

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.7020, -2.3370,  
-7.2090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E2A1B
RGB	30, 42, 27
RGB Percent	12%, 16%, 11%
CMY	0.8824, 0.8353, 0.8941
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.36, 0.84
HSL	108°, 22%, 14%
HSV	108°, 36%, 16%
XYZ	1.5611, 2.0113, 1.3429
YIQ	36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

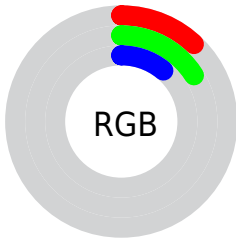
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	27, 42, 39
Decimal	1976859
CIE Lab	15.55, -8.88, 8.18
CIE LCh	16, 12.074, 137.340
Yxy	2.0113, 0.3176, 0.4092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280166939 (0xFF1E2A1B)
YUV	36.7020, -4.7831, -5.8777
Hunter-Lab	14.1820, -5.1697, 4.3133

# Details

The YIQ color **36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **32.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.1750, -2.2910, -8.0430**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.3490, -2.8410, -9.0890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290**.

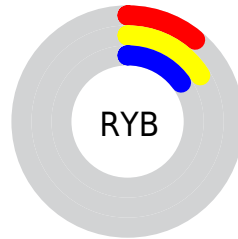
# Distribution



Red (12%)

Green (16%)

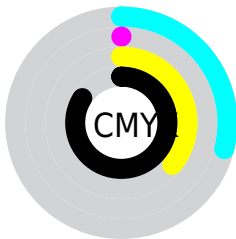
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (15%)

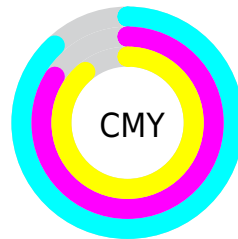


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (88%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090 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 36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.7020, -2.3370,  
-7.2090

■ 36.7020, -2.3370,  
-7.2090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 14.7080, -2.4740,  
-10.2340

■ 81.1750, -2.2910,  
-8.0430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 105.7620, -2.5660,  
-8.5660

■ 130.7620, -2.5660,  
-8.5660

■ 156.6480, -2.2450,  
-8.8770

■ 183.9360, -3.1160,  
-9.6120

■ 211.2350, -2.5200,

-9.4000

■ 239.8220, -2.7950,  
-9.9230

■ 36.7020, -2.3370,  
-7.2090

■ 36.7020, -2.3370,  
-7.2090

■ 35.3490, -2.8410,  
-9.0890

■ 38.0550, -1.8330,  
-5.3290

■ 33.6970, -3.9410,  
-11.1810

■ 39.7070, -0.7330,  
-3.2370

■ 32.2300, -4.1240,  
-13.3720

■ 41.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 30.8770, -4.6280,  
-15.2520

■ 42.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 29.2250, -5.7280,  
-17.3440

■ 44.1790, 1.0540,  
2.9260

■ 27.8720, -6.2320,  
-19.2240

■ 45.5320, 1.5580,  
4.8060

■ 27.0460, -6.7820,  
-20.2700

■ 47.1840, 2.6580,  
6.8980

■ 48.6510, 2.8410,  
9.0890

■ 50.0040, 3.3450,  
10.9690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980



36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



35.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640

# Triad

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



36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



36.9150, -15.8180, 0.3260



39.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870

# Complementary

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



36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



32.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090

# 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.



40.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



39.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

# Square

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



36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



34.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



39.9990, 1.7410, 6.9970

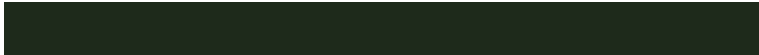


39.1820, 14.1670, 2.0630



# Rectangle

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



36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



34.3890, -17.5130, -7.5050



39.9990, 1.7410, 6.9970



39.4470, 12.1030, 6.4310

# Sweetspot

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



36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



51.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



38.5290, 5.6400, -3.0960



26.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

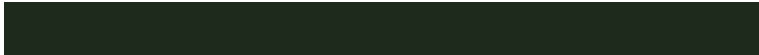


28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090



45.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810



36.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900



19.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



54.3910, -12.9680, -40.3280



137.0020, -33.2680, -101.9720



# Inverse Universe

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



32.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090



39.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690



32.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



18.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



29.6090, 12.9680, 40.3280

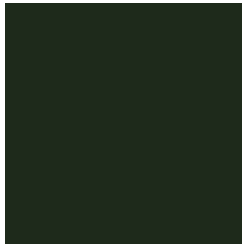


74.6990, 32.6720, 101.7600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

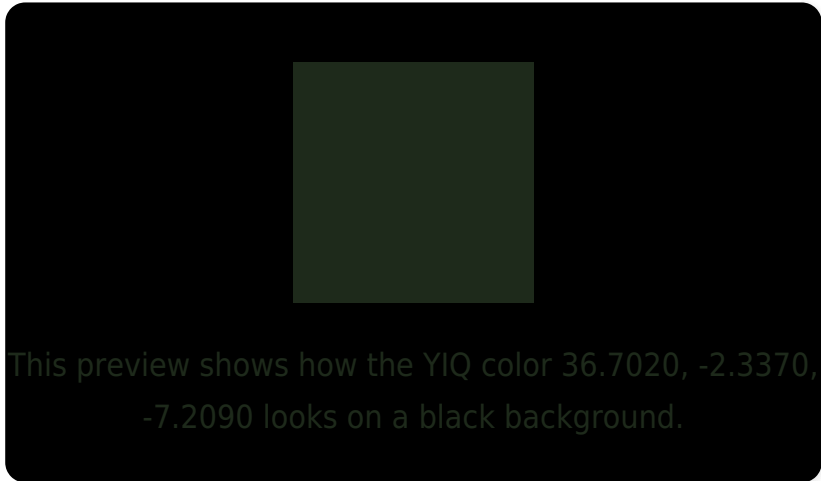
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

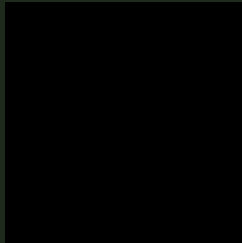
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

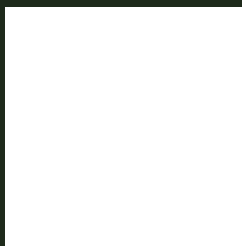
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090.



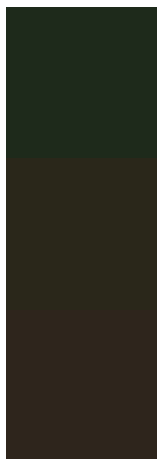
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090.

-7.2090.

# 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

36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

### Protanopia

38.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070

### Deuteranopia

38.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



## Tritanopia

38.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

## Protanomaly

37.8060, 3.3020, -4.7780

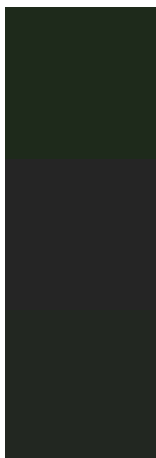
## Deuteranomaly

38.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090

## Tritanomaly

37.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090 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(30, 42, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 42, 27)  
}
```

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(30, 42, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 42, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090 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(30, 42, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 42, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 42, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 42, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 42, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 42, 27)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 42, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 42,  
27) }
```

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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