

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.3310, 23.9330,  
1.2850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3C1D0C
RGB	60, 29, 12
RGB Percent	24%, 11%, 5%
CMY	0.7646, 0.8863, 0.9528
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.80, 0.76
HSL	21°, 67%, 14%
HSV	21°, 80%, 24%
XYZ	2.3700, 1.8659, 0.5839
YIQ	36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

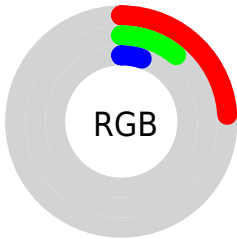
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	60, 38, 12
Decimal	3939596
CIELab	14.77, 13.46, 17.11
CIELCh	15, 21.767, 51.808
Yxy	1.8659, 0.4917, 0.3871
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282129676 (0xFF3C1D0C)
YUV	36.3310, -11.9952, 20.7577
Hunter-Lab	13.6597, 7.0664, 7.0271

# Details

The YIQ color **36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **35.6690, -23.9330, -1.2850**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.0110, 27.8300, 2.2460**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.2990, 26.9590, 1.5110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.3630, 20.9070, 1.0590**.

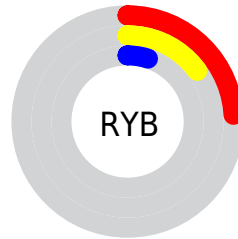
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (11%)

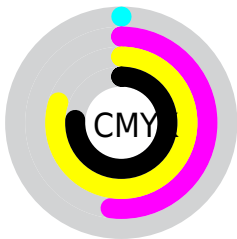
Blue (5%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (5%)

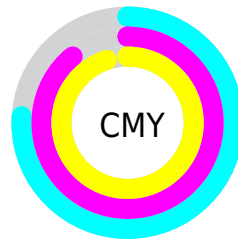


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850 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 36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.3310, 23.9330,  
1.2850

■ 36.3310, 23.9330,  
1.2850

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

■ 14.5850, 20.4020,  
4.7060

■ 82.0110, 27.8300,  
2.2460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 106.4950, 29.3430,  
2.3590

■ 131.9790, 30.8560,  
2.4720

■ 158.4630, 32.3690,  
2.5850

■ 185.3600, 34.1570,  
3.2210

■ 213.5450, 35.0740,

3.1220

■ 234.9670, 21.9620,  
-1.5420

■ 36.3310, 23.9330,  
1.2850

■ 36.3310, 23.9330,  
1.2850

■ 33.2990, 26.9590,  
1.5110

■ 39.3630, 20.9070,  
1.0590

■ 30.2670, 29.9850,  
1.7370

■ 42.3950, 17.8810,  
0.8330

■ 45.4270, 14.8550,  
0.6070

■ 48.4590, 11.8290,  
0.3810

■ 50.9040, 9.0780,  
0.6780

■ 53.9360, 6.0520,  
0.4520

■ 56.9680, 3.0260,  
0.2260

■ 60.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 63.0320, -3.0260,  
-0.2260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.6010, 23.4730, 9.6250



36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850



35.4950, 20.1750, -7.7050

# Triad

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



36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850



29.4760, -22.3720, -13.0600



37.0390, -12.9310, 8.5810

# Complementary

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



36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850



35.6690, -23.9330, -1.2850

# 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.



31.1180, -32.5070, -0.0830



36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850



31.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070

# Square

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



36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850



31.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



32.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180



38.3680, 5.3160, 13.7960



# Rectangle

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



36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850



34.6790, 13.6650, -10.8710



32.1950, -31.4060, -3.5180



35.3370, -19.7620, 5.7260

# Sweetspot

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



36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850



69.7900, 9.3990, 0.3670



29.8860, 18.6570, 19.8170



34.9360, 6.0520, 0.4520



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850



41.5730, 37.8710, 1.9910



50.4190, 17.3330, -11.2670



29.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



47.4770, 46.9490, 2.6690



112.1640, 110.8620, 6.2700



# Inverse Universe

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



35.6690, -23.9330, -1.2850



40.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910



21.5810, -17.3330, 11.2670



29.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



46.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690

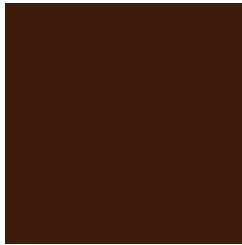


109.2490, -110.5870, -5.7470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

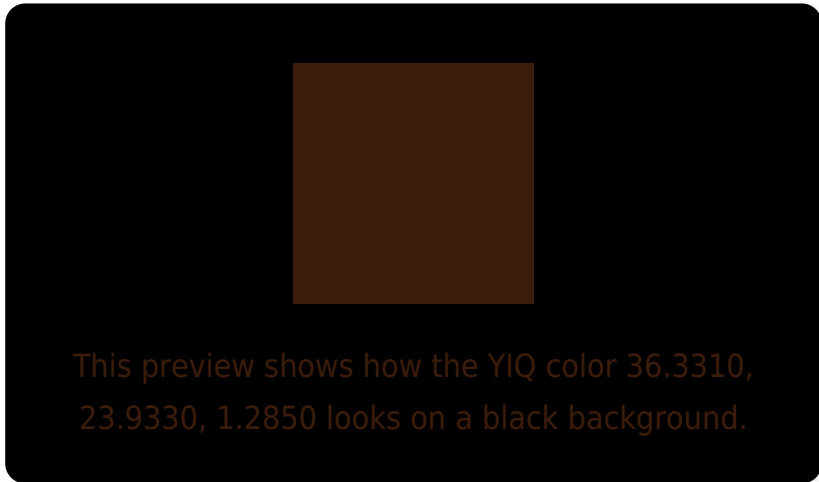
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

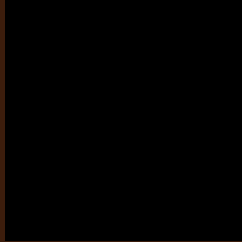
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850.



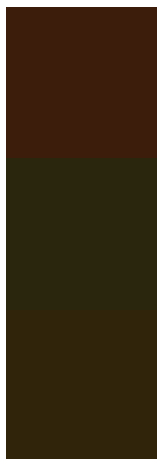
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.3310, 23.9330,



# 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

36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850

### Protanopia

36.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160

### Deuteranopia

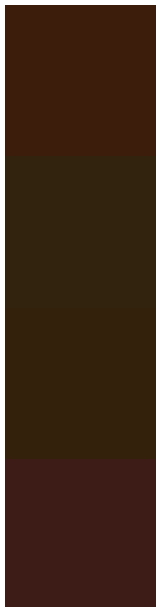
36.6240, 15.4980, -5.5420



## Tritanopia

37.3940, 19.6220, 7.8300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850

## Protanomaly

36.6780, 15.4060, -3.8740

## Deuteranomaly

36.1730, 18.3860, -2.8140

## Tritanomaly

37.2970, 21.2730, 5.4410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.9040, 9.0780, 0.6780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850 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(60, 29, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 29, 12)  
}
```

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(60, 29, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 29, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850 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(60, 29, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 29, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 29, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 29, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 29, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 29, 12)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.3310, 23.9330, 1.2850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 29, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 29,  
12) }
```

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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