

Converting Colors

YIQ(33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(33.8590, -30.5800,
-7.4760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002F37
RGB	0, 47, 55
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 22%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8156, 0.7844
CMYK	1.00, 0.14, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	189°, 100%, 11%
HSV	189°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.7061, 2.3101, 3.9663
YIQ	33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 25, 55
Decimal	12087
CIELab	17.04, -11.49, -9.34
CIELCh	17, 14.803, 219.112
Yxy	2.3101, 0.2137, 0.2894
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202167 (0xFF002F37)
YUV	33.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943
Hunter-Lab	15.1991, -6.5617, -4.8328

Details

The YIQ color **33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **21.1410, 30.5800, 7.4760**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.0660, -26.7290, -5.6810**, and **1.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390**.

Distribution



- Red (0%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760 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 33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 33.8590, -30.5800,
-7.4760

■ 33.8590, -30.5800,
-7.4760

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 19.7250, -18.3390,
-3.5470

■ 82.0660, -26.7290,
-5.6810

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 107.0660,
-26.7290, -5.6810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 132.1800,
-27.0500, -5.3700


■ 158.7670,
-27.3250, -5.8930


■ 185.8810,
-27.6460, -5.5820


■ 213.5820,


-28.2420, -5.7940


 241.2570,
-25.9490, -8.8050


 33.8590, -30.5800,
-7.4760

 35.9410, -27.8750,
-6.9390

 38.3220, -24.5740,
-6.1900

 39.8170, -21.5940,
-5.1300

 42.1980, -18.2930,
-4.3810

 44.2800, -15.5880,
-3.8440

■ 46.6610, -12.2870,
-3.0950

■ 48.7430, -9.5820,
-2.5580

■ 50.5370, -6.0060,
-1.2860

■ 52.6190, -3.3010,
-0.7490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



35.1000, -24.0690, -9.8370



33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760



37.2560, -24.2080, -1.8080

Triad

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



33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760



43.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



40.8020, 9.1250, -5.6830

Complementary

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



33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760



21.1410, 30.5800, 7.4760

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.



41.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760



42.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910

Square

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



33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760



42.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280



42.0900, 17.4220, 3.6460



39.4310, -0.1360, -8.5520

Rectangle

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



33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760



40.1970, -16.5520, 2.6160



42.0900, 17.4220, 3.6460



41.1120, 11.1880, -4.5240

Sweetspot

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



33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760



62.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830



33.0830, -17.3720, -26.5880



30.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760



43.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220



18.0100, -23.1550, 6.6450



27.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



56.8610, -51.2570, -12.7050



135.3220, -121.9990, -30.2150

Inverse Universe

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



21.8030, 17.6930, 26.2770



28.1830, 22.7350, 34.0230



36.9900, 23.1550, -6.6450



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



36.5140, 29.4730, 44.0730



86.9130, 70.1760, 104.8960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

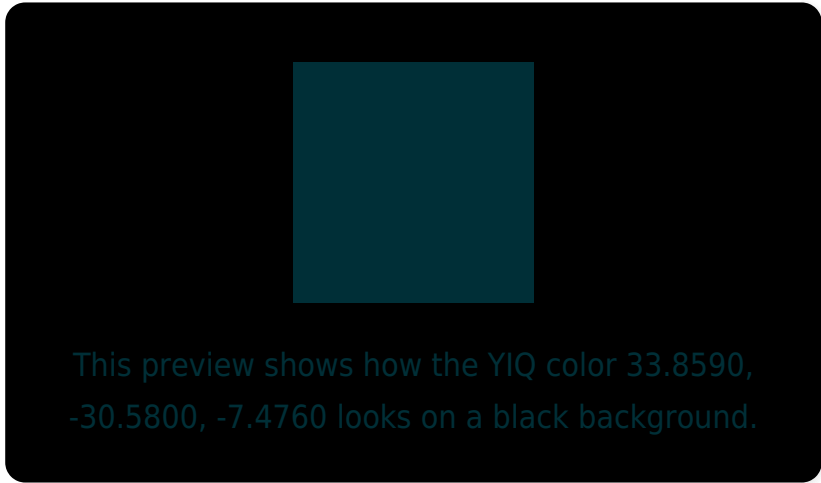
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

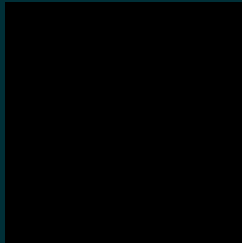
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

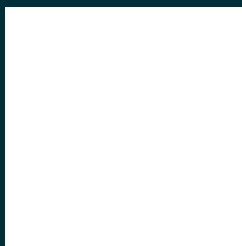
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 33.8590, -30.5800,

-7.4760.

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

33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

Protanopia

42.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

Deuteranopia

42.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



Tritanopia

33.4030, -29.2960, -8.7200

Trichromacy



Original Color

33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

Protanomaly

39.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170

Deuteranomaly

39.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960

Tritanomaly

33.5170, -29.6170, -8.4090

Monochromacy



Original Color

33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

Achromatopsia

34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

34.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760 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(0, 47, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 47, 55)  
}
```

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(0, 47, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 47, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760 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(0, 47, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 47, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 47, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 47, 55); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 47, 55); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 47, 55) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 47, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 47,  
55) }
```

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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