

Converting Colors

YIQ(40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(40.3960, -36.5860,
-8.7620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 003842 |
| RGB | 0, 56, 66 |
| RGB Percent | 0%, 22%, 26% |
| CMY | 1.0000, 0.7803, 0.7413 |
| CMYK | 1.00, 0.15, 0.00, 0.74 |
| HSL | 189°, 100%, 13% |
| HSV | 189°, 100%, 26% |
| XYZ | 2.3975, 3.2235, 5.6441 |
| YIQ | 40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

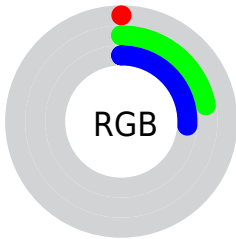
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RYB | 0, 30, 66 |
| Decimal | 14402 |
| CIELab | 20.92, -12.49, -10.92 |
| CIELCh | 21, 16.591, 221.163 |
| Yxy | 3.2235, 0.2128, 0.2862 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278204482 (0xFF003842) |
| YUV | 40.3960, 12.6228, -35.4273 |
| Hunter-Lab | 17.9542, -7.5835, -6.0705 |

Details

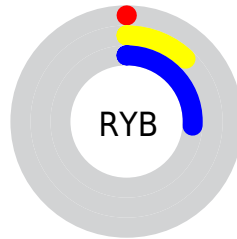
The YIQ color **40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **25.6040, 36.5860, 8.7620**, and the grayscale version is **40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.5000, -30.9470, -6.3310**, and **6.8450, -9.6290, 3.8030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.0760, -32.6890, -7.8010**.

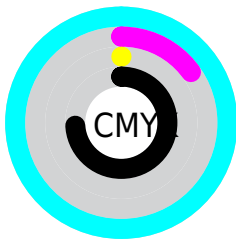
Distribution



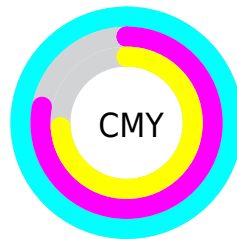
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620 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 40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

40.3960, -36.5860,
-8.7620

40.3960, -36.5860,
-8.7620

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

24.9740, -23.4740,
-4.0980

90.5000, -30.9470,
-6.3310

6.8450, -9.6290,
3.8030

115.7990,
-30.3510, -6.1190

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

141.6140,
-31.2680, -6.0200


168.6140,
-31.2680, -6.0200


196.3150,
-31.8640, -6.2320


224.3150,


-31.8640, -6.2320


 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440


 40.3960, -36.5860,
-8.7620

 43.0760, -32.6890,
-7.8010

 45.4570, -29.3880,
-7.0520

 48.1370, -25.4910,
-6.0910

 50.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

 53.1980, -18.2930,
-4.3810

■ 55.8780, -14.3960,
-3.4200

■ 58.2590, -11.0950,
-2.6710

■ 60.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

■ 63.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



41.8220, -29.1580, -11.2220



40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620



45.4020, -27.5550, -1.7230

Triad

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



40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620



51.8970, 10.9560, 10.7000



49.0470, 9.8130, -7.1390

Complementary

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



40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620



25.6040, 36.5860, 8.7620

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.



50.1020, 17.1480, -2.4040



40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620



51.4370, 18.0630, 8.5510

Square

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



40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620



51.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



50.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600



47.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210

Rectangle

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



40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620



48.3540, -18.4320, 3.6480



50.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600



49.6560, 12.4720, -5.7680

Sweetspot

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



40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620



76.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200



39.8820, -21.3600, -31.4080



37.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340



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.



40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620



53.3560, -48.2770, -11.6450



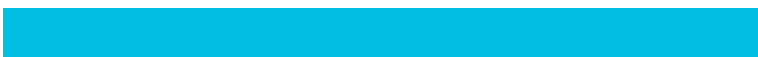
21.0250, -27.5110, 8.4970



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



59.1920, -53.6870, -12.7190



137.6530, -124.4290, -30.2290

Inverse Universe

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



26.1180, 21.3600, 31.4080



34.4490, 28.0980, 41.4580



44.9750, 27.5110, -8.4970



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



38.3510, 31.4900, 46.0660



88.7500, 72.1930, 106.8890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

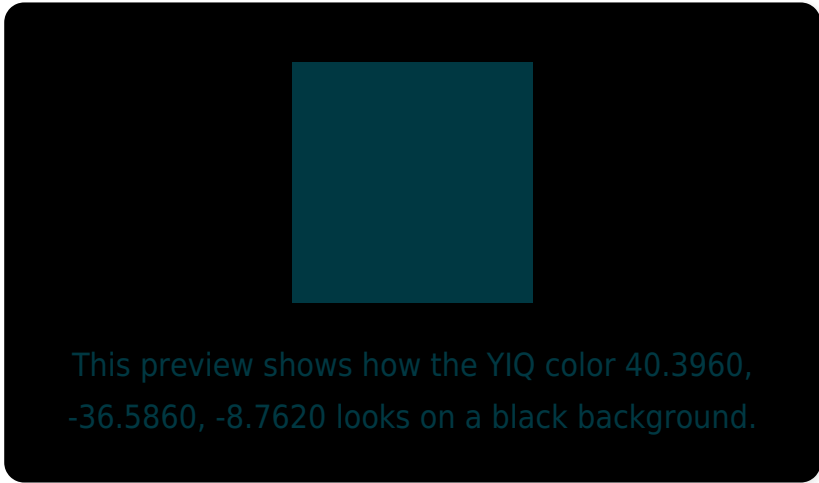
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

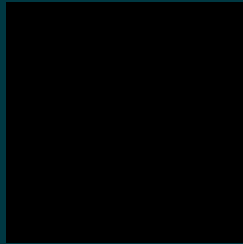
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

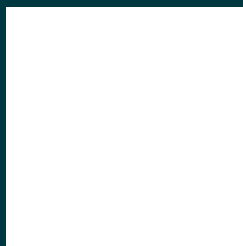
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.3960, -36.5860,

-8.7620.

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

40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620

Protanopia

50.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080

Deuteranopia

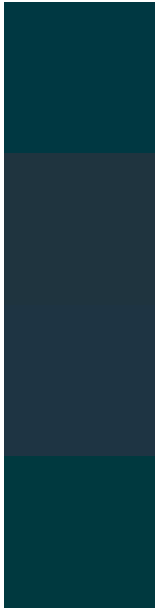
51.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



Tritanopia

40.4130, -35.2560, -10.8400

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620

Protanomaly

46.9750, -16.0470, -1.0310

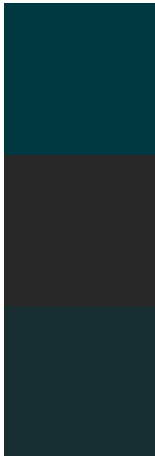
Deuteranomaly

47.1320, -17.9270, 0.0010

Tritanomaly

40.6410, -35.8980, -10.2180

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620

Achromatopsia

40.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

40.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620 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(0, 56, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 56, 66)  
}
```

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(0, 56, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 56, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620 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(0, 56, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 56, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 56, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 56, 66); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 66); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 56, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 56,  
66) }
```

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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