

Converting Colors

YIQ(33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(33.6640, 0.8260,
-3.9580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	20241A
RGB	32, 36, 26
RGB Percent	13%, 14%, 10%
CMY	0.8745, 0.8588, 0.8980
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.28, 0.86
HSL	84°, 16%, 12%
HSV	84°, 28%, 14%
XYZ	1.4130, 1.6435, 1.2202
YIQ	33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

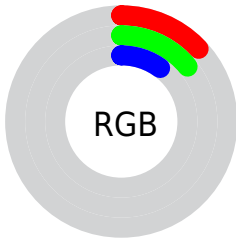
Format	Color
RYB	26, 36, 30
Decimal	2106394
CIELab	13.49, -4.18, 6.09
CIELCh	13, 7.389, 124.457
Yxy	1.6435, 0.3304, 0.3843
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280296474 (0xFF20241A)
YUV	33.6640, -3.7784, -1.4593
Hunter-Lab	12.8197, -2.7609, 3.3305

Details

The YIQ color **33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **28.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.5500, 1.1470, -4.2690**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.9090, 1.5140, -5.4140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020**.

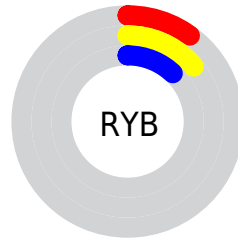
Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (14%)

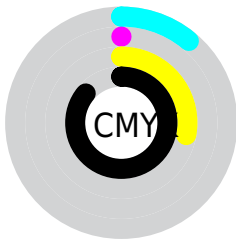
Blue (10%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (12%)

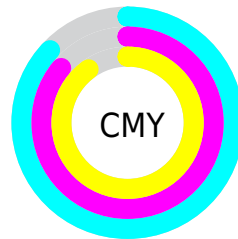


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (86%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580 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 33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 33.6640, 0.8260,
-3.9580

■ 33.6640, 0.8260,
-3.9580

■ 254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 11.4960, 1.2390,
-5.9370

■ 77.5500, 1.1470,
-4.2690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 102.1370, 0.8720,
-4.7920

■ 127.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

■ 153.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

■ 179.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

■ 207.0230, 1.1930,

-5.1030

■ 234.9090, 1.5140,
-5.4140

■ 33.6640, 0.8260,
-3.9580

■ 33.6640, 0.8260,
-3.9580

■ 32.9090, 1.5140,
-5.4140

■ 34.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

■ 31.9690, 1.2850,
-6.7710

■ 35.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 31.2140, 1.9730,
-8.2270

■ 36.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 30.2740, 1.7440,
-9.5840

■ 37.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 29.5190, 2.4320,
-11.0400

■ 37.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 28.4650, 2.5240,
-12.7080

■ 38.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

■ 27.8240, 2.8910,
-13.8530

■ 39.5040, -1.2390,
5.9370

■ 27.7100, 3.2120,
-14.1640

■ 40.5580, -1.3310,
7.6050

■ 41.1990, -1.6980,
8.7500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



34.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620



33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



32.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090

Triad

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



33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



33.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680



35.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010

Complementary

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



33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



28.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580

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.



35.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



34.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

Square

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



33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



32.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710



35.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



34.9580, 8.9860, 2.3460

Rectangle

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



33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



32.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120



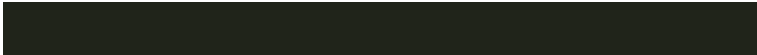
35.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



35.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Sweetspot

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



33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



44.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



31.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



22.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



42.4960, 1.2390, -5.9370



32.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180



17.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



62.7850, 6.6540, -32.4980



160.0580, 17.0250, -82.8070

Inverse Universe

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



28.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



34.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370



29.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



16.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



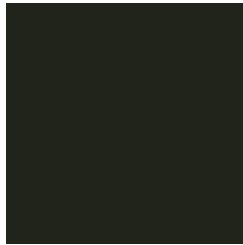
19.2150, -6.6540, 32.4980



48.9420, -17.0250, 82.8070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

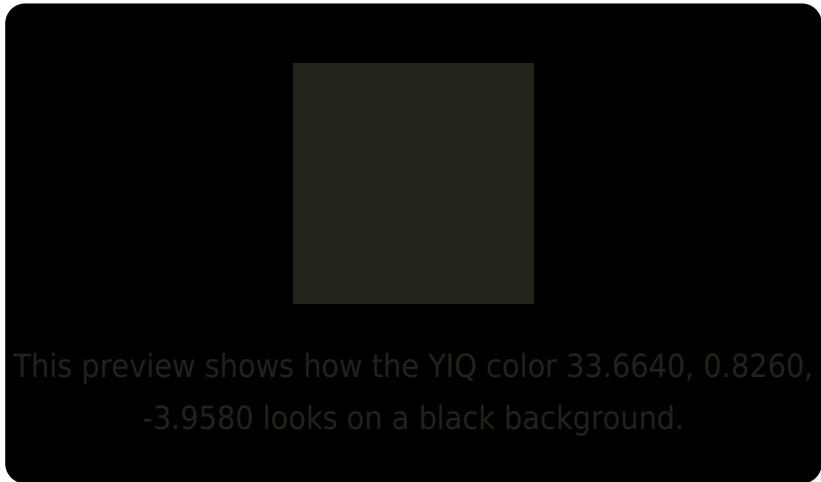
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

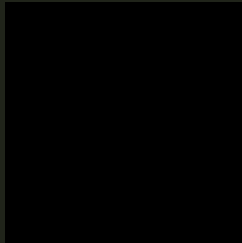
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580.



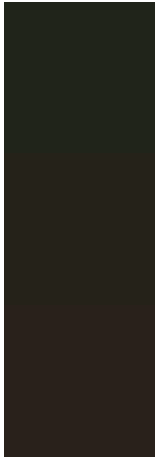
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.6640, 0.8260,

-3.9580.

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

33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580

Protanopia

33.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630

Deuteranopia

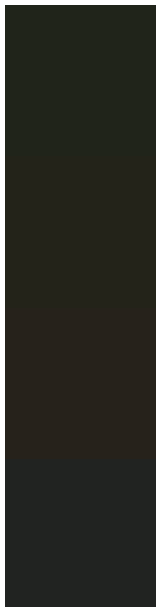
34.7080, 6.6940, -0.1700



Tritanopia

34.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Trichromacy



Original Color

33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580

Protanomaly

33.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100

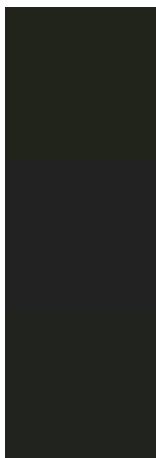
Deuteranomaly

34.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Tritanomaly

34.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

Monochromacy



Original Color

33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580

Achromatopsia

34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

33.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580 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(32, 36, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 36, 26)  
}
```

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(32, 36, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 36, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580 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(32, 36, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 36, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 36, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 36, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 36, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 36, 26)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 33.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 36, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 36,  
26) }
```

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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