

Converting Colors

YIQ(40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(40.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	262B24
RGB	38, 43, 36
RGB Percent	15%, 17%, 14%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8314, 0.8588
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.16, 0.83
HSL	103°, 9%, 15%
HSV	103°, 16%, 17%
XYZ	1.9816, 2.2673, 2.0023
YIQ	40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

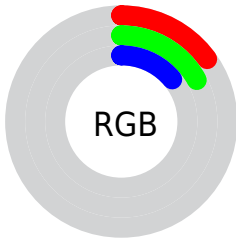
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 43, 41
Decimal	2501412
CIE Lab	16.83, -3.90, 3.82
CIE LCh	17, 5.458, 135.640
Yxy	2.2673, 0.3170, 0.3627
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280691492 (0xFF262B24)
YUV	40.7070, -2.3206, -2.3740
Hunter-Lab	15.0575, -2.8598, 2.6560

Details

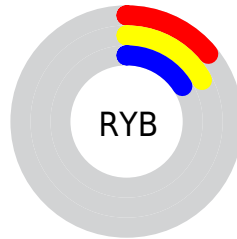
The YIQ color **40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **38.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570**.

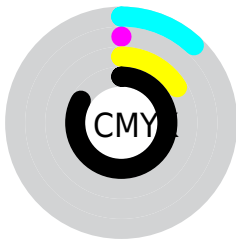
Distribution



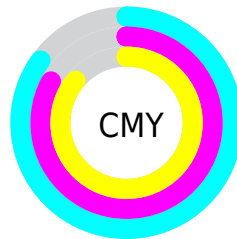
- Red (15%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370 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 40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 40.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

■ 40.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 20.2940, -1.0080,
-3.7600

■ 85.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 110.2940, -1.0080,
-3.7600

■ 135.2940, -1.0080,
-3.7600

■ 161.2940, -1.0080,
-3.7600

■ 188.7670, -0.9620,
-4.5940

■ 216.1800, -0.6870,

-4.0710

■ 244.7670, -0.9620,
-4.5940

■ 40.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

■ 40.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

■ 39.3540, -1.2370,
-5.1170

■ 42.0600, -0.2290,
-1.3570

■ 37.8870, -1.4200,
-7.3080

■ 43.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 36.5340, -1.9240,
-9.1880

■ 44.8800, 0.4580,
2.7140

■ 35.1810, -2.4280,
-11.0680

■ 46.2330, 0.9620,
4.5940

■ 33.7140, -2.6110,
-13.2590

■ 47.7000, 1.1450,
6.7850

■ 32.3610, -3.1150,
-15.1390

■ 49.0530, 1.6490,
8.6650

■ 30.7090, -4.2150,
-17.2310

■ 50.7050, 2.7490,
10.7570

■ 29.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110

■ 52.0580, 3.2530,
12.6370

■ 28.8290, -4.6730,
-19.9450

■ 53.5250, 3.4360,
14.8280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



41.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



40.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750

Triad

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



40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



40.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



42.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430

Complementary

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



40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



38.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

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.



42.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



41.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Square

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



40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



40.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



42.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



41.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870

Rectangle

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



40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



40.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



42.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



42.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540

Sweetspot

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



40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



55.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



41.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



27.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



52.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170



40.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



19.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



56.4840, -8.7960, -38.8440



142.3840, -22.5400, -98.1560

Inverse Universe

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



38.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



48.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



38.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



18.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



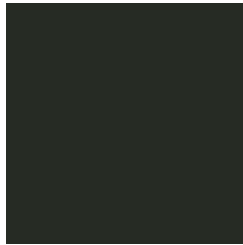
27.5160, 8.7960, 38.8440



69.3170, 21.9440, 97.9440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

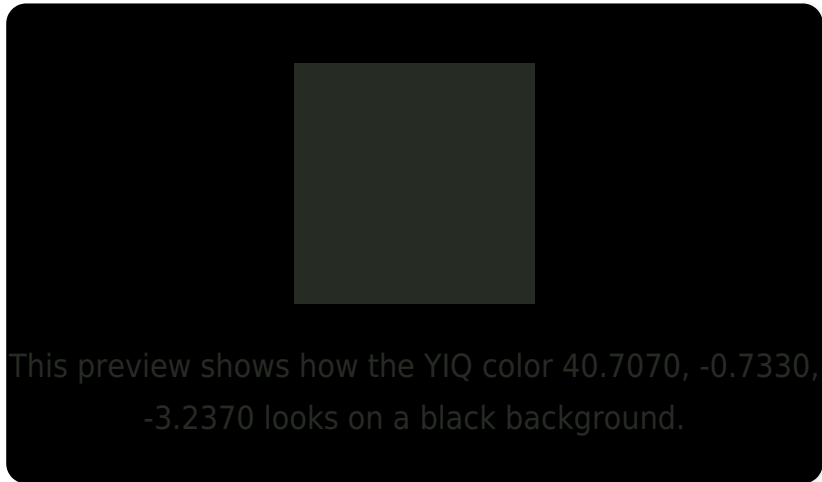
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

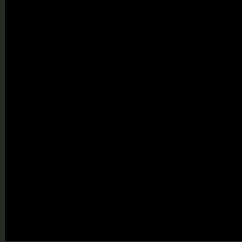
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370.

-3.2370.

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

40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370

Protanopia

41.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

Deuteranopia

41.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



Tritanopia

41.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370

Protanomaly

41.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770

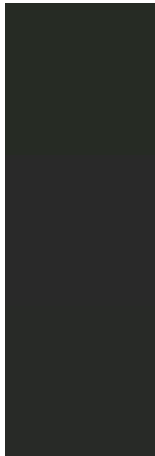
Deuteranomaly

41.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Tritanomaly

41.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370

Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

41.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370 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(38, 43, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 43, 36)  
}
```

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(38, 43, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 43, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370 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(38, 43, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 43, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 43, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 43, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 43, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 43, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 43, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 43,  
36) }
```

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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