

# Converting Colors

YIQ(33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(33.4640, 40.9370,  
34.5450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5E002F
RGB	94, 0, 47
RGB Percent	37%, 0%, 18%
CMY	0.6311, 1.0000, 0.8156
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.50, 0.63
HSL	330°, 100%, 18%
HSV	330°, 100%, 37%
XYZ	5.1364, 2.5886, 2.9217
YIQ	33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

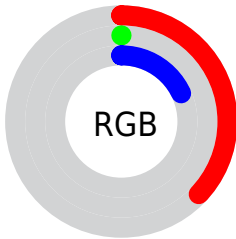
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	94, 0, 47
Decimal	6160431
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	18.31, 41.13, -0.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	18, 41.135, 359.007
Yxy	2.5886, 0.4824, 0.2431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284350511 (0xFF5E002F)
YUV	33.4640, 6.6732, 53.0901
Hunter-Lab	16.0891, 28.8303, 0.4958

# Details

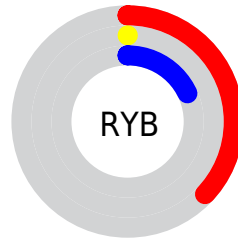
The YIQ color **33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **60.5360, -40.9370, -34.5450**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.7860, 42.7260, 29.6540**, and **13.6830, 26.1780, 10.1620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.3170, 36.8570, 31.3930**.

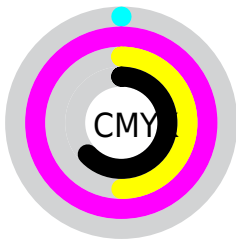
# Distribution



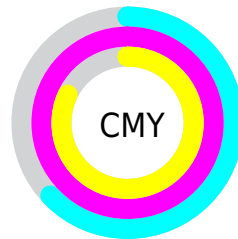
- Red (37%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (63%)




- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (82%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450 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 33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 33.4640, 40.9370,  
34.5450


 33.4640, 40.9370,  
34.5450

 251.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380


 23.2960, 32.1820,  
22.5020


 89.7860, 42.7260,  
29.6540

 13.9820, 26.7740,  
10.3740

 116.1560, 44.5600,  
29.4560

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 142.4660, 46.6230,  
30.6150


 169.9500, 48.1360,  
30.7280


 194.8570, 43.9640,  
29.2440


 214.4850, 27.2760,


23.3080


 234.2270, 10.2670,  
17.6830


 33.4640, 40.9370,  
34.5450

 39.3170, 36.8570,  
31.3930

 45.6430, 32.8230,  
27.4070

 51.4960, 28.7430,  
24.2550

 57.9360, 24.3880,  
20.5800

 63.7890, 20.3080,  
17.4280

■ 69.5280, 16.5490,  
13.9650

■ 75.9680, 12.1940,  
10.2900

■ 81.8210, 8.1140,  
7.1380

■ 88.1470, 4.0800,  
3.1520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.5520, 17.1420, 30.7580



33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450



35.7290, 46.9000, 20.0840

# Triad

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



33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450



38.3090, 2.6630, -20.7370



43.2290, -45.9410, 1.0910

# Complementary

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



33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450



60.5360, -40.9370, -34.5450

# 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.



41.7810, -39.1080, -7.1080



33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450



33.4250, -18.3350, -25.6550

# Square

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



33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450



42.2840, 22.1470, -10.4050



38.3610, -29.4780, -16.4380



40.7330, -47.1800, 7.0280



# Rectangle

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



33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450



39.5030, 44.0600, 5.4680



38.3610, -29.4780, -16.4380



43.1320, -44.2900, -1.2980

# Sweetspot

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



33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450



98.8160, 15.6780, 13.2300



24.7690, -2.1620, 39.1980



46.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450



43.4320, 53.1310, 44.8350



28.1060, 56.0240, 19.9280



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



39.1600, 47.9050, 40.4250



84.4290, 103.0530, 87.2530



# Inverse Universe

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



33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450



43.4320, 53.1310, 44.8350



65.8940, -56.0240, -19.9280



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



39.1600, 47.9050, 40.4250

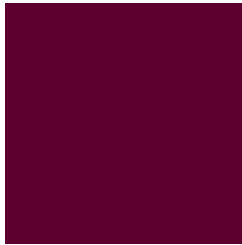


84.4290, 103.0530, 87.2530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

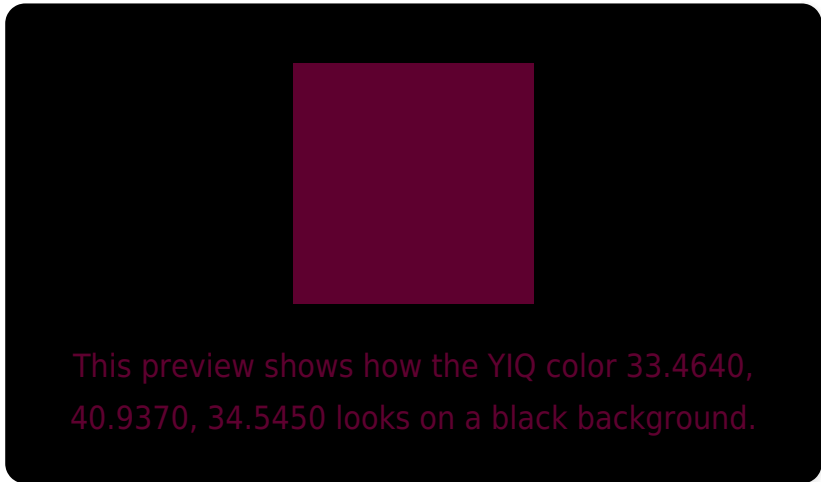
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

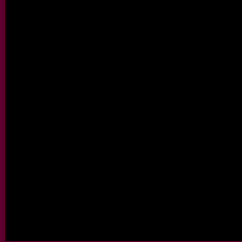
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.4640, 40.9370,



# 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

33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450

### Protanopia

48.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

### Deuteranopia

49.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



## Tritanopia

41.1260, 44.1040, 15.6880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450

## Protanomaly

43.5750, 9.1670, 15.5910

## Deuteranomaly

43.5560, 19.3460, 12.8340

## Tritanomaly

38.1570, 42.8190, 22.4590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450

## Achromatopsia

33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

33.1040, 14.8070, 12.4950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450 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(94, 0, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 0, 47)  
}
```

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(94, 0, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 0, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450 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(94, 0, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 0, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 0, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 0, 47); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 0, 47); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 0, 47) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 0, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 0,  
47) }
```

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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