

Converting Colors

YIQ(36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(36.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003240
RGB	0, 50, 64
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 25%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8038, 0.7492
CMYK	1.00, 0.22, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	193°, 100%, 13%
HSV	193°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	2.0659, 2.6527, 5.2480
YIQ	36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

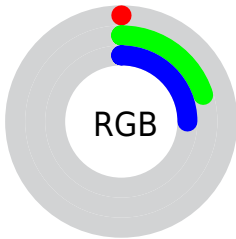
Format	Color
RYB	0, 28, 64
Decimal	12864
CIELab	18.60, -9.58, -13.14
CIElCh	19, 16.261, 233.892
Yxy	2.6527, 0.2073, 0.2662
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202944 (0xFF003240)
YUV	36.6460, 13.4855, -32.1385
Hunter-Lab	16.2872, -5.8620, -7.7032

Details

The YIQ color **36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **27.3540, 34.2940, 6.2460**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.8640, -28.9760, -3.5040**, and **3.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.0270, -30.9930, -5.4970**.

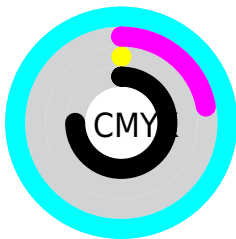
Distribution



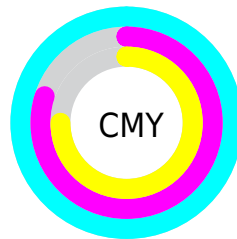
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 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 36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460

■ 36.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 21.8110, -21.4570,
-2.1050

■ 85.8640, -28.9760,
-3.5040

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 110.8640,
-28.9760, -3.5040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 136.8640,
-28.9760, -3.5040


■ 163.0920,
-29.6180, -2.8820


■ 190.6790,
-29.8930, -3.4050


■ 218.4940,


-30.8100, -3.3060


 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680


 36.6460, -34.2940,
-6.2460

 39.0270, -30.9930,
-5.4970

 42.2940, -27.3710,
-5.0590

 44.6750, -24.0700,
-4.3100

 47.9420, -20.4480,
-3.8720

 50.3230, -17.1470,
-3.1230

■ 52.7040, -13.8460,
-2.3740

■ 55.9710, -10.2240,
-1.9360

■ 58.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 61.6190, -3.3010,
-0.7490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.0930, -31.3590, -9.8790



36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



42.2180, -21.0450, 1.4430

Triad

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



36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



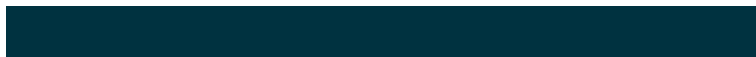
46.3380, 14.0280, 10.0920



43.0680, 5.3200, -8.3120

Complementary

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



36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



27.3540, 34.2940, 6.2460

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.



44.7810, 13.6180, -4.5100



36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



46.1550, 18.7970, 6.2610

Square

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



36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



46.9610, 4.9040, 10.2480



45.6940, 18.4770, 1.0450



41.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490

Rectangle

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



36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



45.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



45.6940, 18.4770, 1.0450



43.5630, 8.3000, -7.2520

Sweetspot

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



36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



73.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



39.1640, -22.0940, -29.1180



36.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460



48.3180, -45.1140, -8.3940



17.8620, -25.4940, 10.4900



31.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



55.6700, -52.0370, -9.5810



128.2610, -120.0290, -21.8610

Inverse Universe

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



24.8360, 22.0940, 29.1180



32.6400, 28.8780, 38.3340



46.1380, 25.4940, -10.4900



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



37.6670, 33.4160, 44.2000



86.9260, 77.3290, 101.9130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

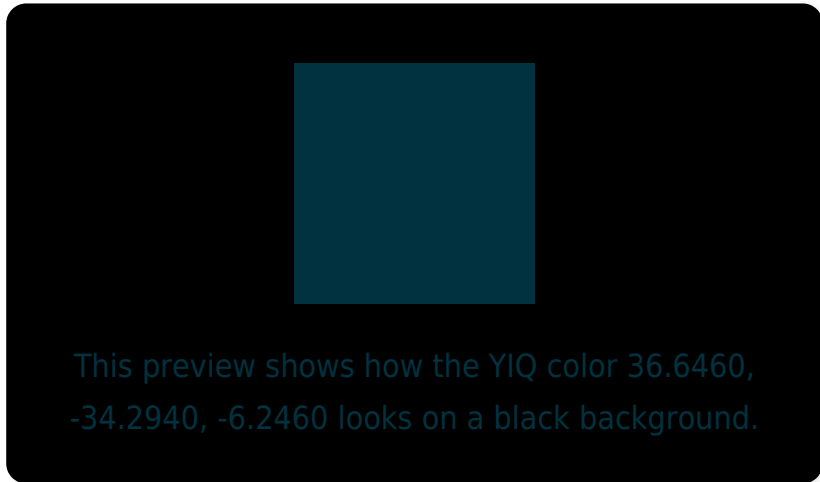
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

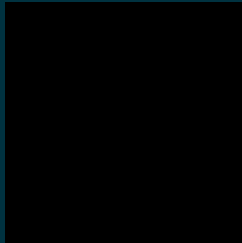
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

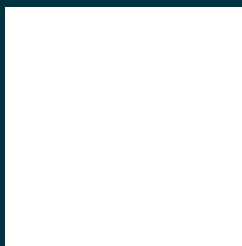
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.6460, -34.2940,

-6.2460.

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

36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Protanopia

45.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Deuteranopia

45.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480



Tritanopia

36.2070, -31.6800, -9.5680

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Protanomaly

42.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140

Deuteranomaly

42.4740, -18.8900, 0.9340

Tritanomaly

36.5490, -32.6430, -8.6350

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

37.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 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(0, 50, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 50, 64)  
}
```

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(0, 50, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 50, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 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(0, 50, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 50, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 50, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 50, 64); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 50, 64); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 50, 64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 50, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 50,  
64) }
```

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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