

# Converting Colors

YIQ(40.7440, -20.4910,  
-19.6190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(40.7440, -20.4910,  
-19.6190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	093B1E
RGB	9, 59, 30
RGB Percent	4%, 23%, 12%
CMY	0.9648, 0.7685, 0.8824
CMYK	0.85, 0.00, 0.49, 0.77
HSL	145°, 74%, 13%
HSV	145°, 85%, 23%
XYZ	1.9114, 3.2816, 1.7600
YIQ	40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

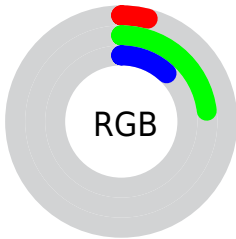
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	9, 44, 59
Decimal	604958
CIE Lab	21.14, -24.11, 13.46
CIE LCh	21, 27.613, 150.819
Yxy	3.2816, 0.2749, 0.4720
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278795038 (0xFF093B1E)
YUV	40.7440, -5.2968, -27.8395
Hunter-Lab	18.1152, -12.8672, 6.9204

# Details

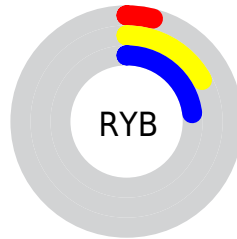
The YIQ color **40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **27.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190**, and the grayscale version is **41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.1850, -17.4190, -20.2270**, and **4.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.6080, -23.1040, -21.8240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.8800, -17.8780, -17.4140**.

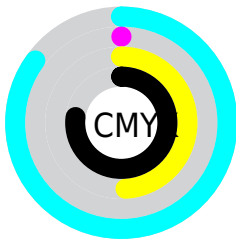
# Distribution



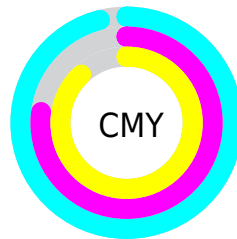
- Red (4%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (77%)




- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (88%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190 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 40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 40.7440, -20.4910,  
-19.6190


 40.7440, -20.4910,  
-19.6190

 252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960


 22.4030, -12.1010,  
-17.4850


 89.1850, -17.4190,  
-20.2270


 4.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840

 113.7720,  
-17.6940, -20.7500

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 140.2450,  
-17.6480, -21.5840

 166.8320,  
-17.9230, -22.1070


 194.1200,  
-18.7940, -22.8420


 222.0060,


-18.4730, -23.1530


 241.2010,  
-14.3480, -15.3080


 40.7440, -20.4910,  
-19.6190


 40.7440, -20.4910,  
-19.6190


 38.6080, -23.1040,  
-21.8240


 42.8800, -17.8780,  
-17.4140

 37.4830, -24.2500,  
-23.0820

 45.1300, -15.5860,  
-14.8980

 47.2660, -12.9730,  
-12.6930

 49.5160, -10.6810,  
-10.1770

 51.3530, -8.6640,  
-8.1840

■ 53.6030, -6.3720,  
-5.6680

■ 55.7390, -3.7590,  
-3.4630

■ 57.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

■ 60.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.6130, 4.8630, -16.5530



40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190



41.6210, -33.1460, -16.0420

# Triad

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



40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190



41.4850, -43.7860, 0.5820



49.7930, 31.6800, 9.5680

# Complementary

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



40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190



27.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190

# 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.



50.6110, 26.6810, 17.5690



40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190



51.7670, -8.9890, 14.2350

# Square

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



40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190



43.8500, -43.5560, -3.5880



52.5370, 12.3300, 18.8420



49.3870, 29.5270, -0.9770



# Rectangle

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



40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190



43.2170, -37.6400, -11.6880



52.5370, 12.3300, 18.8420



50.0150, 31.1750, 13.2150

# Sweetspot

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



40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190



69.6520, -8.0680, -7.9720



47.0210, 3.5340, -20.0020



34.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190



48.8470, -31.4470, -30.3190



43.5940, -28.5160, -11.8440



29.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



59.7380, -38.6900, -36.7220



140.9160, -90.9030, -87.1830



# Inverse Universe

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



27.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190



28.0390, 31.7680, 30.0080



24.4060, 28.5160, 11.8440



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



34.3760, 38.3690, 37.0330

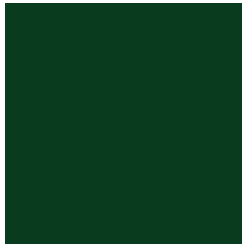


81.0840, 90.9030, 87.1830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

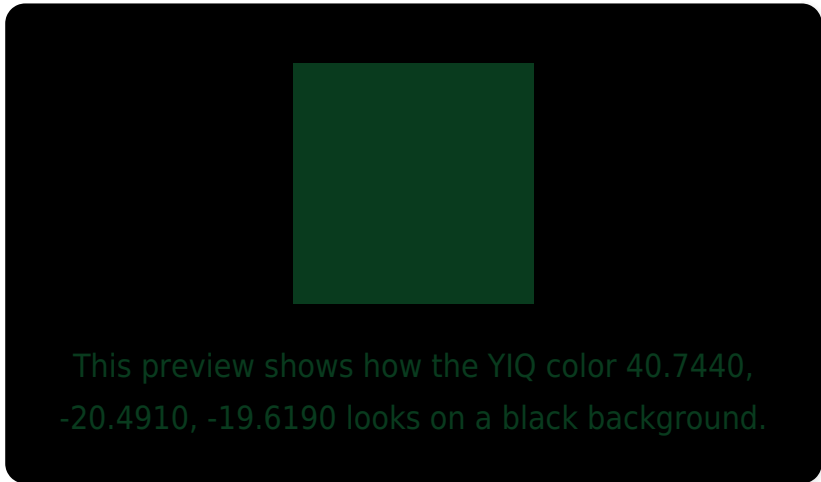
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

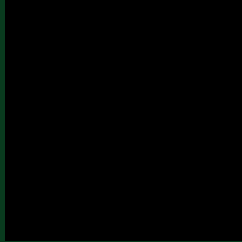
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 40.7440, -20.4910,

-19.6190.

# 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

40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190

### Protanopia

49.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040

### Deuteranopia

50.7640, 12.2880, -2.4320



## Tritanopia

46.8880, -20.3560, -5.5400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190

## Protanomaly

46.5510, -0.5940, -11.2660

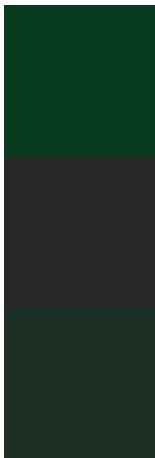
## Deuteranomaly

47.3170, 0.1850, -8.8630

## Tritanomaly

44.7260, -20.0800, -10.5440

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190

## Achromatopsia

41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.0650, -7.7930, -7.4490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190 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, 59, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 59, 30)  
}
```

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, 59, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 59, 30) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190 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, 59, 30) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 59, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 59, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 59, 30); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 59, 30); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 59, 30) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 40.7440, -20.4910, -19.6190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 59, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 59,  
30) }
```

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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