

Converting Colors

YIQ(36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(36.3300, -17.8840,
15.7480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D1F53
RGB	29, 31, 83
RGB Percent	11%, 12%, 33%
CMY	0.8862, 0.8784, 0.6746
CMYK	0.65, 0.63, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	238°, 48%, 22%
HSV	238°, 65%, 33%
XYZ	2.5571, 1.8654, 8.4032
YIQ	36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

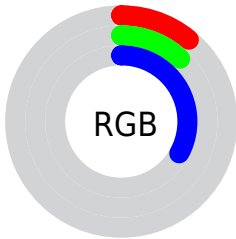
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 31, 83
Decimal	1908563
CIE _{Lab}	14.76, 17.22, -32.11
CIE _{LCh}	15, 36.433, 298.199
Yxy	1.8654, 0.1994, 0.1454
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280098643 (0xFF1D1F53)
YUV	36.3300, 23.0083, -6.4284
Hunter-Lab	13.6581, 9.5181, -26.9176

Details

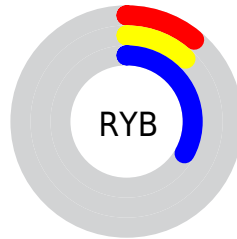
The YIQ color **36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **75.6700, 17.8840, -15.7480**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.8080, -16.2340, 18.8860**, and **5.3920, -12.4270, 10.4610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.2420, -20.4520, 18.2360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600**.

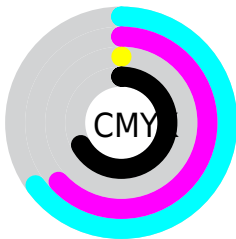
Distribution



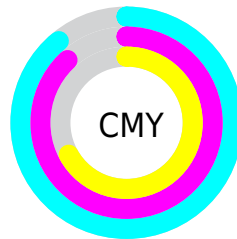
- Red (11%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480 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 36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.3300, -17.8840,
15.7480

■ 36.3300, -17.8840,
15.7480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 12.7210, -20.5430,
14.3770

■ 82.8080, -16.2340,
18.8860

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 107.6340,
-15.6840, 19.9320

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 133.2750,
-16.0510, 21.0770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.1010,
-15.5010, 22.1230

■ 186.3290,
-16.1430, 22.7450

■ 212.2170,

-10.1360, 18.5040

237.6120, -1.4230,
9.2730

36.3300, -17.8840,
15.7480

36.3300, -17.8840,
15.7480

29.2420, -20.4520,
18.2360

43.4180, -15.3160,
13.2600

21.8550, -23.6160,
20.5120

50.8050, -12.1520,
10.9840

14.7670, -26.1840,
23.0000

57.8930, -9.5840,
8.4960

11.2230, -27.4680,
24.2440

64.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

72.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 79.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 86.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 93.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 101.0190, 7.0160,
-6.0080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



34.2130, -39.8440, 6.2360



36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480



35.6500, 13.7500, 26.1500

Triad

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



36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480



34.4200, 33.9280, 1.8640



32.1660, -24.4350, -14.2190

Complementary

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



36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480



75.6700, 17.8840, -15.7480

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.



27.4580, -13.9340, -22.8140



36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480



35.7830, 19.3040, -8.4400

Square

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



36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480



29.7990, 40.7110, 16.6070



32.4170, 2.4790, -17.4010



35.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330

Rectangle

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



36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480



30.8430, 29.3840, 29.1600



32.4170, 2.4790, -17.4010



30.5530, -21.2710, -16.4950

Sweetspot

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



36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480



88.3940, -6.7410, 6.5310



66.5120, -31.2210, -12.3810



42.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480



35.2230, -27.4680, 24.2440



42.3320, -3.0300, 21.8820



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



14.3180, -34.8050, 30.5630



31.7310, -76.9470, 67.4450

Inverse Universe

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



45.3740, 31.5420, 12.0700



49.1590, 48.5050, 18.5290



69.6680, 3.0300, -21.8820



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



31.8510, 61.2960, 23.5040



70.3940, 135.3830, 51.9830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

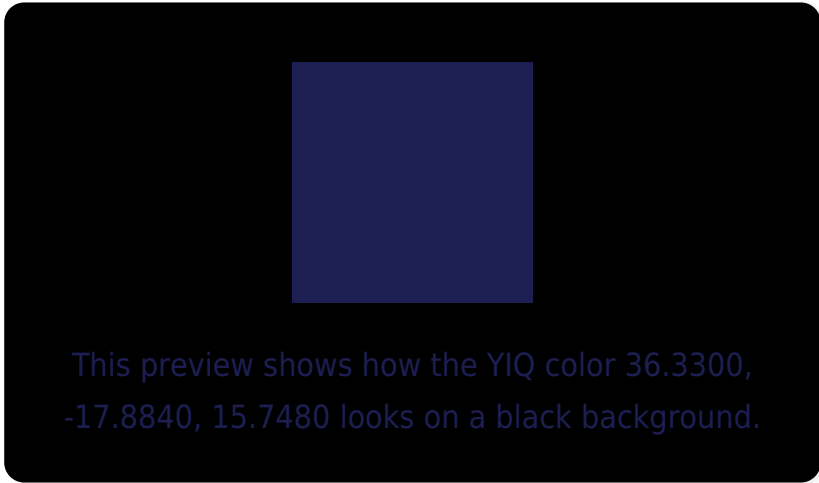
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

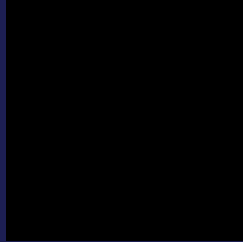
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.3300, -17.8840,

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

36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480

Protanopia

29.9100, -34.6170, 5.1190

Deuteranopia

30.4170, -31.9110, 0.1290



Tritanopia

29.7840, -25.9950, -7.9710

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480

Protanomaly

32.2530, -28.1530, 9.1190

Deuteranomaly

32.6290, -26.4560, 5.8960

Tritanomaly

32.3210, -22.8330, 0.8070

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480

Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

35.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480 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(29, 31, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 31, 83)  
}
```

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(29, 31, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 31, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480 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(29, 31, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 31, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 31, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 31, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 31, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 31, 83)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.3300, -17.8840, 15.7480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 31, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 31,  
83) }
```

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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