

# Converting Colors

YIQ(33.1460, -21.6830,  
-20.0430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(33.1460, -21.6830,  
-20.0430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003417
RGB	0, 52, 23
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 9%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7960, 0.9099
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.56, 0.80
HSL	147°, 100%, 10%
HSV	147°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	1.3835, 2.5197, 1.2232
YIQ	33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 36, 52
Decimal	13335
CIELab	18.01, -24.50, 13.84
CIELCh	18, 28.143, 150.541
Yxy	2.5197, 0.2699, 0.4915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203415 (0xFF003417)
YUV	33.1460, -5.0020, -29.0690
Hunter-Lab	15.8736, -12.2218, 6.5427

# Details

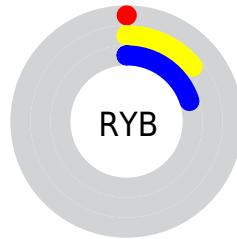
The YIQ color **33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **18.8540, 21.6830, 20.0430**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.8860, -18.0150, -20.4390**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.9830, -19.6660, -18.0500**.

# Distribution



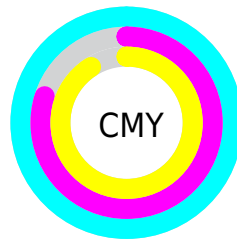
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (9%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430 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 33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 33.1460, -21.6830,  
-20.0430

■ 33.1460, -21.6830,  
-20.0430

■ 249.0480, -9.1230,  
-5.3710

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,  
-16.7360

■ 80.8860, -18.0150,  
-20.4390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 105.7720,  
-17.6940, -20.7500

■ 131.8320,  
-17.9230, -22.1070


■ 157.8320,  
-17.9230, -22.1070


■ 185.0060,  
-18.4730, -23.1530


■ 213.0060,


-18.4730, -23.1530


 237.4840,  
-16.8230, -20.0150


 33.1460, -21.6830,  
-20.0430

 34.9830, -19.6660,  
-18.0500

 36.8200, -17.6490,  
-16.0570

 38.9560, -15.0360,  
-13.8520

 40.7930, -13.0190,  
-11.8590

 42.6300, -11.0020,  
-9.8660

■ 44.3530, -8.6640,  
-8.1840

■ 46.1900, -6.6470,  
-6.1910

■ 48.3260, -4.0340,  
-3.9860

■ 50.1630, -2.0170,  
-1.9930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.2710, 5.8260, -17.4860



33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430



36.1270, -28.6990, -14.0350

# Triad

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



33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430



36.6920, -39.9350, 2.3770



42.3200, 31.6340, 10.4020

# Complementary

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



33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430



18.8540, 21.6830, 20.0430

# 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.



43.1380, 26.6350, 18.4030



33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430



44.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230

# Square

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



33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430



38.9430, -39.3840, -2.1040



44.9500, 12.6050, 19.3650



42.0450, 30.4900, -1.9100



# Rectangle

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



33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430



38.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040



44.9500, 12.6050, 19.3650



42.1290, 30.8540, 13.5260

# Sweetspot

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



33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430



61.3530, -8.6640, -8.1840



39.1950, 2.9840, -21.0480



31.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330



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.



33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430



43.9230, -28.6050, -26.7570



36.1100, -30.0290, -11.9570



24.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



56.6890, -36.9940, -34.4180



138.3230, -90.4910, -83.6350



# Inverse Universe

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



18.8540, 21.6830, 20.0430



24.9630, 28.9260, 26.4460



15.8900, 30.0290, 11.9570



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



32.3110, 36.9940, 34.4180



78.6770, 90.4910, 83.6350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

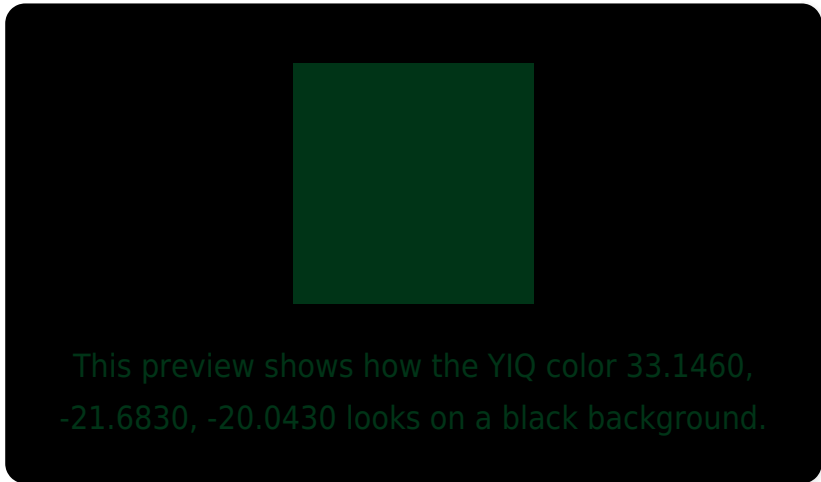
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

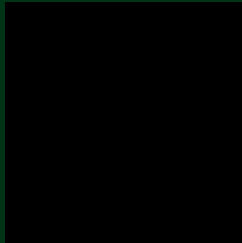
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.1460, -21.6830,

-20.0430.

# 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

33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430

### Protanopia

43.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040

### Deuteranopia

44.6500, 12.6090, -2.7430



## Tritanopia

40.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430

## Protanomaly

40.2520, -1.1900, -11.4780

## Deuteranomaly

40.3170, 0.1850, -8.8630

## Tritanomaly

38.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430

## Achromatopsia

33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

33.0650, -7.7930, -7.4490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430 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, 52, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 52, 23)  
}
```

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, 52, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 52, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430 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, 52, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 52, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 52, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 52, 23); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 52, 23); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 52, 23) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 33.1460, -21.6830, -20.0430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 52, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 52,  
23) }
```

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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