

Converting Colors

YIQ(36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(36.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	212624
RGB	33, 38, 36
RGB Percent	13%, 15%, 14%
CMY	0.8706, 0.8510, 0.8588
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.05, 0.85
HSL	156°, 7%, 14%
HSV	156°, 13%, 15%
XYZ	1.6387, 1.8370, 1.9371
YIQ	36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

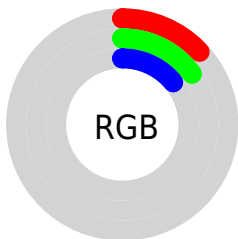
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 36, 38
Decimal	2172452
CIE Lab	14.61, -2.76, 0.56
CIE LCh	15, 2.817, 168.523
Yxy	1.8370, 0.3027, 0.3394
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280362532 (0xFF212624)
YUV	36.2770, -0.1366, -2.8739
Hunter-Lab	13.5536, -2.1375, 1.0136

Details

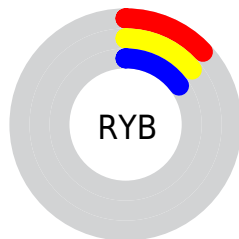
The YIQ color **36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **34.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120**.

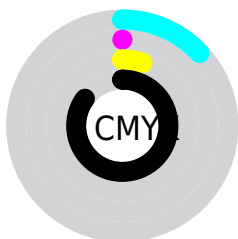
Distribution



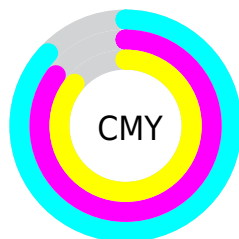
- Red (13%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (85%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820 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 36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 36.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 14.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060

■ 80.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 104.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

■ 129.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

■ 155.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

■ 182.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

■ 210.5650, -3.2090,

-2.4170

■ 238.5650, -3.2090,
-2.4170

■ 36.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 36.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 34.8530, -4.0800,
-3.1520

■ 37.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 33.5430, -6.1430,
-4.3110

■ 39.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 32.4180, -7.2890,
-5.5690

■ 40.1360, 2.6130,
2.2050

■ 31.1080, -9.3520,
-6.7280

■ 41.4460, 4.6760,
3.3640

■ 29.6840, -11.0940,
-8.1980

■ 42.8700, 6.4180,
4.8340

■ 28.3740, -13.1570,
-9.3570

■ 44.1800, 8.4810,
5.9930

■ 26.9500, -14.8990,
-10.8270

■ 45.6040, 10.2230,
7.4630

■ 25.9390, -16.3660,
-11.7740

■ 46.6150, 11.6900,
8.4100

■ 24.9280, -17.8330,
-12.7210

■ 48.0390, 13.4320,
9.8800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



36.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

Triad

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



36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



37.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



37.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

Complementary

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



36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



34.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

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.



37.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



37.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Square

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



36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



36.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



37.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



36.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970

Rectangle

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



36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



36.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



37.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



37.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

Sweetspot

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



36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



47.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



36.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



25.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



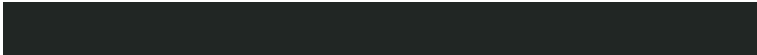
153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



45.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



17.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



53.7200, -38.2790, -27.6470



136.9330, -97.6000, -70.4320

Inverse Universe

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



34.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



43.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



34.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



16.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



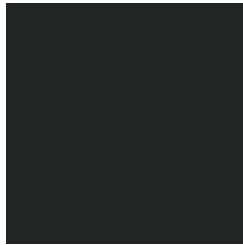
28.2800, 38.2790, 27.6470



72.0670, 97.6000, 70.4320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

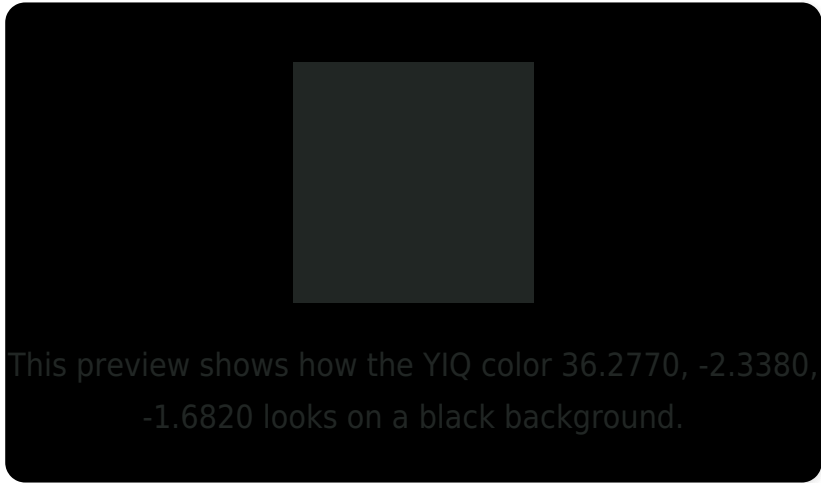
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

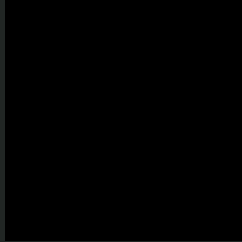
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820.



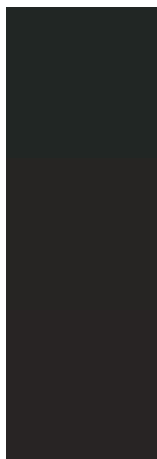
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.2770, -2.3380,

-1.6820.

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

36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820

Protanopia

37.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Deuteranopia

37.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



Tritanopia

36.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820

Protanomaly

36.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

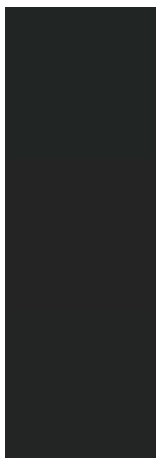
Deuteranomaly

36.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

Tritanomaly

36.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820

Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

36.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820 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(33, 38, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 38, 36)  
}
```

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(33, 38, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 38, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820 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(33, 38, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 38, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(33, 38, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 38, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 38, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 38, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 38, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 38,  
36) }
```

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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