

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.5470, 32.7330,  
18.0210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4F101F
RGB	79, 16, 31
RGB Percent	31%, 6%, 12%
CMY	0.6900, 0.9373, 0.8783
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.61, 0.69
HSL	346°, 66%, 19%
HSV	346°, 80%, 31%
XYZ	3.6604, 2.1329, 1.5172
YIQ	36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

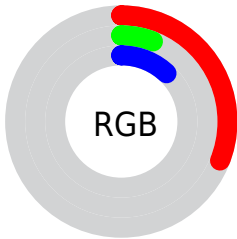
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	79, 16, 31
Decimal	5181471
CIE Lab	16.17, 30.19, 7.34
CIE LCh	16, 31.067, 13.663
Yxy	2.1329, 0.5007, 0.2918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283371551 (0xFF4F101F)
YUV	36.5470, -2.7347, 37.2313
Hunter-Lab	14.6044, 19.1814, 4.0638

# Details

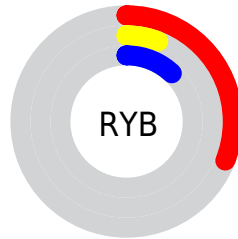
The YIQ color **36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **58.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.5860, 36.9970, 17.8370**, and **8.1870, 15.7710, 6.0350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.1670, 36.8590, 20.3390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.9270, 28.6070, 15.7030**.

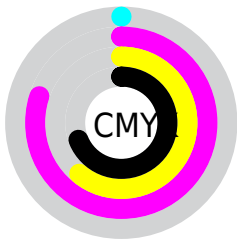
# Distribution



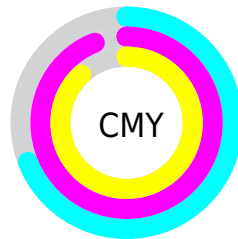
- Red (31%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210 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 36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



36.5470, 32.7330,  
18.0210

36.5470, 32.7330,  
18.0210

252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

16.8300, 30.2580,  
13.3140

85.5860, 36.9970,  
17.8370

8.1870, 15.7710,  
6.0350

110.9560, 38.8310,  
17.6390

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


137.1520, 41.2150,  
18.4870


163.7500, 42.4070,  
18.9110


191.3480, 43.5990,  
19.3350


213.2650, 33.4670,


15.7310

 232.8930, 16.7790,  
9.7950


 36.5470, 32.7330,  
18.0210


 36.5470, 32.7330,  
18.0210


 31.1670, 36.8590,  
20.3390


 41.9270, 28.6070,  
15.7030

 25.7870, 40.9850,  
22.6570

 47.3070, 24.4810,  
13.3850

 52.6870, 20.3550,  
11.0670

 58.0670, 16.2290,  
8.7490

 62.8600, 12.3780,  
6.9540

■ 68.2400, 8.2520,  
4.6360

■ 73.6200, 4.1260,  
2.3180

■ 79.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 84.3800, -4.1260,  
-2.3180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.4350, 21.5450, 22.5450



36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210



37.0120, 35.2570, 5.3130

# Triad

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



36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210



32.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780



36.4640, -39.2930, 1.7550

# Complementary

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



36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210



58.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210

# 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.



36.7430, -35.9450, -3.8570



36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210



31.8410, -22.1420, -17.2300

# Square

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



36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210



37.2120, 13.4820, -13.0620



35.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



33.5510, -34.9840, 6.2640



# Rectangle

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



36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210



37.9310, 30.8110, -2.2210



35.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000



36.7090, -38.6050, 0.2990

# Sweetspot

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



36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210



85.7460, 12.6990, 6.6430



37.2350, 7.7890, 29.5570



40.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210



35.9240, 51.0250, 27.9290



44.2290, 33.1480, 4.9880



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.2340, 53.0880, 29.0880



75.0400, 119.4250, 65.8650



# Inverse Universe

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



36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210



35.9240, 51.0250, 27.9290



50.7710, -33.1480, -4.9880



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.2340, 53.0880, 29.0880

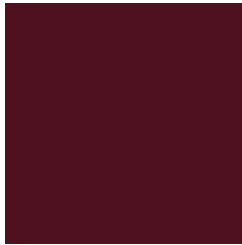


75.0400, 119.4250, 65.8650



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

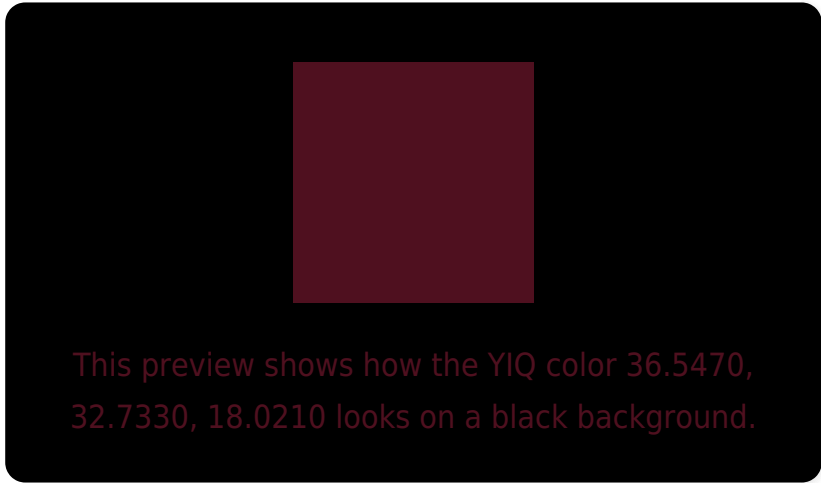
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.5470, 32.7330,



# 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

36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210

### Protanopia

42.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

### Deuteranopia

41.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



## Tritanopia

36.9400, 35.7600, 12.7200

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210

## Protanomaly

40.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420

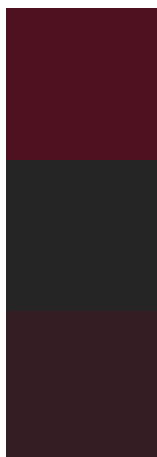
## Deuteranomaly

39.7420, 18.5220, 5.7380

## Tritanomaly

36.8090, 34.7510, 14.4870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210 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(79, 16, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 16, 31)  
}
```

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(79, 16, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 16, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210 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(79, 16, 31) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 16, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 16, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 16, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 16, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 16, 31)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 16, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 16,  
31) }
```

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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