

Converting Colors

YIQ(36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(36.7510, -4.0330,
-9.5130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B2C19
RGB	27, 44, 25
RGB Percent	11%, 17%, 10%
CMY	0.8942, 0.8274, 0.9020
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.43, 0.83
HSL	114°, 28%, 14%
HSV	114°, 43%, 17%
XYZ	1.5281, 2.1049, 1.2454
YIQ	36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

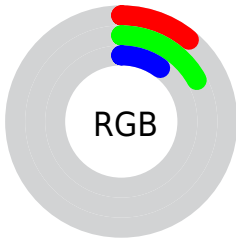
Format	Color
RYB	25, 44, 42
Decimal	1780761
CIELab	16.03, -11.86, 10.16
CIElCh	16, 15.616, 139.419
Yxy	2.1049, 0.3132, 0.4315
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279970841 (0xFF1B2C19)
YUV	36.7510, -5.7932, -8.5516
Hunter-Lab	14.5083, -6.5894, 5.0662

Details

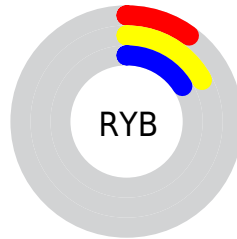
The YIQ color **36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **32.2490, 4.0330, 9.5130**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.8110, -4.2620, -10.8700**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.0990, -5.1330, -11.6050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.4030, -2.9330, -7.4210**.

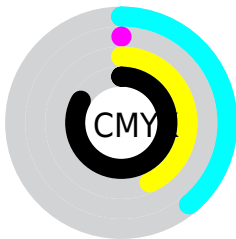
Distribution



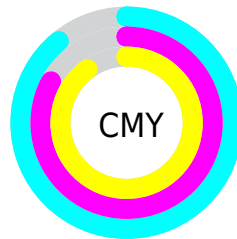
- Red (11%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130 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 36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.7510, -4.0330,
-9.5130

■ 36.7510, -4.0330,
-9.5130

■ 254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 14.9850, -4.8120,
-11.9160

■ 81.8110, -4.2620,
-10.8700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 105.8110, -4.2620,
-10.8700

■ 131.2840, -4.2160,
-11.7040

■ 157.2840, -4.2160,
-11.7040

■ 183.8710, -4.4910,
-12.2270

■ 211.8710, -4.4910,

-12.2270

■ 240.4580, -4.7660,
-12.7500

■ 36.7510, -4.0330,
-9.5130

■ 36.7510, -4.0330,
-9.5130

■ 35.0990, -5.1330,
-11.6050

■ 38.4030, -2.9330,
-7.4210

■ 33.3330, -5.9120,
-14.0080

■ 40.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 31.6810, -7.0120,
-16.1000

■ 41.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 29.9150, -7.7910,
-18.5030

■ 43.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 28.2630, -8.8910,
-20.5950

■ 45.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 27.3230, -9.1200,
-21.9520

■ 46.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 48.6570, 2.7040,
6.0640

■ 50.3090, 3.8040,
8.1560

■ 51.7760, 3.9870,
10.3470

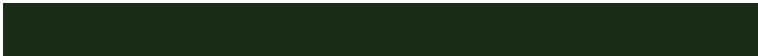
Harmonies

Analogous

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



38.0790, 6.7870, -7.3650



36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130



33.6940, -17.0540, -10.3180

Triad

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



36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130



36.0930, -22.1910, 0.1850



40.1980, 17.2380, 6.9820

Complementary

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



36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130



32.2490, 4.0330, 9.5130

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.



40.8540, 12.5150, 9.9790



36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130



39.7250, -9.1710, 6.5170

Square

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



36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130



32.7990, -30.3510, -6.1190



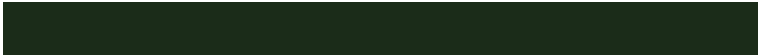
41.0640, 3.1160, 9.6120



39.9220, 17.8350, 1.6670

Rectangle

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



36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130



31.9040, -26.4530, -10.6850



41.0640, 3.1160, 9.6120



40.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260

Sweetspot

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



36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130



53.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



40.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630



26.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



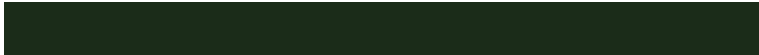
156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130



44.9200, -6.1870, -14.5310



36.9510, -7.4720, -7.7600



22.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



53.7600, -18.5610, -43.5930



132.1960, -45.7380, -107.2580

Inverse Universe

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



32.2490, 4.0330, 9.5130



38.0800, 6.1870, 14.5310



32.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



21.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



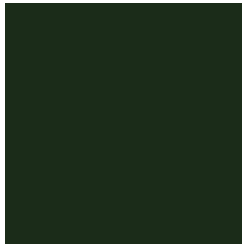
33.2400, 18.5610, 43.5930



81.8040, 45.7380, 107.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

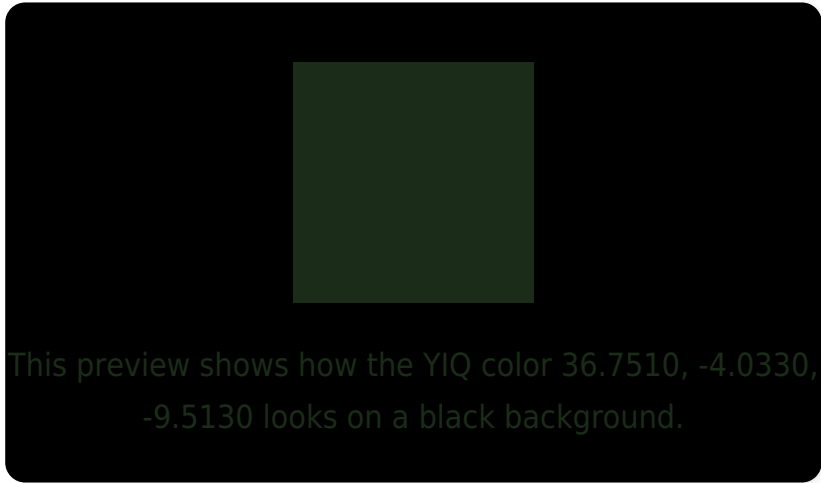
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

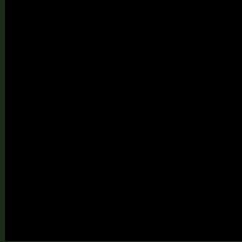
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

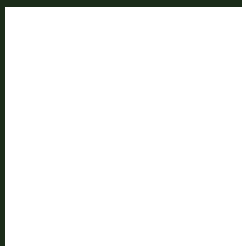
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130.

-9.5130.

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

36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130

Protanopia

39.2580, 7.8410, -4.4390

Deuteranopia

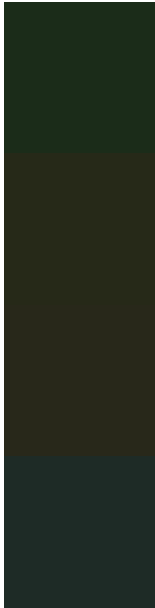
39.6220, 9.8120, -1.6120



Tritanopia

39.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130

Protanomaly

38.1650, 3.6690, -5.9230

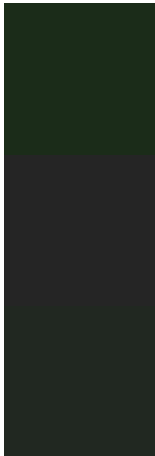
Deuteranomaly

38.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540

Tritanomaly

38.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130

Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

37.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130 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(27, 44, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 44, 25)  
}
```

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(27, 44, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 44, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130 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(27, 44, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 44, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 44, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 44, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 44, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 44, 25)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 44, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 44,  
25) }
```

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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