

Converting Colors

YIQ(36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(36.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	212626
RGB	33, 38, 38
RGB Percent	13%, 15%, 15%
CMY	0.8706, 0.8510, 0.8510
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.00, 0.85
HSL	180°, 7%, 14%
HSV	180°, 13%, 15%
XYZ	1.6701, 1.8496, 2.1024
YIQ	36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 36, 38
Decimal	2172454
CIE _{Lab}	14.68, -2.24, -0.76
CIE _{LCh}	15, 2.368, 198.835
Yxy	1.8496, 0.2971, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280362534 (0xFF212626)
YUV	36.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739
Hunter-Lab	13.5999, -1.8797, 0.3541

Details

The YIQ color **36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **34.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120**.

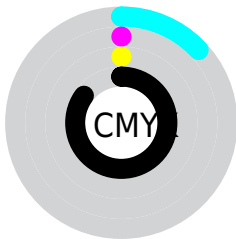
Distribution



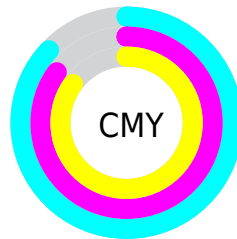
- Red (13%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (15%)



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



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 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 36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 36.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 14.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 81.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 105.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 130.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 156.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 183.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 210.9070, -4.1720,

-1.4840

■ 238.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 36.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 36.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 35.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 37.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 34.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 38.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 33.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 39.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

■ 32.0200, -11.9200,
-4.2400

■ 40.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 30.8240, -14.3040,
-5.0880

■ 42.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

■ 29.6280, -16.6880,
-5.9360

■ 43.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

■ 28.4320, -19.0720,
-6.7840

■ 44.5780, 13.1120,
4.6640

■ 27.5350, -20.8600,
-7.4200

■ 45.4750, 14.9000,
5.3000

■ 26.6380, -22.6480,
-8.0560

■ 46.6710, 17.2840,
6.1480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



36.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490

Triad

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



36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



37.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



37.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Complementary

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



36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



34.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

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.



37.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



37.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700

Square

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



36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



37.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



37.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



36.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

Rectangle

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



36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



36.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



37.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



36.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

Sweetspot

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



36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



47.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



35.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



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.



36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



45.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



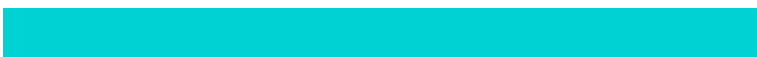
35.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



17.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



57.4820, -48.8720, -17.3840



146.5090, -124.5640, -44.3080

Inverse Universe

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



34.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



43.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



35.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



16.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



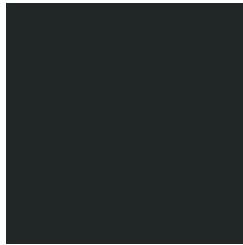
24.5180, 48.8720, 17.3840



62.4910, 124.5640, 44.3080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

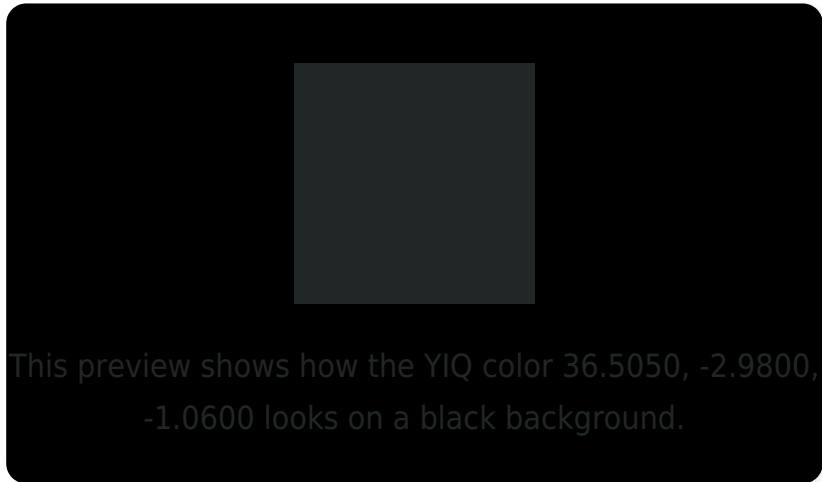
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

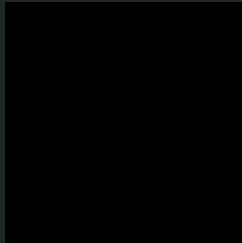
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600.



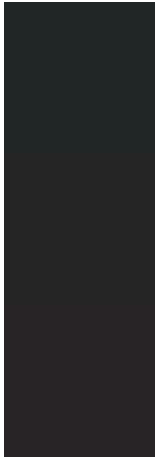
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600.

-1.0600.

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

36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Protanopia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Deuteranopia

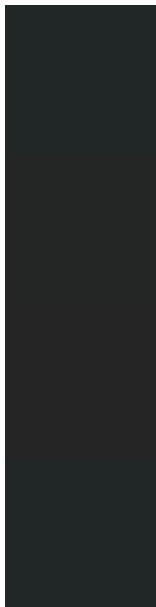
37.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



Tritanopia

36.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Protanomaly

36.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

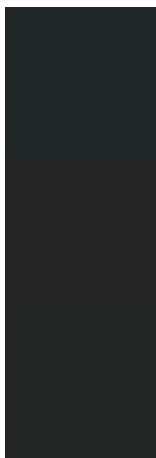
Deuteranomaly

37.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

Tritanomaly

36.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

36.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 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, 38)` looks like.

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

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, 38) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 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, 38) }
```


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

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

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, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 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, 38) }
```

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

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

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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