

# Converting Colors

YIQ(33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	27
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

**Color**

**YIQ(33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	291B2E
RGB	41, 27, 46
RGB Percent	16%, 11%, 18%
CMY	0.8392, 0.8941, 0.8196
CMYK	0.11, 0.41, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	284°, 26%, 14%
HSV	284°, 41%, 18%
XYZ	1.7998, 1.4525, 2.7701
YIQ	33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

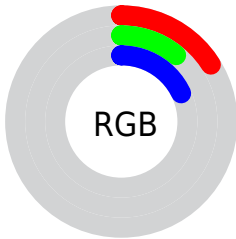
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	41, 27, 46
Decimal	2693934
CIELab	12.30, 11.28, -10.02
CIELCh	12, 15.087, 318.362
Yxy	1.4525, 0.2989, 0.2412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280884014 (0xFF291B2E)
YUV	33.3520, 6.2355, 6.7073
Hunter-Lab	12.0520, 5.5660, -5.1913

# Details

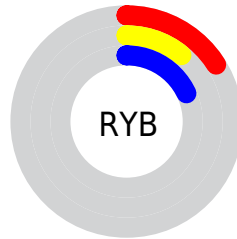
The YIQ color **33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **39.6480, -2.2450, -8.8770**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.1780, 2.7950, 9.9230**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.1180, 3.0240, 11.2800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.5860, 1.4660, 6.4740**.

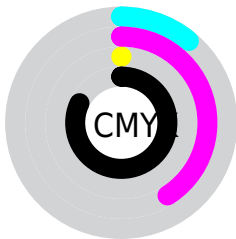
# Distribution



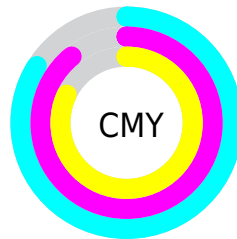
- Red (16%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770 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 33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 33.3520, 2.2450,  
8.8770

■ 33.3520, 2.2450,  
8.8770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 10.1290, 4.4910,  
12.2270

■ 78.1780, 2.7950,  
9.9230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 101.5910, 3.0700,  
10.4460

■ 127.0040, 3.3450,  
10.9690

■ 153.0040, 3.3450,  
10.9690

■ 179.5310, 3.2990,  
11.8030

■ 206.9440, 3.5740,

12.3260

■ 235.5310, 3.2990,  
11.8030

■ 33.3520, 2.2450,  
8.8770

■ 33.3520, 2.2450,  
8.8770

■ 30.1180, 3.0240,  
11.2800

■ 36.5860, 1.4660,  
6.4740

■ 27.4710, 3.5280,  
13.1600

■ 39.2330, 0.9620,  
4.5940

■ 23.9380, 3.7110,  
15.3510

■ 42.7660, 0.7790,  
2.4030

■ 21.2910, 4.2150,  
17.2310

■ 45.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 18.0570, 4.9940,  
19.6340

■ 48.6470, -0.5040,  
-1.8800

■ 15.4100, 5.4980,  
21.5140

■ 51.8810, -1.2830,  
-4.2830

■ 54.5280, -1.7870,  
-6.1630

■ 58.0610, -1.9700,  
-8.3540

■ 60.7080, -2.4740,  
-10.2340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830



33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



32.9570, 10.7270, 9.3430

# Triad

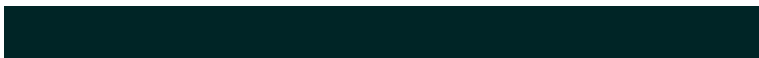
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



31.1940, 13.8930, -3.9870



26.0510, -22.3730, -7.5330

# Complementary

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



33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



39.6480, -2.2450, -8.8770

# 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.



26.4060, -16.1830, -9.5830



33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



30.2640, 7.7040, -7.4640

# Square

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



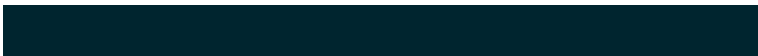
33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



31.7370, 16.9180, 1.7660



29.1640, -3.7580, -8.9900



27.0770, -25.2620, -4.7340



# Rectangle

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



33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



33.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



29.1640, -3.7580, -8.9900



26.2960, -21.6850, -8.9890

# Sweetspot

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



33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



54.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



32.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



27.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



38.9980, 3.4820, 13.9940



34.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930



21.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



29.0540, 10.2170, 40.6250



71.6380, 25.4740, 100.0500



# Inverse Universe

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



33.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830



38.8820, 15.3120, 8.8480



38.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



28.6350, 44.4690, 25.5970

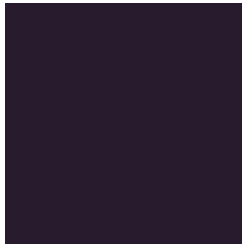


70.3700, 109.5680, 62.7840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

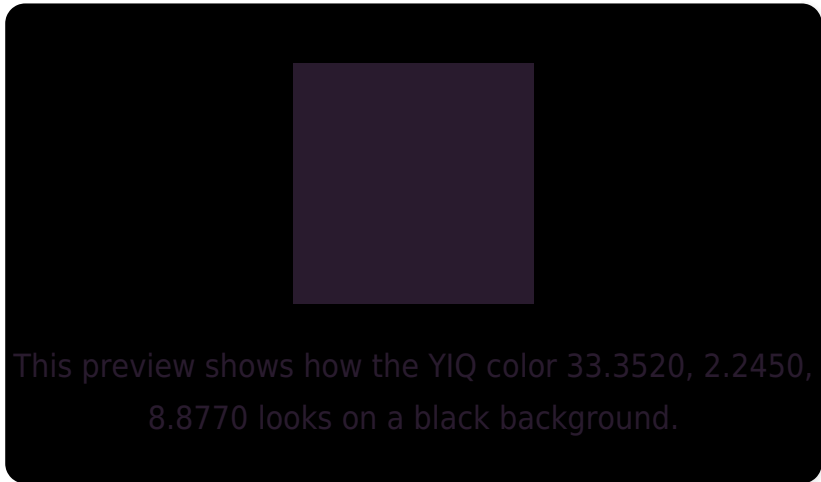
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770.

# 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

33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770

### Protanopia

32.2580, -9.3540, 4.3260

### Deuteranopia

32.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



## Tritanopia

32.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770

## Protanomaly

32.4650, -5.5030, 6.1210

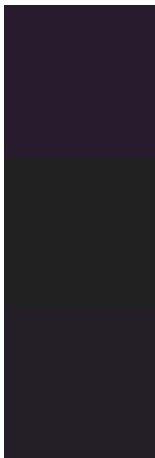
## Deuteranomaly

32.6070, -3.0270, 5.3010

## Tritanomaly

33.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770

## Achromatopsia

33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

33.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770 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(41, 27, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 27, 46)  
}
```

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(41, 27, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 27, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770 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(41, 27, 46) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 27, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 27, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 27, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 27, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 27, 46)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 33.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 27, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 27,  
46) }
```

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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