

Converting Colors

YIQ(33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(33.8410, 4.2210,
-15.9310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C2B02
RGB	28, 43, 2
RGB Percent	11%, 17%, 1%
CMY	0.8903, 0.8313, 0.9921
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.95, 0.83
HSL	82°, 91%, 9%
HSV	82°, 95%, 17%
XYZ	1.3536, 1.9793, 0.3685
YIQ	33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

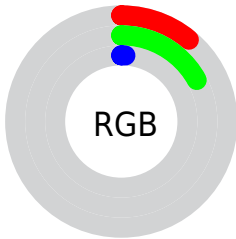
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 43, 17
Decimal	1846018
CIE _{Lab}	15.38, -14.05, 21.24
CIE _{LCh}	15, 25.472, 123.489
Yxy	1.9793, 0.3657, 0.5347
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280036098 (0xFF1C2B02)
YUV	33.8410, -15.6976, -5.1226
Hunter-Lab	14.0687, -7.4461, 8.2951

Details

The YIQ color **33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **11.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.2430, 3.0290, -16.3550**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.3140, 4.2670, -16.7650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.8950, 4.1290, -14.2630**.

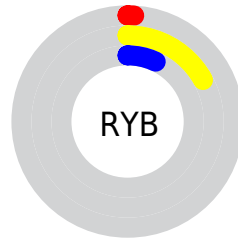
Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (17%)

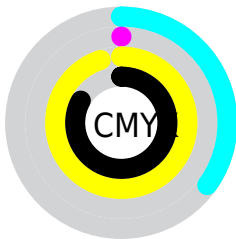
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (7%)

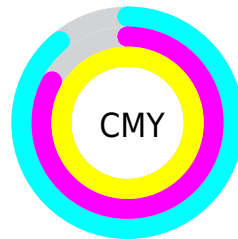


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (83%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310 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 33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 33.8410, 4.2210,
-15.9310

■ 33.8410, 4.2210,
-15.9310

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 79.2430, 3.0290,
-16.3550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 103.4280, 3.9460,
-16.4540

■ 128.9010, 3.9920,
-17.2880

■ 154.7870, 4.3130,
-17.5990

■ 181.6730, 4.6340,
-17.9100

■ 209.2600, 4.3590,

-18.4330

■ 237.1460, 4.6800,
-18.7440

■ 33.8410, 4.2210,
-15.9310

■ 33.8410, 4.2210,
-15.9310

■ 33.3140, 4.2670,
-16.7650

■ 34.8950, 4.1290,
-14.2630

■ 35.7640, 3.1200,
-12.4960

■ 36.8180, 3.0280,
-10.8280

■ 37.5730, 2.3400,
-9.3720

■ 38.7410, 1.9270,
-7.3930

■ 39.4960, 1.2390,
-5.9370

■ 40.5500, 1.1470,
-4.2690

■ 41.6040, 1.0550,
-2.6010

■ 42.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100



33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310



29.5100, -19.7120, -17.2160

Triad

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



33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310



33.9220, -34.8910, -0.9310



37.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640

Complementary

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



33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310



11.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310

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.



39.4830, 12.4220, 17.1740



33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310



31.9160, -34.7540, 2.0940

Square

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



33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310



34.2010, -31.5430, -6.5430



39.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920



36.9990, 28.1040, 8.2960

Rectangle

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



33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310



31.4650, -23.8390, -14.0070



39.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920



37.8600, 21.5460, 17.0180

Sweetspot

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



33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310



52.3820, 1.5600, -6.2480



22.4770, 20.5860, 1.3700



25.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310



43.6360, 6.0560, -21.6560



27.8610, -7.6990, -20.1710



19.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



65.1550, 8.4880, -32.6960



164.5100, 21.5640, -82.4680

Inverse Universe

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



11.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310



12.6630, -5.4600, 21.8680



17.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710



18.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



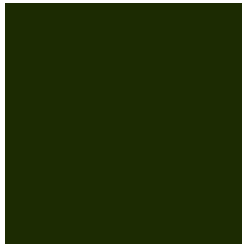
18.8450, -8.4880, 32.6960



47.4900, -21.5640, 82.4680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

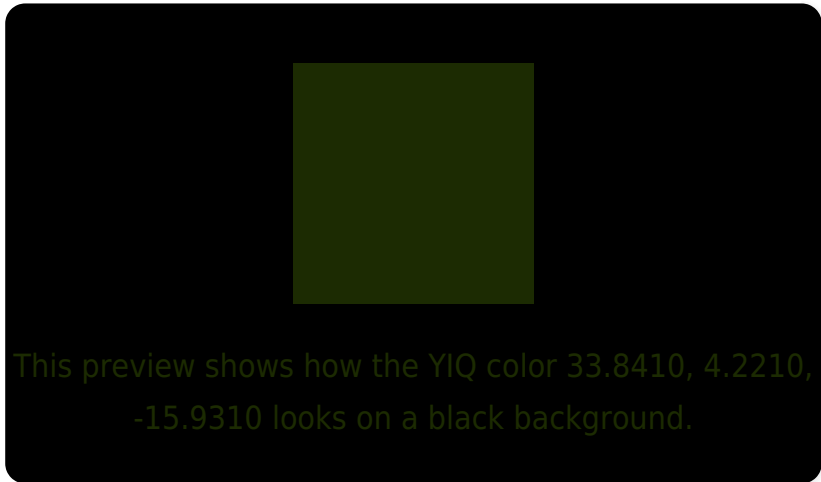
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310.



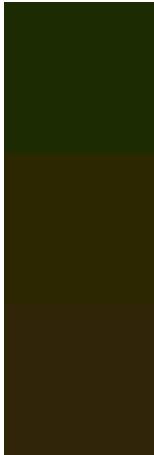
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.8410, 4.2210,

-15.9310.

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

33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310

Protanopia

36.0490, 15.4990, -11.0690

Deuteranopia

37.3960, 16.1400, -6.1640



Tritanopia

37.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

Trichromacy



Original Color

33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310

Protanomaly

34.9560, 11.3270, -12.5530

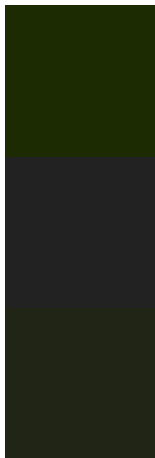
Deuteranomaly

35.8360, 11.7850, -9.8390

Tritanomaly

36.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630

Monochromacy



Original Color

33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310

Achromatopsia

34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

33.7950, 1.8350, -5.7250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310 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(28, 43, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 43, 2)  
}
```

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(28, 43, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 43, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310 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(28, 43, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 43, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 43, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 43, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 43, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 43, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 33.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 43, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 43,  
2) }
```

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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