

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.6910, -37.0530,  
38.2670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	19168F
RGB	25, 22, 143
RGB Percent	10%, 9%, 56%
CMY	0.9018, 0.9137, 0.4395
CMYK	0.82, 0.85, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	241°, 73%, 32%
HSV	242°, 85%, 56%
XYZ	5.6416, 2.7620, 26.1980
YIQ	36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

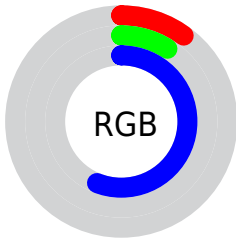
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	25, 22, 143
Decimal	1644175
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	19.06, 43.90, -63.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	19, 77.558, 304.474
Yxy	2.7620, 0.1630, 0.0798
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279834255 (0xFF19168F)
YUV	36.6910, 52.4103, -10.2530
Hunter-Lab	16.6194, 31.5095, -81.8285

# Details

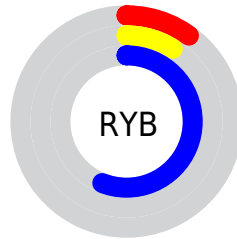
The YIQ color **36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **128.3090, 37.0530, -38.2670**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.1810, -26.5090, 45.4190**, and **10.3740, -29.2110, 28.3010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **24.2870, -41.5470, 42.6210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.0950, -32.5590, 33.9130**.

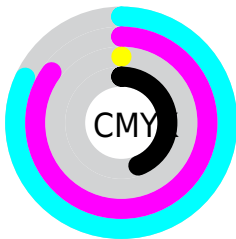
# Distribution



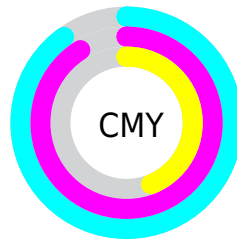
- Red (10%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670 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 36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.6910, -37.0530,  
38.2670

■ 36.6910, -37.0530,  
38.2670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 13.3380, -37.5570,  
36.3870

■ 91.1810, -26.5090,  
45.4190

■ 10.3740, -29.2110,  
28.3010

■ 117.2460,  
-25.1340, 48.0340

■ 11.6330, -23.1110,  
16.8650

■ 144.3710,  
-23.9880, 49.2920

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,  
11.8040

■ 168.6030,  
-13.2580, 42.0540

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 193.1230, -3.3990,  
34.0810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 217.9420, 7.0560,

26.3200

239.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210

36.6910, -37.0530,  
38.2670

36.6910, -37.0530,  
38.2670

24.2870, -41.5470,  
42.6210

49.0950, -32.5590,  
33.9130

17.4980, -43.5190,  
45.3210

62.0860, -28.3400,  
29.0360

74.4900, -23.8460,  
24.6820

86.8940, -19.3520,  
20.3280

99.2980, -14.8580,  
15.9740

■ 112.2890,  
-10.6390, 11.0970

■ 124.6930, -6.1450,  
6.7430

■ 137.0970, -1.6510,  
2.3890

■ 149.7890, 1.9720,  
-2.7000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.9810, -67.7690, 22.2390



36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670



45.0300, 37.1280, 54.0240

# Triad

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



36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670



38.0850, 51.3490, 11.0370



44.3110, -35.2090, -17.2010

# Complementary

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



36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670



128.3090, 37.0530, -38.2670

# 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.



36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670



43.4250, 17.1960, -14.2920

# Square

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



36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670



37.0760, 73.9040, 26.2880



34.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



51.3960, -53.7810, 0.0030



# Rectangle

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



36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670



46.3080, 59.4120, 46.6440



34.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



41.4440, -28.5140, -22.8980

# Sweetspot

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



36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670



145.5430, -14.1700, 14.5180



105.6470, -71.5660, -24.6060



69.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670



22.6990, -56.7260, 58.9060



54.3320, -1.8890, 50.7750



64.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



16.2870, -41.5470, 42.6210



0.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



# Inverse Universe

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



71.6310, 34.2380, 62.3500



76.2480, 52.7550, 95.7230



110.3690, 1.2930, -50.9870



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



55.4130, 38.0880, 69.6720

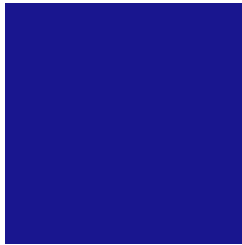


3.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

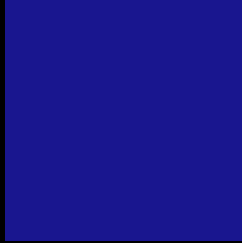
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

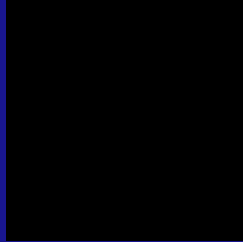
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.6910, -37.0530,



# 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

36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670

### Protanopia

37.9460, -43.4660, 5.7980

### Deuteranopia

38.1110, -39.7970, -0.1250



## Tritanopia

37.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670

## Protanomaly

37.2920, -41.0840, 17.7000

## Deuteranomaly

37.4400, -38.7450, 13.8550

## Tritanomaly

37.2630, -34.1130, 6.9990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.3150, -13.5280, 13.8960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670 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(25, 22, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 22, 143)  
}
```

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(25, 22, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 22, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670 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(25, 22, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 22, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 22, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 22, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 22, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 22,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.6910, -37.0530, 38.2670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 22, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 22,  
143) }
```

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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