

Converting Colors

YIQ(33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(33.0810, 21.6410,
-1.2310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	351C07
RGB	53, 28, 7
RGB Percent	21%, 11%, 3%
CMY	0.7921, 0.8902, 0.9724
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.87, 0.79
HSL	27°, 77%, 12%
HSV	27°, 87%, 21%
XYZ	1.9223, 1.6026, 0.4098
YIQ	33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

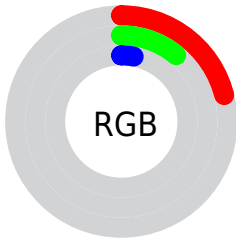
Format	Color
R_{YB}	53, 46, 7
Decimal	3480583
CIE Lab	13.25, 10.17, 16.98
CIE LCh	13, 19.788, 59.083
Yxy	1.6026, 0.4886, 0.4073
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281670663 (0xFF351C07)
YUV	33.0810, -12.8579, 17.4690
Hunter-Lab	12.6594, 4.9510, 6.9424

Details

The YIQ color **33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **26.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.6900, 24.3000, 0.1400**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.7500, 24.0710, -1.2170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.4120, 19.2110, -1.2450**.

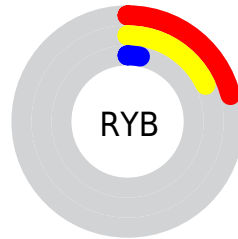
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (11%)

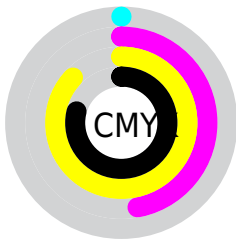
Blue (3%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (3%)

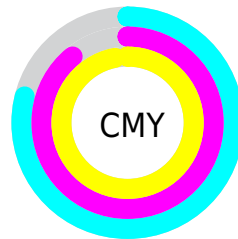


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (97%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310 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 33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 33.0810, 21.6410,
-1.2310

■ 33.0810, 21.6410,
-1.2310

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530

■ 11.0300, 17.6510,
5.0030

■ 78.6900, 24.3000,
0.1400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 102.5870, 26.0880,
0.7760

■ 127.7720, 27.0050,
0.6770

■ 154.2560, 28.5180,
0.7900

■ 180.7400, 30.0310,
0.9030

■ 208.6260, 30.3520,

0.5920

■ 233.3370, 23.7960,
-1.7400

■ 33.0810, 21.6410,
-1.2310

■ 33.0810, 21.6410,
-1.2310

■ 30.7500, 24.0710,
-1.2170

■ 35.4120, 19.2110,
-1.2450

■ 29.9350, 24.9880,
-1.3160

■ 37.8570, 16.4600,
-0.9480

■ 40.1880, 14.0300,
-0.9620

■ 42.5190, 11.6000,
-0.9760

■ 44.3770, 9.1240,
-0.1560

■ 46.7080, 6.6940,
-0.1700

■ 49.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

■ 51.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 53.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



33.5360, 22.0980, 7.0100



33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310



32.2280, 16.5530, -8.1430

Triad

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



33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310



27.8290, -21.8680, -11.1800



34.9750, -6.8790, 9.0330

Complementary

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



33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310



26.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310

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.



28.9830, -27.6930, 0.7790



33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310



29.4250, -26.3620, -6.8260

Square

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



33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310



28.6360, -11.1390, -12.8910



29.3910, -29.0220, -2.6700



35.0970, 7.5170, 12.4530

Rectangle

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



33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310



31.5260, 9.7220, -10.9980



29.3910, -29.0220, -2.6700



33.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

Sweetspot

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



33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310



61.0780, 8.5280, -0.3680



23.6040, 19.3910, 17.5270



31.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310



38.8280, 32.5990, -1.5850



46.5820, 15.3160, -13.2600



24.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



50.6780, 41.7690, -2.5750



122.9960, 102.1070, -5.7730

Inverse Universe

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



26.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



29.5850, -32.3240, 2.1080



13.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600



23.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



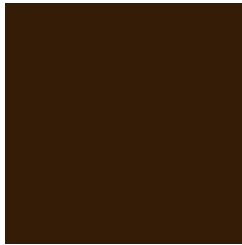
38.9090, -42.0440, 2.0520



94.0040, -102.1070, 5.7730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

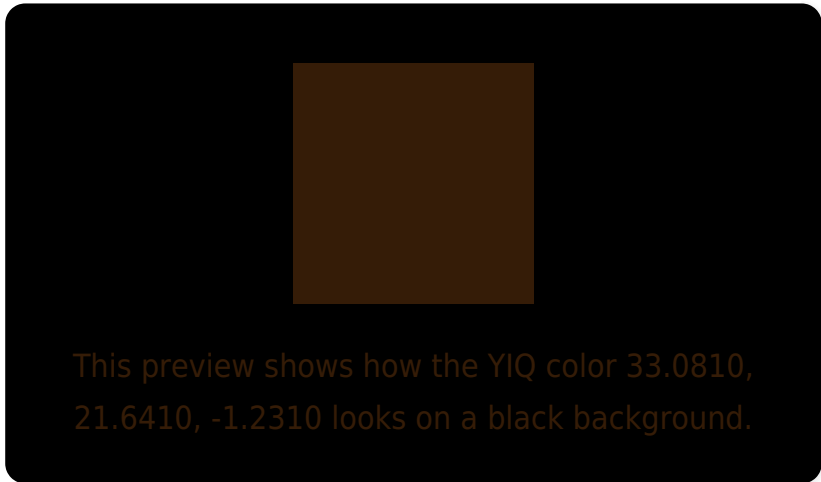
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

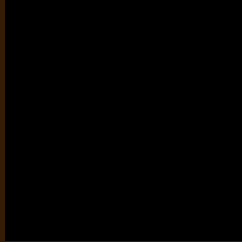
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310.



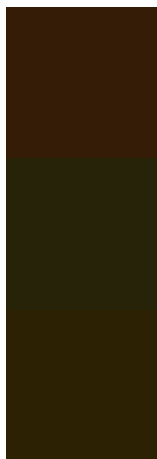
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.0810, 21.6410,

-1.2310.

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

33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310

Protanopia

33.2320, 10.7300, -7.2380

Deuteranopia

32.8690, 16.1860, -6.9980



Tritanopia

34.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580

Trichromacy



Original Color

33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310

Protanomaly

32.8520, 14.8560, -4.9200

Deuteranomaly

32.7060, 18.2030, -5.0050

Tritanomaly

34.2750, 18.3390, 3.5470

Monochromacy



Original Color

33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310

Achromatopsia

33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

32.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310 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(53, 28, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 28, 7)  
}
```

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(53, 28, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 28, 7) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310 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(53, 28, 7) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 28, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 28, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 28, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 28, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 28, 7) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 33.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 28, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 28,  
7) }
```

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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