

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(36.2520, -9.2170,  
7.3510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	20223B
RGB	32, 34, 59
RGB Percent	13%, 13%, 23%
CMY	0.8745, 0.8667, 0.7687
CMYK	0.46, 0.42, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	236°, 30%, 18%
HSV	236°, 46%, 23%
XYZ	1.9569, 1.7668, 4.3736
YIQ	36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

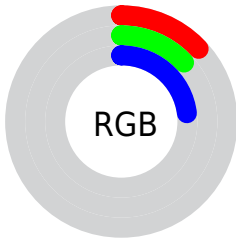
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	32, 34, 59
Decimal	2105915
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	14.21, 6.81, -16.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	14, 17.762, 292.549
Yxy	1.7668, 0.2417, 0.2182
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280295995 (0xFF20223B)
YUV	36.2520, 11.2148, -3.7290
Hunter-Lab	13.2923, 3.0168, -10.2039

# Details

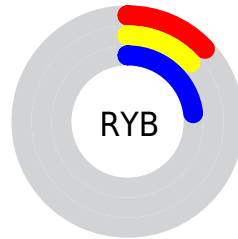
The YIQ color **36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **54.7480, 9.2170, -7.3510**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080**, and **2.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.5230, -11.4180, 8.6940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080**.

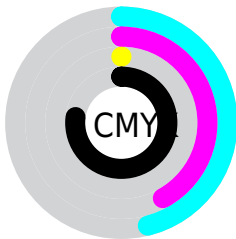
# Distribution



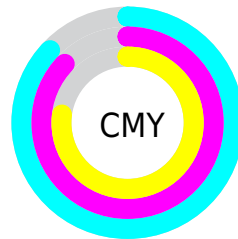
- Red (13%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510 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 36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.2520, -9.2170,  
7.3510

■ 36.2520, -9.2170,  
7.3510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 14.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 81.1920, -8.9880,  
8.7080

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

■ 105.4200, -9.6300,  
9.3300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.5340, -9.9510,  
9.6410

■ 156.6480,  
-10.2720, 9.9520

■ 183.6480,  
-10.2720, 9.9520

■ 211.1750,

-10.3180, 10.7860

237.5790, -5.8240,  
6.4320

36.2520, -9.2170,  
7.3510

36.2520, -9.2170,  
7.3510

31.5230, -11.4180,  
8.6940

40.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

26.2070, -13.3440,  
10.5600

46.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

21.4780, -15.5450,  
11.9030

51.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

16.1620, -17.4710,  
13.7690

56.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

11.7320, -19.0760,  
15.3240

60.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 9.0740, -20.0390,  
16.2570

■ 66.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

■ 70.8170, 4.7690,  
-3.8310

■ 76.1330, 6.6950,  
-5.6970

■ 80.8620, 8.8960,  
-7.0400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



30.7550, -27.0510, 0.1570



36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510



37.1890, 4.2620, 10.8700

# Triad

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



36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510



35.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460



28.3020, -21.8220, -12.0140

# Complementary

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



36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510



54.7480, 9.2170, -7.3510

# 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.



32.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510



34.6240, 15.4980, -5.5420

# Square

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



36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510



35.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070



33.6120, 6.6040, -9.5560



29.7840, -25.9950, -7.9710



# Rectangle

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



36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510



37.3100, 11.2310, 11.2230



33.6120, 6.6040, -9.5560



29.6400, -16.9620, -11.9860

# Sweetspot

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



36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510



67.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



50.6990, -15.4500, -6.3460



32.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510



41.2500, -14.9030, 11.2810



38.3670, -2.1110, 10.7290



28.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



14.8250, -32.0990, 25.5730



34.7000, -75.6620, 60.6740



# Inverse Universe

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



40.3010, 15.4500, 6.3460



47.3130, 24.3440, 10.3600



52.6330, 2.1110, -10.7290



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



28.9040, 53.7770, 22.1050



68.2020, 127.1760, 52.0400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

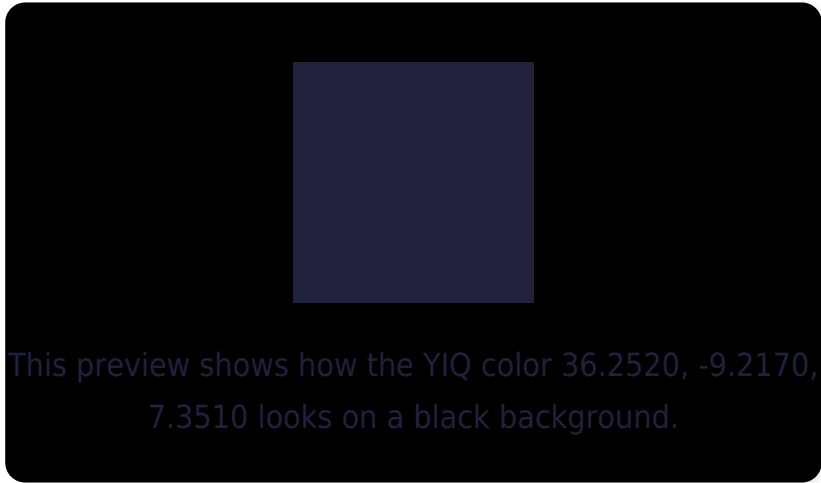
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

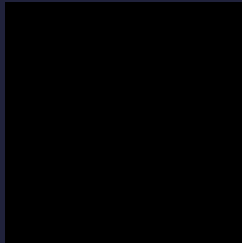
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.2520, -9.2170,



# 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

36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

### Protanopia

35.1590, -13.3890, 5.8670

### Deuteranopia

34.6210, -14.8100, 4.0860



## Tritanopia

35.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

## Protanomaly

35.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910

## Deuteranomaly

34.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450

## Tritanomaly

35.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510 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, 34, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 34, 59)  
}
```

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, 34, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 34, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510 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, 34, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 34, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 34, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 34, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 34, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 34, 59)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 34, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 34,  
59) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor