

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.7430, 7.6130,  
-11.3230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	252A09
RGB	37, 42, 9
RGB Percent	15%, 16%, 4%
CMY	0.8549, 0.8353, 0.9646
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.79, 0.84
HSL	69°, 65%, 10%
HSV	69°, 79%, 16%
XYZ	1.6401, 2.0690, 0.5718
YIQ	36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

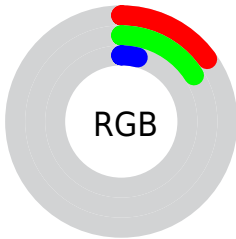
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	9, 42, 14
Decimal	2435593
CIE Lab	15.85, -8.06, 19.14
CIE LCh	16, 20.768, 112.833
Yxy	2.0690, 0.3831, 0.4833
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280625673 (0xFF252A09)
YUV	36.7430, -13.6773, 0.2254
Hunter-Lab	14.3840, -4.8192, 7.7120

# Details

The YIQ color **36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **14.2570, -7.6130, 11.3230**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.9280, 8.5300, -11.4220**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.9880, 8.3010, -12.7790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.4980, 6.9250, -9.8670**.

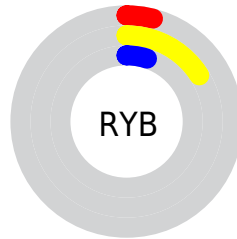
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (16%)

Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (5%)

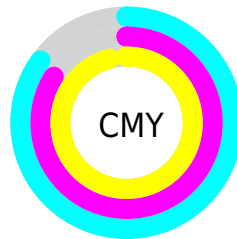


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230 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 36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.7430, 7.6130,  
-11.3230

■ 36.7430, 7.6130,  
-11.3230

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

■ 16.5020, 1.1020,  
-8.9620

■ 81.9280, 8.5300,  
-11.4220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 106.4010, 8.5760,  
-12.2560

■ 131.5860, 9.4930,  
-12.3550

■ 157.4720, 9.8140,  
-12.6660

■ 184.3580, 10.1350,  
-12.9770

■ 212.2440, 10.4560,

-13.2880

■ 240.8310, 10.1810,  
-13.8110

■ 36.7430, 7.6130,  
-11.3230

■ 36.7430, 7.6130,  
-11.3230

■ 35.9880, 8.3010,  
-12.7790

■ 37.4980, 6.9250,  
-9.8670

■ 35.5320, 9.5850,  
-14.0230

■ 37.9540, 5.6410,  
-8.6230

■ 35.4180, 9.9060,  
-14.3340

■ 38.8230, 4.6320,  
-6.8560

■ 39.5780, 3.9440,  
-5.4000

■ 40.0340, 2.6600,  
-4.1560

■ 40.7890, 1.9720,  
-2.7000

■ 41.2450, 0.6880,  
-1.4560

■ 42.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 42.8690, -1.0090,  
1.7670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.6520, 18.2950, -6.6730



36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230



34.4900, -7.7920, -12.9760

# Triad

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



36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230



33.5970, -32.5980, -3.9420



40.3000, 17.1910, 13.3430

# Complementary

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



36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230



14.2570, -7.6130, 11.3230

# 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.



40.8410, 5.3620, 12.9620



36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230



32.5200, -33.6990, -0.5070

# Square

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



36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230



33.2890, -28.9750, -9.0310



39.5230, -11.4180, 8.6940



39.1880, 23.1980, 9.1020



# Rectangle

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



36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230



30.7210, -21.6840, -14.5160



39.5230, -11.4180, 8.6940



40.5600, 13.5230, 13.7390

# Sweetspot

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



36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230



51.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670



21.8020, 18.2930, 4.3810



26.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000



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.



36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230



45.7940, 11.6030, -17.5570



31.9590, -1.9230, -14.7150



19.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



70.5370, 19.2160, -28.8800



177.9650, 48.3840, -72.9280



# Inverse Universe

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



14.2570, -7.6130, 11.3230



11.2060, -11.6030, 17.5570



19.0410, 1.9230, 14.7150



18.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



13.4630, -19.2160, 28.8800

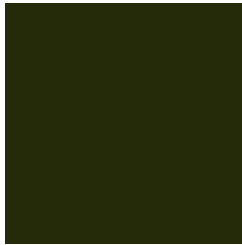


33.7360, -48.9800, 72.7160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

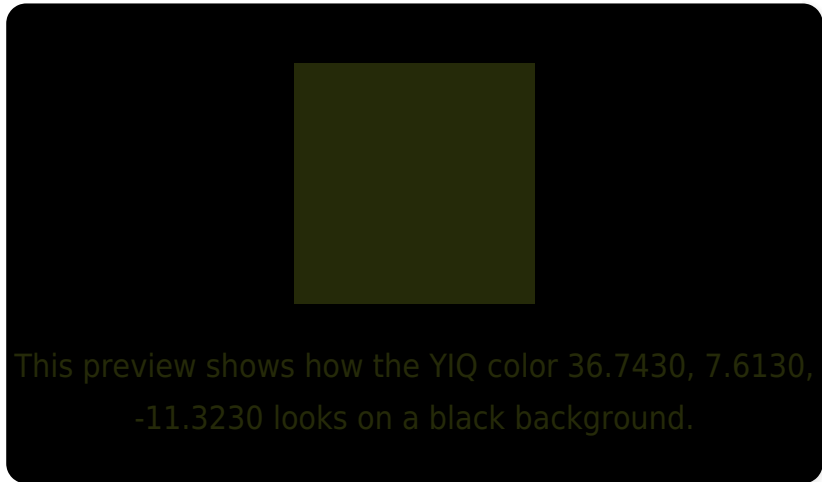
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

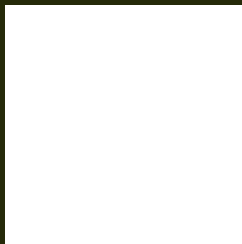
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230.



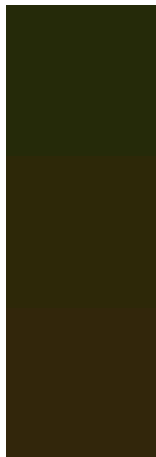
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.7430, 7.6130,

-11.3230.

# 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

36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230

### Protanopia

37.8470, 13.2520, -8.8920

### Deuteranopia

38.5100, 15.8190, -5.8530



## Tritanopia

39.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230

## Protanomaly

37.5370, 11.1890, -10.0510

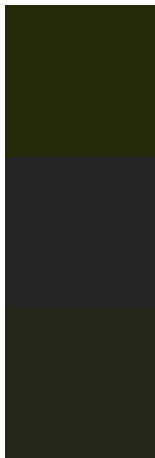
## Deuteranomaly

37.4880, 12.8850, -7.7470

## Tritanomaly

38.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230 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(37, 42, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 42, 9)  
}
```

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(37, 42, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 42, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230 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(37, 42, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 42, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 42, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 42, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 42, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 42, 9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 42, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 42,  
9) }
```

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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