

Converting Colors

YIQ(40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(40.7380, -37.5490,
-7.8290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003845
RGB	0, 56, 69
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 27%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7803, 0.7296
CMYK	1.00, 0.19, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	191°, 100%, 14%
HSV	191°, 100%, 27%
XYZ	2.4882, 3.2598, 6.1217
YIQ	40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

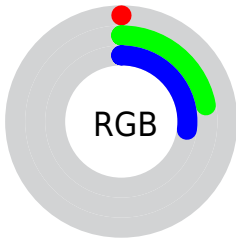
Format	Color
RYB	0, 31, 69
Decimal	14405
CIELab	21.06, -11.26, -12.73
CIELCh	21, 16.994, 228.508
Yxy	3.2598, 0.2096, 0.2746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204485 (0xFF003845)
YUV	40.7380, 13.9332, -35.7272
Hunter-Lab	18.0549, -6.9962, -7.4644

Details

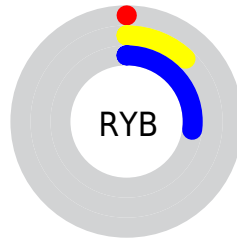
The YIQ color **40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **28.2620, 37.5490, 7.8290**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.1410, -31.3140, -5.1860**, and **8.2470, -10.8210, 3.3790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.4180, -33.6520, -6.8680**.

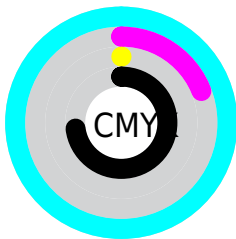
Distribution



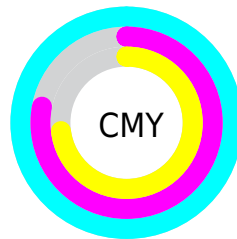
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290 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 40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

40.7380, -37.5490,
-7.8290

40.7380, -37.5490,
-7.8290

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

25.3160, -24.4370,
-3.1650

91.1410, -31.3140,
-5.1860

8.2470, -10.8210,
3.3790

116.5540,
-31.0390, -4.6630

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

142.2550,
-31.6350, -4.8750


169.3690,
-31.9560, -4.5640


196.9560,
-32.2310, -5.0870


225.0700,


-32.5520, -4.7760


 244.2360,
-21.4560, -7.6320


 40.7380, -37.5490,
-7.8290

 43.4180, -33.6520,
-6.8680

 46.6850, -30.0300,
-6.4300

 49.3650, -26.1330,
-5.4690

 52.0450, -22.2360,
-4.5080

 54.4260, -18.9350,
-3.7590

■ 57.6930, -15.3130,
-3.3210

■ 60.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

■ 63.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 66.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.3700, -33.6970, -11.5610



40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290



46.5380, -24.9420, 0.4820

Triad

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



40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290



51.9790, 13.6610, 11.2370



48.7370, 7.7500, -8.2980

Complementary

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



40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290



28.2620, 37.5490, 7.8290

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.



49.9770, 16.0020, -3.6620



40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290



51.3940, 19.6220, 7.8300

Square

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



40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290



52.5910, 3.0700, 10.4460



51.0040, 20.5400, 2.2040



47.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470

Rectangle

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



40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290



49.8490, -15.4520, 4.7080



51.0040, 20.5400, 2.2040



49.2320, 10.7300, -7.2380

Sweetspot

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



40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290



77.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090



41.9850, -23.1480, -32.0440



39.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290



52.9970, -48.6440, -10.5000



20.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



58.8330, -54.0540, -11.5740



133.8860, -123.4670, -25.6350

Inverse Universe

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



27.0150, 23.1480, 32.0440



34.9330, 29.6110, 41.5710



48.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



38.8350, 33.0030, 46.1790



88.8490, 76.2280, 105.3480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

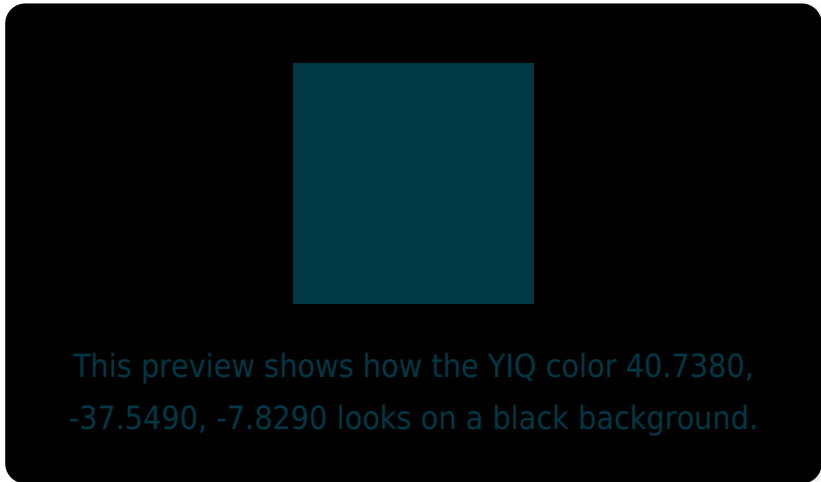
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

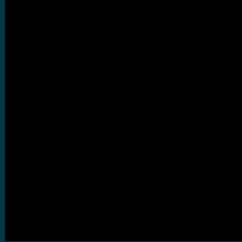
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

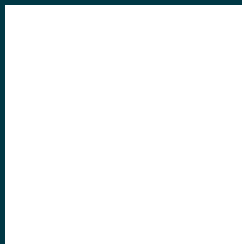
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.7380, -37.5490,

-7.8290.

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

40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290

Protanopia

51.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

Deuteranopia

51.3720, -9.6750, 4.6370



Tritanopia

40.4130, -35.2560, -10.8400

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290

Protanomaly

47.9040, -17.2850, -0.6210

Deuteranomaly

47.7620, -19.7610, 0.1990

Tritanomaly

40.7550, -36.2190, -9.9070

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290

Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

40.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290 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, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 56, 69)  
}
```

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, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 56, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290 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, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 56, 69) }
```

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, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 56, 69); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 69); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 69) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290 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, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 56,  
69) }
```

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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