

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.4880, -22.6460,  
-19.1100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.4880, -22.6460,  
-19.1100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	03371D
RGB	3, 55, 29
RGB Percent	1%, 22%, 11%
CMY	0.9884, 0.7842, 0.8863
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.47, 0.78
HSL	150°, 90%, 11%
HSV	150°, 95%, 22%
XYZ	1.6259, 2.8422, 1.6242
YIQ	36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

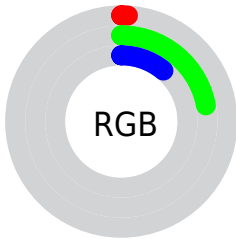
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	3, 38, 55
Decimal	210717
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	19.40, -23.76, 11.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	19, 26.528, 153.582
Yxy	2.8422, 0.2669, 0.4665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278400797 (0xFF03371D)
YUV	36.4880, -3.6916, -29.3690
Hunter-Lab	16.8588, -12.2882, 6.0893

# Details

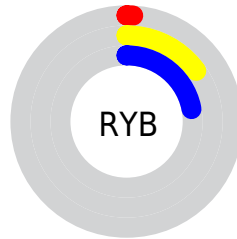
The YIQ color **36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **21.5120, 22.6460, 19.1100**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.2280, -18.9780, -19.5060**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.3630, -23.7920, -20.3680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.3250, -20.6290, -17.1170**.

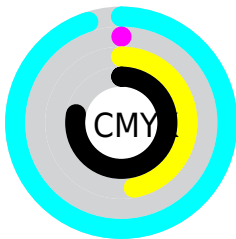
# Distribution



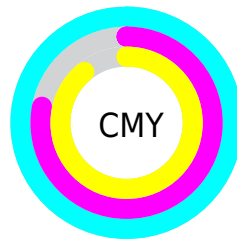
- Red (1%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100 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 36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.4880, -22.6460,  
-19.1100

■ 36.4880, -22.6460,  
-19.1100

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

■ 20.4140, -10.6340,  
-16.5380

■ 85.2280, -18.9780,  
-19.5060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 109.8150,  
-19.2530, -20.0290


■ 135.4020,  
-19.5280, -20.5520


■ 161.8750,  
-19.4820, -21.3860


■ 189.4620,  
-19.7570, -21.9090


■ 217.0490,


-20.0320, -22.4320


 239.1790,  
-17.2820, -17.2020


 36.4880, -22.6460,  
-19.1100


 36.4880, -22.6460,  
-19.1100


 35.3630, -23.7920,  
-20.3680

 38.3250, -20.6290,  
-17.1170

 40.3470, -17.6950,  
-15.2230

 42.1840, -15.6780,  
-13.2300

 44.3200, -13.0650,  
-11.0250

 46.1570, -11.0480,  
-9.0320

■ 48.1790, -8.1140,  
-7.1380

■ 50.0160, -6.0970,  
-5.1450

■ 52.1520, -3.4840,  
-2.9400

■ 53.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.3570, 2.7080, -16.0440



36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100



38.4580, -31.1290, -14.0490

# Triad

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



36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100



39.1760, -38.4220, 2.4900



45.7820, 30.2130, 8.6210

# Complementary

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



36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100



21.5120, 22.6460, 19.1100

# 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.



46.6710, 26.4520, 16.2120



36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100



48.3220, -6.2380, 13.9380

# Square

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



36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100



40.3450, -40.5760, -2.5280



48.3090, 12.9720, 18.2200



45.9630, 27.7850, -2.4470



# Rectangle

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



36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100



39.9400, -35.3020, -10.0060



48.3090, 12.9720, 18.2200



45.8900, 30.0290, 11.9570

# Sweetspot

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



36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100



63.8800, -8.7100, -7.3500



41.5970, 1.7920, -21.4720



31.7280, -5.2260, -4.4100



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100



45.7810, -31.0810, -25.9370



39.3380, -30.6710, -11.3350



26.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



59.2480, -40.0660, -33.8100



141.0930, -95.5350, -80.3270



# Inverse Universe

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



21.5120, 22.6460, 19.1100



25.3330, 30.7600, 26.2480



18.6620, 30.6710, 11.3350



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



32.7520, 40.0660, 33.8100

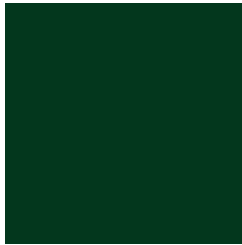


78.0210, 95.2140, 80.6380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

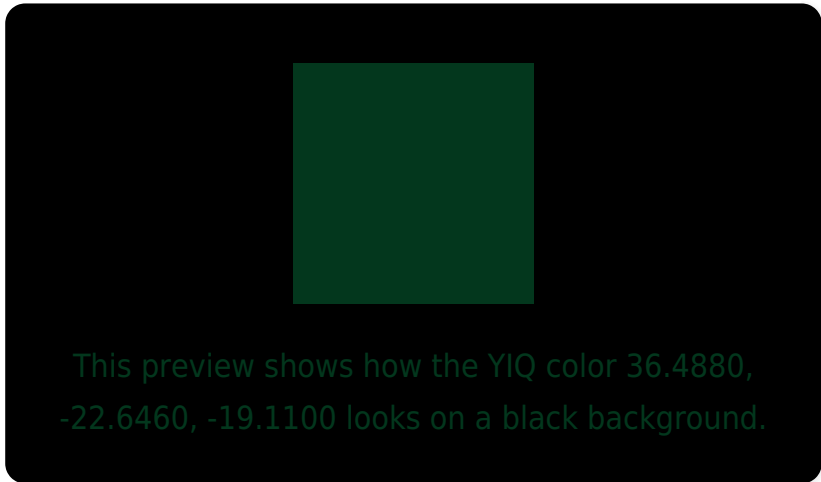
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.4880, -22.6460,

-19.1100.

# 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

36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100

### Protanopia

46.6880, 9.4460, -5.9940

### Deuteranopia

46.9920, 11.6460, -1.8100



**Tritanopia**

43.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100

## Protanomaly

43.1810, -2.4280, -11.0680

## Deuteranomaly

43.2460, -1.0530, -8.4530

## Tritanomaly

40.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100 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(3, 55, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 55, 29)  
}
```

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(3, 55, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 55, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100 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(3, 55, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 55, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 55, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 55, 29); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 55, 29); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 55, 29) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.4880, -22.6460, -19.1100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 55, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 55,  
29) }
```

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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