

# Converting Colors

YIQ(33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(33.1950, 12.1520,  
-10.9840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	262501
RGB	38, 37, 1
RGB Percent	15%, 15%, 0%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8549, 0.9960
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.97, 0.85
HSL	58°, 95%, 8%
HSV	58°, 97%, 15%
XYZ	1.4663, 1.7373, 0.2873
YIQ	33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

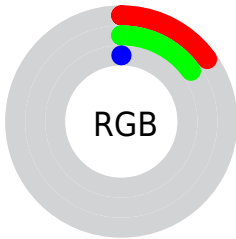
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 38, 1
Decimal	2499841
CIE Lab	14.04, -5.03, 20.10
CIE LCh	14, 20.722, 104.043
Yxy	1.7373, 0.4200, 0.4977
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280689921 (0xFF262501)
YUV	33.1950, -15.8721, 4.2140
Hunter-Lab	13.1807, -3.2091, 7.9340

# Details

The YIQ color **33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **5.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.0810, 12.4730, -11.2950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.6510, 10.8680, -9.7400**.

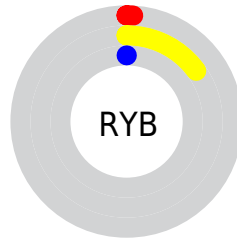
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (15%)

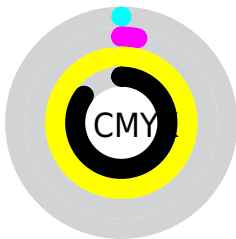
Blue (0%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (0%)

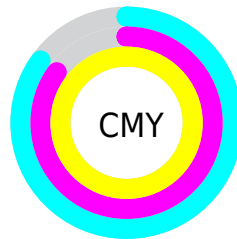


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840 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 33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 33.1950, 12.1520,  
-10.9840

■ 33.1950, 12.1520,  
-10.9840

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

■ 12.9690, 1.2850,  
-6.7710

■ 78.4230, 11.5100,  
-10.3620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 102.6080, 12.4270,  
-10.4610

■ 127.6790, 13.6650,  
-10.8710

■ 153.5650, 13.9860,  
-11.1820

■ 180.4510, 14.3070,  
-11.4930

■ 207.7500, 14.9030,

-11.2810

■ 236.5220, 15.5450,  
-11.9030

■ 33.1950, 12.1520,  
-10.9840

■ 33.1950, 12.1520,  
-10.9840

■ 33.0810, 12.4730,  
-11.2950

■ 33.6510, 10.8680,  
-9.7400

■ 34.1070, 9.5840,  
-8.4960

■ 34.4490, 8.6210,  
-7.5630

■ 34.9050, 7.3370,  
-6.3190

■ 35.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

■ 36.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

■ 36.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

■ 37.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

■ 37.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.2610, 20.9540, -5.3020



33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



31.2410, -2.6570, -12.4250

# Triad

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



33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



30.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610



36.4460, 13.8440, 13.4280

# Complementary

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



33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



5.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840

# 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.



36.9760, 0.5480, 12.1000



33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



30.0750, -30.9480, -0.8040

# Square

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



33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



30.0290, -25.3070, -9.4270



34.4190, -17.0570, 6.2630



35.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340



# Rectangle

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



33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



28.6570, -15.6320, -14.0640



34.4190, -17.0570, 6.2630



36.7060, 10.1760, 13.8240

# Sweetspot

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



33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



46.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540



12.1770, 21.7310, 8.1550



24.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



41.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050



28.6990, 1.7450, -15.1110



17.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



70.8910, 27.1470, -23.9330



181.6520, 68.7390, -61.8610



# Inverse Universe

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



5.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840



6.0590, -15.6830, 14.4050



10.3010, -1.7450, 15.1110



16.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



10.5220, -26.8720, 24.4560



27.3480, -68.7390, 61.8610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

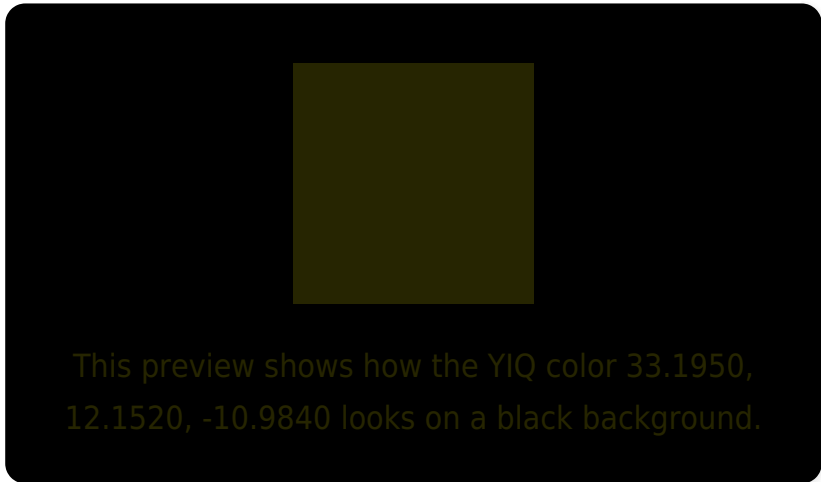
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

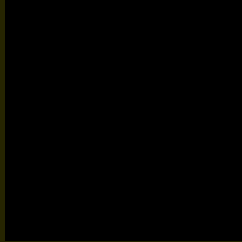
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

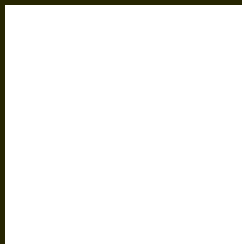
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840.



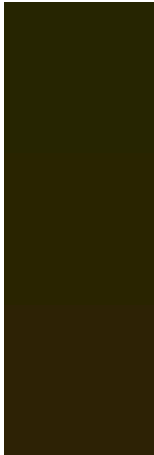
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.1950, 12.1520,

-10.9840.

# 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

33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840

### Protanopia

33.3910, 14.5360, -10.1360

### Deuteranopia

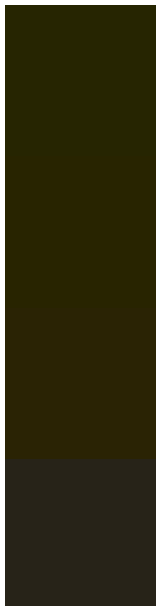
33.9830, 15.8650, -6.6870



## Tritanopia

36.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840

## Protanomaly

33.0920, 13.9400, -10.3480

## Deuteranomaly

33.5590, 14.1230, -8.1570

## Tritanomaly

34.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840

## Achromatopsia

33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

32.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840 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(38, 37, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 37, 1)  
}
```

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(38, 37, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 37, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840 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(38, 37, 1) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 37, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 37, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 37, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 37, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 37, 1) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 33.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 37, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 37,  
1) }
```

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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