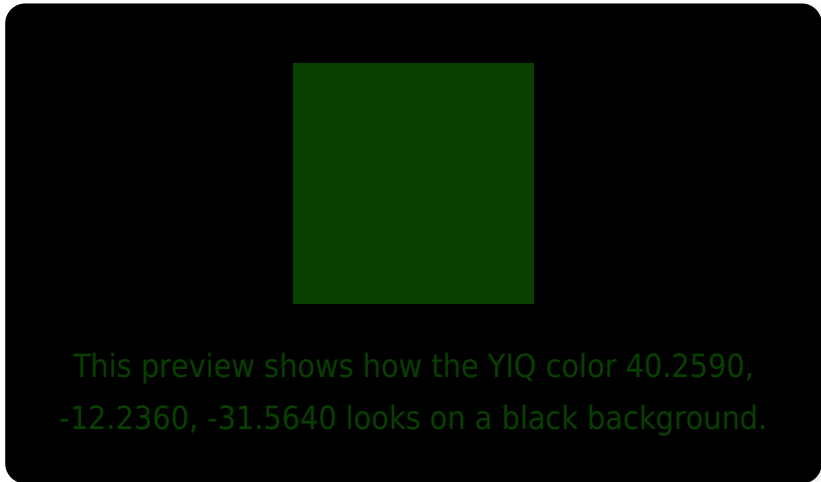
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

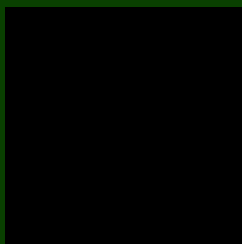
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.2590, -12.2360,

-31.5640.

# 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

40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640

### Protanopia

50.8230, 21.8270, -15.6210

### Deuteranopia

52.7510, 22.3300, -8.2140



## Tritanopia

50.8880, -20.3560, -5.5400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640

## Protanomaly

46.9030, 9.6780, -21.2180

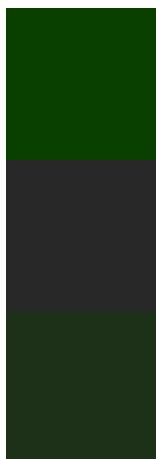
## Deuteranomaly

47.9510, 9.7230, -16.5250

## Tritanomaly

46.7600, -17.4200, -14.7000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640

## Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

40.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640 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(9, 64, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 64, 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(9, 64, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 64, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640 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(9, 64, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 64, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(9, 64, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 64, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 64, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 64, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.2590, -12.2360, -31.5640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 64, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 64,  
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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