

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.7130, -27.2330,  
-7.5610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	063136
RGB	6, 49, 54
RGB Percent	2%, 19%, 21%
CMY	0.9766, 0.8078, 0.7883
CMYK	0.89, 0.09, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	186°, 80%, 12%
HSV	186°, 89%, 21%
XYZ	1.8390, 2.5028, 3.8727
YIQ	36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

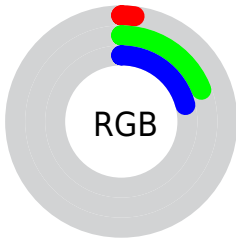
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	6, 29, 54
Decimal	405814
CIELab	17.93, -12.02, -7.27
CIELCh	18, 14.051, 211.163
Yxy	2.5028, 0.2239, 0.3047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278595894 (0xFF063136)
YUV	36.7130, 8.5225, -26.9353
Hunter-Lab	15.8201, -6.9352, -3.4397

# Details

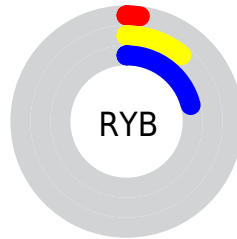
The YIQ color **36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **23.2870, 27.2330, 7.5610**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900**, and **1.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.6310, -29.9380, -8.0980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.7950, -24.5280, -7.0240**.

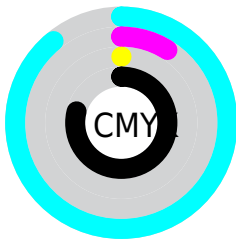
# Distribution



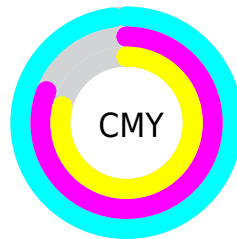
- Red (2%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610 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 36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.7130, -27.2330,  
-7.5610

■ 36.7130, -27.2330,  
-7.5610

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

■ 20.1980, -18.2930,  
-4.3810

■ 84.3220, -24.5740,  
-6.1900

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 109.3220,  
-24.5740, -6.1900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 134.9090,  
-24.8490, -6.7130


■ 161.0230,  
-25.1700, -6.4020


■ 188.4250,  
-26.3620, -6.8260


■ 216.4250,


-26.3620, -6.8260


 243.0400,  
-23.8400, -8.4800


 36.7130, -27.2330,  
-7.5610


 36.7130, -27.2330,  
-7.5610


 34.6310, -29.9380,  
-8.0980


 38.7950, -24.5280,  
-7.0240

 34.3320, -30.5340,  
-8.3100

 40.5890, -20.9520,  
-5.7520

 42.6710, -18.2470,  
-5.2150

 44.4650, -14.6710,  
-3.9430

 46.5470, -11.9660,  
-3.4060

■ 48.0420, -8.9860,  
-2.3460

■ 50.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 51.9180, -2.7050,  
-0.5370

■ 54.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.2640, -18.6590, -8.7630



36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610



38.7290, -24.1620, -2.6420

# Triad

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



36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610



45.5050, 6.1880, 9.0040



42.9270, 10.2710, -4.4250

# Complementary

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



36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610



23.2870, 27.2330, 7.5610

# 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.



44.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260



36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610



44.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120

# Square

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



36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610



44.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800



44.4320, 16.4590, 4.5790



41.9260, 2.8440, -7.4920



# Rectangle

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



36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610



41.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460



44.4320, 16.4590, 4.5790



43.2370, 12.3340, -3.2660

# Sweetspot

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



36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610



64.1450, -10.7740, -2.9820



34.7460, -14.8050, -23.5490



31.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610



45.6620, -40.3910, -11.3910



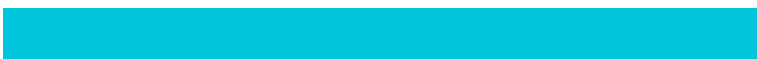
22.6250, -20.6330, 4.9910



27.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



58.6220, -52.0820, -14.2740



140.6050, -124.4740, -34.9220



# Inverse Universe

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



25.2540, 14.8050, 23.5490



28.5250, 21.7720, 34.9560



37.3750, 20.6330, -4.9910



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



36.8560, 28.5100, 45.0060

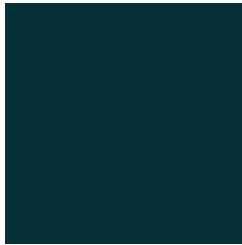


87.9390, 67.2870, 107.6950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

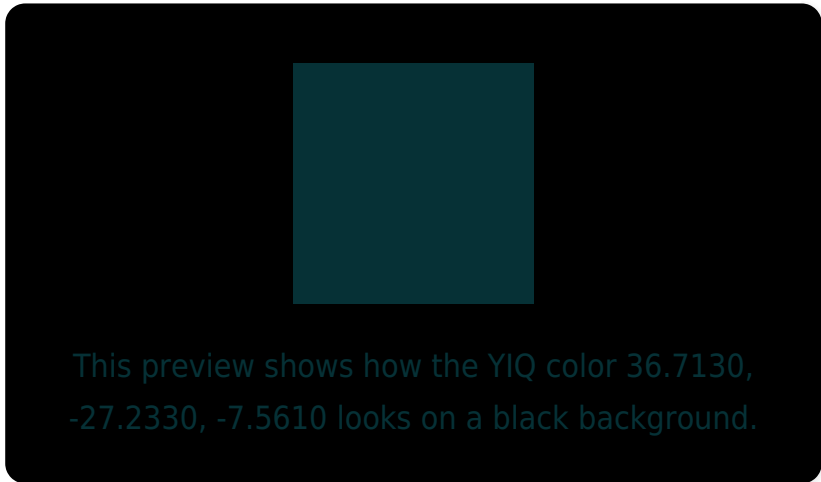
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

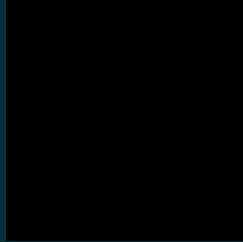
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

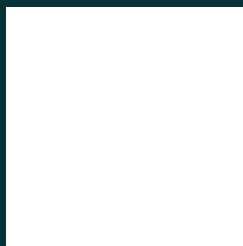
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.7130, -27.2330,

-7.5610.

# 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

36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610

### Protanopia

44.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

### Deuteranopia

44.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



## Tritanopia

36.0010, -28.1040, -8.2960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610

## Protanomaly

41.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

## Deuteranomaly

41.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700

## Tritanomaly

36.3000, -27.5080, -8.0840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.7430, -9.5820, -2.5580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610 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(6, 49, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 49, 54)  
}
```

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(6, 49, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 49, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610 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(6, 49, 54) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 49, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 49, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 49, 54); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 49, 54); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 49, 54) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.7130, -27.2330, -7.5610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 49, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 49,  
54) }
```

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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