

# Converting Colors

YIQ(20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(20.3620, 31.8160,  
18.1200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E0010
RGB	62, 0, 16
RGB Percent	24%, 0%, 6%
CMY	0.7567, 1.0000, 0.9371
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.74, 0.76
HSL	344°, 100%, 12%
HSV	345°, 100%, 24%
XYZ	2.0829, 1.0629, 0.5867
YIQ	20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

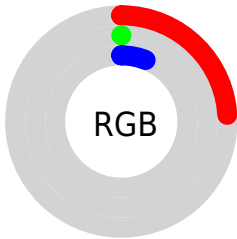
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	62, 0, 16
Decimal	4063248
CIELab	9.51, 29.98, 8.00
CIELCh	10, 31.032, 14.931
Yxy	1.0629, 0.5580, 0.2848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282253328 (0xFF3E0010)
YUV	20.3620, -2.1505, 36.5165
Hunter-Lab	10.3098, 18.0196, 3.8427

# Details

The YIQ color **20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **41.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200**, and the grayscale version is **20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.8740, 36.1260, 17.1020**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **24.4540, 28.5610, 16.5370**.

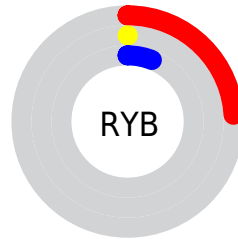
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (0%)

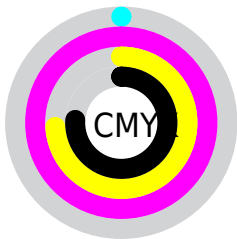
Blue (6%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (6%)

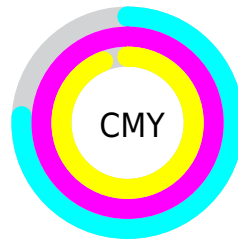


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (74%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200 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 20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 20.3620, 31.8160,  
18.1200


 20.3620, 31.8160,  
18.1200


 239.6750, 11.4610,  
7.0530


 12.3730, 24.1150,  
9.0030


 68.8740, 36.1260,  
17.1020

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 93.6570, 38.2350,  
17.4270

 119.4400, 40.3440,  
17.7520


 146.0380, 41.5360,  
18.1760


 172.9350, 43.3240,  
18.8120


 200.4190, 44.8370,


18.9250


 220.0470, 28.1490,  
12.9890


 20.3620, 31.8160,  
18.1200

 24.4540, 28.5610,  
16.5370

 28.4320, 25.6270,  
14.6430

 33.1110, 22.0970,  
12.5370

 37.0890, 19.1630,  
10.6430

 41.1810, 15.9080,  
9.0600

■ 45.2730, 12.6530,  
7.4770

■ 49.2510, 9.7190,  
5.5830

■ 53.9300, 6.1890,  
3.4770

■ 57.9080, 3.2550,  
1.5830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



22.5490, 21.2240, 22.8560



20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200



22.6140, 30.6260, 6.6420

# Triad

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



20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200



19.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590



26.4220, -30.3070, 4.1010

# Complementary

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



20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200



41.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200

# 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.



26.9290, -27.6010, -0.8890



20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200



22.6140, -14.0730, -14.7850

# Square

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



20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200



24.4980, 6.9250, -9.8670



25.9370, -22.0520, -7.8440



22.9000, -28.6570, 7.2390



# Rectangle

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



20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200



24.9180, 23.6580, 0.7620



25.9370, -22.0520, -7.8440



26.7810, -29.9400, 2.9560

# Sweetspot

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



20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200



65.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



20.5230, 6.9180, 28.8220



30.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200



26.9120, 42.1310, 23.9150



26.7560, 33.1020, 5.8220



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.8420, 48.3200, 27.3920



72.8760, 114.0150, 64.7910



# Inverse Universe

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



20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200



26.9120, 42.1310, 23.9150



35.2440, -33.1020, -5.8220



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.8420, 48.3200, 27.3920

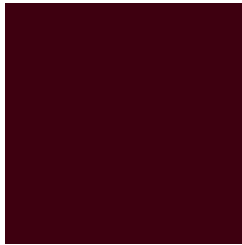


72.8760, 114.0150, 64.7910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

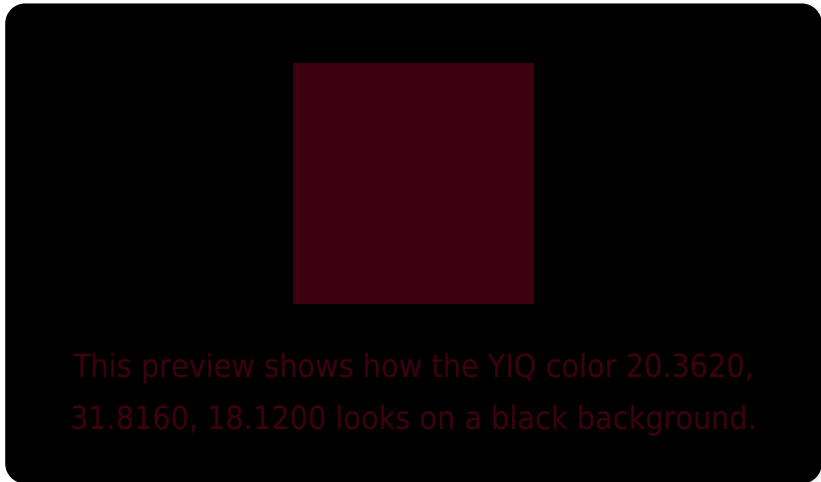
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

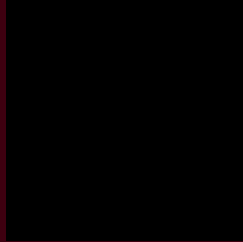
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.3620, 31.8160,



# 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

20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200

### Protanopia

31.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

### Deuteranopia

30.7530, 10.8210, -3.3790



## Tritanopia

23.1030, 33.7430, 10.7270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200

## Protanomaly

27.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990

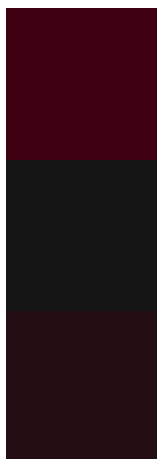
## Deuteranomaly

26.8020, 18.2930, 4.3810

## Tritanomaly

21.7980, 33.2840, 13.5400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200

## Achromatopsia

20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

20.2620, 11.1860, 6.5300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200 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(62, 0, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 0, 16)  
}
```

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(62, 0, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 0, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200 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(62, 0, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 0, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 0, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 0, 16); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 0, 16); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 0, 16) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 20.3620, 31.8160, 18.1200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 0, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 0,  
16) }
```

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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