

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B202A
RGB	43, 32, 42
RGB Percent	17%, 13%, 16%
CMY	0.8313, 0.8745, 0.8353
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.02, 0.83
HSL	305°, 15%, 15%
HSV	305°, 26%, 17%
XYZ	1.9309, 1.7137, 2.4196
YIQ	36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

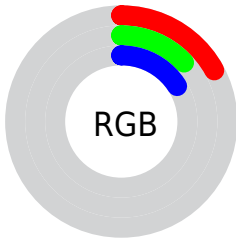
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 32, 42
Decimal	2826282
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	13.91, 7.52, -4.67
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	14, 8.851, 328.192
Yxy	1.7137, 0.3184, 0.2826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281016362 (0xFF2B202A)
YUV	36.4290, 2.7465, 5.7628
Hunter-Lab	13.0909, 3.4200, -1.7951

# Details

The YIQ color **36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **38.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.0810, 4.4460, 7.5340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500**.

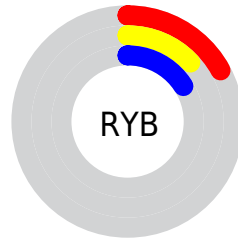
# Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (13%)

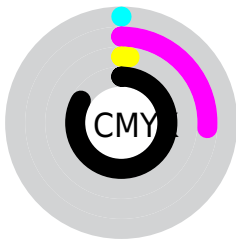
Blue (16%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (16%)

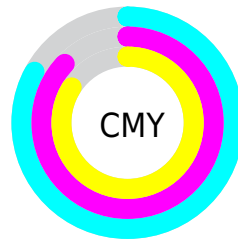


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (83%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420 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 36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.4290, 3.3460,  
5.4420

■ 36.4290, 3.3460,  
5.4420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 14.6680, 4.1710,  
7.0110

■ 81.1410, 4.2170,  
6.1770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 105.2550, 3.8960,  
6.4880

■ 130.5540, 4.4920,  
6.7000

■ 156.5540, 4.4920,  
6.7000

■ 182.9670, 4.7670,  
7.2230

■ 210.9670, 4.7670,

7.2230

239.0810, 4.4460,  
7.5340

36.4290, 3.3460,  
5.4420

36.4290, 3.3460,  
5.4420

34.0810, 4.4460,  
7.5340

38.7770, 2.2460,  
3.3500

31.0320, 6.1420,  
9.8380

41.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

28.6840, 7.2420,  
11.9300

44.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

26.2220, 8.6630,  
13.7110

46.6360, -1.9710,  
-2.8270

23.2870, 10.0380,  
16.3260

49.5710, -3.3460,  
-5.4420

■ 20.9390, 11.1380,  
18.4180

■ 51.9190, -4.4460,  
-7.5340

■ 18.4770, 12.5590,  
20.1990

■ 54.3810, -5.8670,  
-9.3150

■ 17.3030, 13.1090,  
21.2450

■ 56.7290, -6.9670,  
-11.4070

■ 59.7780, -8.6630,  
-13.7110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



36.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470

# Triad

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



36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



35.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720



32.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

# Complementary

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



36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



38.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420

# 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.



32.8630, -10.0400, -5.2720



36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



34.6210, 2.3850, -4.6790

# Square

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



36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



35.6760, 9.7200, 0.0560



33.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310



33.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



# Rectangle

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



36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



36.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150



33.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310



32.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520

# Sweetspot

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



36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



53.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



33.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



45.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800



35.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



18.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



33.7800, 25.6680, 41.4440



85.2760, 64.7200, 104.6560



# Inverse Universe

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



36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



45.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800



39.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870



18.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



33.7800, 25.6680, 41.4440

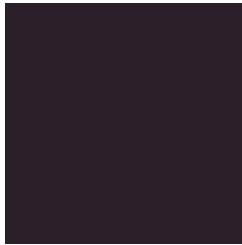


85.2760, 64.7200, 104.6560



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

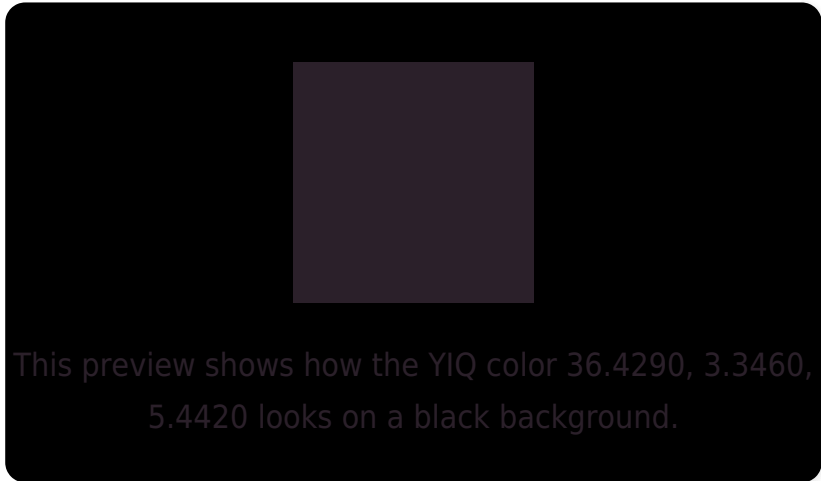
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420.

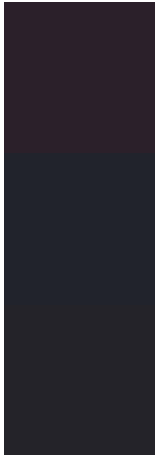


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420.

# 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

36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420

### Protanopia

35.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750

### Deuteranopia

35.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



## Tritanopia

36.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420

## Protanomaly

35.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

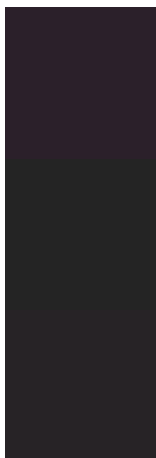
## Deuteranomaly

36.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

## Tritanomaly

36.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420 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(43, 32, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(43, 32, 42)  
}
```

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(43, 32, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 32, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420 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(43, 32, 42) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 32, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(43, 32, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 32, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 32, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 32, 42)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 32, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 32,  
42) }
```

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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