

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.6710, 17.2840,  
6.1480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	391C1C
RGB	57, 28, 28
RGB Percent	22%, 11%, 11%
CMY	0.7764, 0.8902, 0.8901
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.51, 0.78
HSL	360°, 34%, 17%
HSV	360°, 51%, 22%
XYZ	2.3131, 1.7842, 1.3222
YIQ	36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

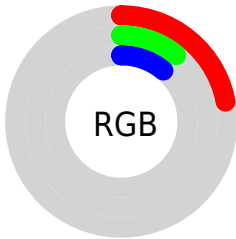
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	57, 28, 28
Decimal	3742748
CIELab	14.31, 14.24, 6.29
CIElCh	14, 15.571, 23.832
Yxy	1.7842, 0.4268, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281932828 (0xFF391C1C)
YUV	36.6710, -4.2748, 17.8285
Hunter-Lab	13.3575, 7.5353, 3.4815

# Details

The YIQ color **36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **48.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.0520, 20.5850, 6.8970**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.4650, 20.8600, 7.4200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760**.

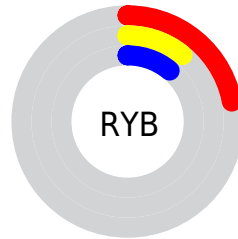
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (11%)

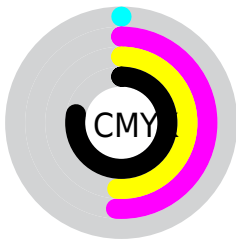
Blue (11%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (11%)

Blue (11%)

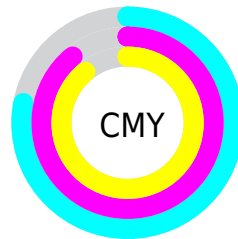


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480 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 36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.6710, 17.2840,  
6.1480

■ 36.6710, 17.2840,  
6.1480

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 13.5250, 20.6310,  
6.0630

■ 82.0520, 20.5850,  
6.8970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 106.3510, 21.1810,  
7.1090

■ 131.9490, 22.3730,  
7.5330

■ 158.1340, 23.2900,  
7.4340

■ 184.8460, 24.1610,  
8.1690

■ 213.0310, 25.0780,

8.0700

236.5460, 16.1380,  
4.8900

36.6710, 17.2840,  
6.1480

36.6710, 17.2840,  
6.1480

32.4650, 20.8600,  
7.4200

40.8770, 13.7080,  
4.8760

28.9600, 23.8400,  
8.4800

44.3820, 10.7280,  
3.8160

24.7540, 27.4160,  
9.7520

48.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

20.5480, 30.9920,  
11.0240

52.7940, 3.5760,  
1.2720

17.0430, 33.9720,  
12.0840

56.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 60.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

■ 64.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

■ 68.9170, -10.1320,  
-3.6040

■ 72.4220, -13.1120,  
-4.6640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.3270, 12.5610, 9.1450



36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



36.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320

# Triad

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



36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



32.9680, -6.1420, -9.8380



33.1040, -20.7240, 1.1320

# Complementary

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



36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



48.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480

# 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.



30.2230, -28.6090, -4.6490



36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



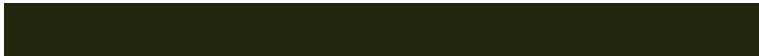
30.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320

# Square

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



36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



34.1820, 4.9990, -8.0010



29.7840, -25.9950, -7.9710



36.5080, -7.0620, 6.8420



# Rectangle

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



36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



36.0200, 14.4430, -2.9410



29.7840, -25.9950, -7.9710



30.8860, -26.0420, -1.6100

# Sweetspot

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



36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



66.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



39.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670



33.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



42.4550, 26.8200, 9.5400



44.8890, 13.4340, -1.1740



25.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



27.5080, 54.8320, 19.5040



65.4810, 130.5240, 46.4280



# Inverse Universe

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



36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



42.4550, 26.8200, 9.5400



40.1110, -13.4340, 1.1740



25.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



27.5080, 54.8320, 19.5040

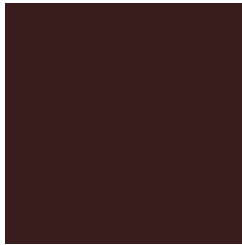


65.4810, 130.5240, 46.4280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

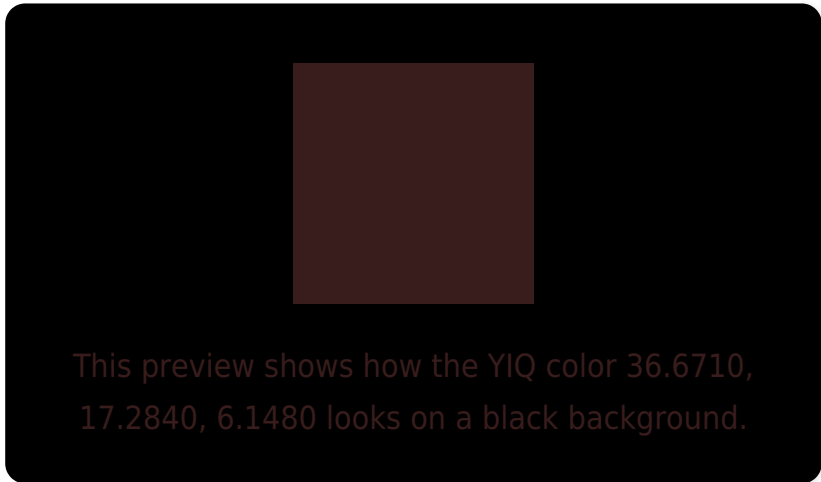
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

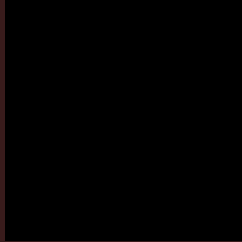
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480.



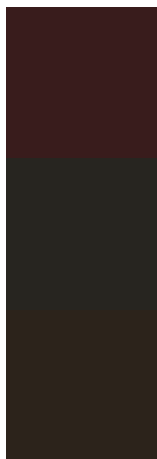
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.6710, 17.2840,



# 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

36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480

### Protanopia

37.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

### Deuteranopia

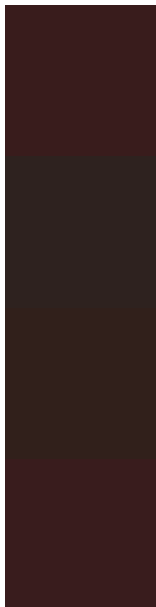
36.7790, 7.9320, -0.5800



## Tritanopia

36.8990, 16.6420, 6.7700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480

## Protanomaly

37.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110

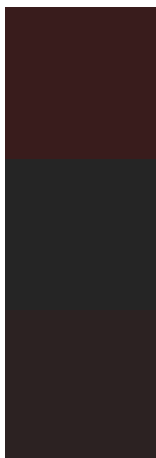
## Deuteranomaly

36.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490

## Tritanomaly

36.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480 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(57, 28, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 28, 28)  
}
```

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(57, 28, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 28, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480 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(57, 28, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 28, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 28, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 28, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 28, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 28, 28)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 28, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 28,  
28) }
```

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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