

# Converting Colors

YIQ(33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2D1C20
RGB	45, 28, 32
RGB Percent	18%, 11%, 13%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8902, 0.8745
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.29, 0.82
HSL	346°, 23%, 14%
HSV	346°, 38%, 18%
XYZ	1.7586, 1.4926, 1.5625
YIQ	33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

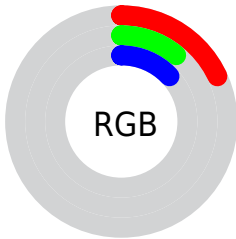
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	45, 28, 32
Decimal	2956320
CIE Lab	12.56, 9.14, 0.64
CIE LCh	13, 9.159, 4.019
Yxy	1.4926, 0.3653, 0.3101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281146400 (0xFF2D1C20)
YUV	33.5390, -0.7587, 10.0513
Hunter-Lab	12.2173, 4.3131, 0.9694

# Details

The YIQ color **33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **39.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.1370, 10.0400, 5.2720**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.2620, 11.1860, 6.5300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890**.

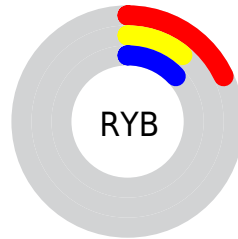
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (11%)

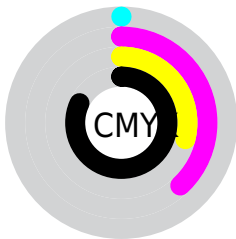
Blue (13%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (11%)

Blue (13%)

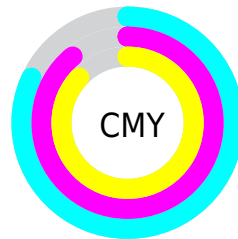


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480 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 33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 33.5390, 8.8480,  
4.8480

■ 33.5390, 8.8480,  
4.8480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 9.8600, 12.3780,  
6.9540

■ 78.1370, 10.0400,  
5.2720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 101.8490, 10.9110,  
6.0070

■ 127.1480, 11.5070,  
6.2190

■ 153.0340, 11.8280,  
5.9080

■ 179.4470, 12.1030,  
6.4310

■ 207.7460, 12.6990,

6.6430

235.7460, 12.6990,  
6.6430

33.5390, 8.8480,  
4.8480

33.5390, 8.8480,  
4.8480

30.2620, 11.1860,  
6.5300

36.2290, 6.7850,  
3.6890

27.4580, 13.5700,  
7.3780

39.6200, 4.1260,  
2.3180

24.1810, 15.9080,  
9.0600

42.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

21.3770, 18.2920,  
9.9080

45.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

18.1000, 20.6300,  
11.5900

48.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

■ 15.2960, 23.0140,  
12.4380

■ 51.7820, -5.3180,  
-2.7420

■ 14.7090, 23.2890,  
12.9610

■ 55.0590, -7.6560,  
-4.4240

■ 57.8630, -10.0400,  
-5.2720

■ 61.1400, -12.3780,  
-6.9540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



33.4420, 10.4990, 2.4590

# Triad

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



33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



31.1370, 0.8720, -4.7920



30.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

# Complementary

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



33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



39.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480

# 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.



29.4650, -14.6710, -3.9430



33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



30.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670

# Square

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



33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



32.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070



29.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



32.2750, -8.0240, 2.2480



# Rectangle

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



33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



33.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



29.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730



29.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520

# Sweetspot

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



33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



54.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



33.8250, 2.2910, 8.0430



28.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



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.



33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



40.7570, 14.1660, 7.5900



35.4310, 9.0320, 1.5120



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



28.2930, 45.4320, 24.6640



69.8000, 111.1730, 61.2290



# Inverse Universe

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



33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



40.7570, 14.1660, 7.5900



37.5690, -9.0320, -1.5120



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



28.2930, 45.4320, 24.6640

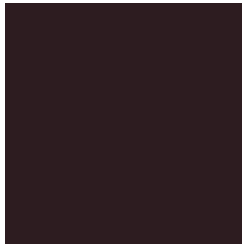


69.8000, 111.1730, 61.2290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

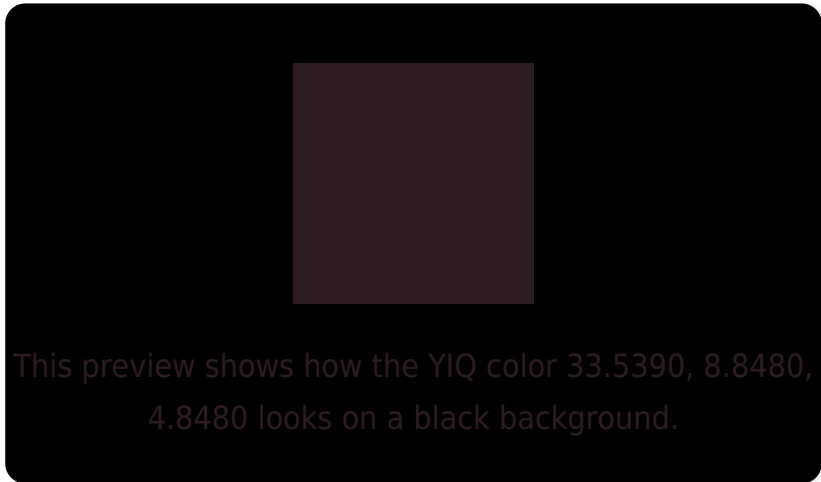
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480.

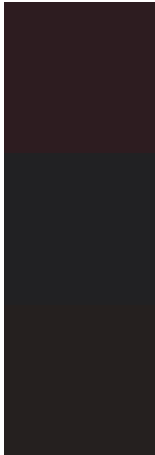


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480.

# 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

33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480

### Protanopia

33.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

### Deuteranopia

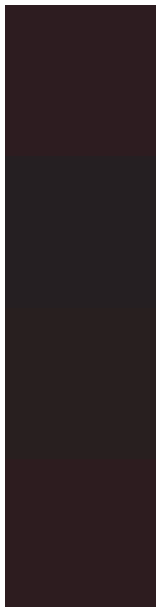
33.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



## Tritanopia

33.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480

## Protanomaly

33.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050

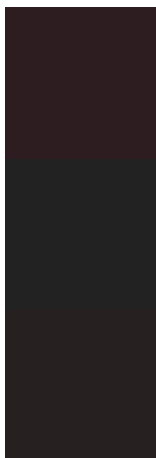
## Deuteranomaly

33.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080

## Tritanomaly

33.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480

## Achromatopsia

34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

33.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480 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(45, 28, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 28, 32)  
}
```

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(45, 28, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 28, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480 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(45, 28, 32) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 28, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 28, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 28, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 28, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 28, 32)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 33.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 28, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 28,  
32) }
```

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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