

Converting Colors

YIQ(36.7940, -31.9550,
-10.0910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(36.7940, -31.9550,
-10.0910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003437
RGB	0, 52, 55
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 22%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7960, 0.7844
CMYK	1.00, 0.05, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	183°, 100%, 11%
HSV	183°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.9178, 2.7335, 4.0368
YIQ	36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

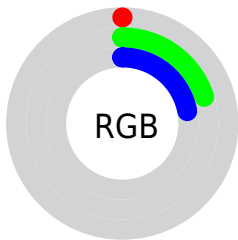
Format	Color
RYB	0, 27, 55
Decimal	13367
CIELab	18.94, -14.50, -6.44
CIELCh	19, 15.864, 203.961
Yxy	2.7335, 0.2207, 0.3146
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203447 (0xFF003437)
YUV	36.7940, 8.9756, -32.2683
Hunter-Lab	16.5332, -8.2279, -2.9033

Details

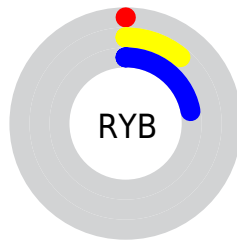
The YIQ color **36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **18.2060, 31.9550, 10.0910**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070**, and **1.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.2890, -28.9750, -9.0310**.

Distribution



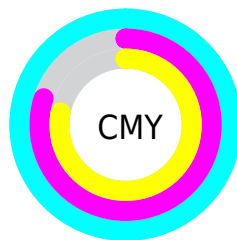
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910 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 36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.7940, -31.9550,
-10.0910

■ 36.7940, -31.9550,
-10.0910

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 22.0730, -19.4390,
-5.6390

■ 85.8870, -27.7830,
-8.6070

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 110.8870,
-27.7830, -8.6070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 136.5880,
-28.3790, -8.8190


■ 162.8870,
-27.7830, -8.6070


■ 190.2890,
-28.9750, -9.0310


■ 218.2890,


-28.9750, -9.0310


 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040


 36.7940, -31.9550,
-10.0910

 38.2890, -28.9750,
-9.0310

 40.6700, -25.6740,
-8.2820

 42.1650, -22.6940,
-7.2220

 43.9590, -19.1180,
-5.9500

 45.4540, -16.1380,
-4.8900

■ 47.8350, -12.8370,
-4.1410

■ 49.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810

■ 51.1240, -6.2810,
-1.8090

■ 53.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



39.9110, -19.1630, -10.6430



36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



38.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330

Triad

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



36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



47.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



45.7810, 13.6180, -4.5100

Complementary

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



36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



18.2060, 31.9550, 10.0910

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.



46.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



47.3380, 14.0280, 10.0920

Square

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



36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



46.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530



46.8560, 18.2010, 6.0490



44.1820, 4.9990, -8.0010

Rectangle

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



36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



41.8970, -24.5750, -0.6630



46.8560, 18.2010, 6.0490



45.6180, 15.6350, -2.5170

Sweetspot

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



36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



64.1340, -12.2410, -3.9290



32.6270, -16.0880, -27.8320



31.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330



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.



36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910



48.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830



20.9450, -24.5300, 4.0300



27.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



61.5570, -53.4570, -16.8890



147.0620, -127.4990, -40.6750

Inverse Universe

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



22.3730, 16.0880, 27.8320



28.9810, 20.4880, 36.2000



34.0550, 24.5300, -4.0300



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



37.4260, 26.9050, 46.5610



89.1930, 63.7560, 111.1160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

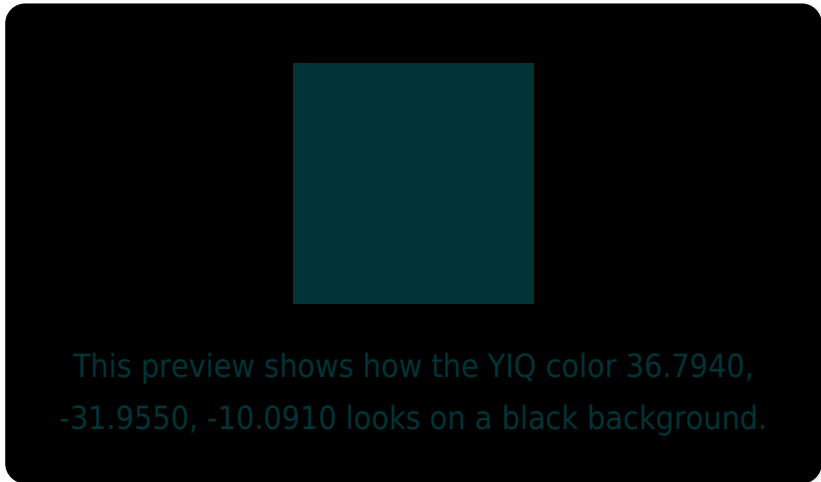
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

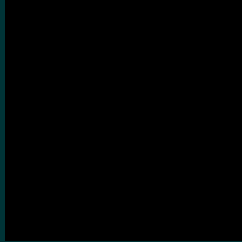
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

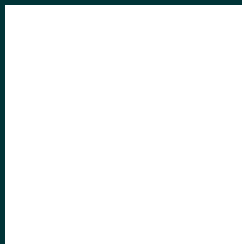
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.7940, -31.9550,

-10.0910.

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

36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910

Protanopia

46.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Deuteranopia

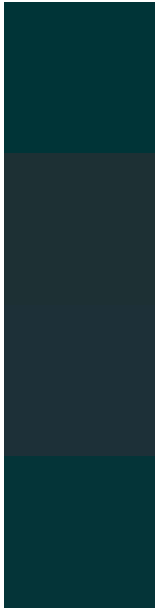
47.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



Tritanopia

38.7020, -28.7000, -8.5080

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910

Protanomaly

42.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840

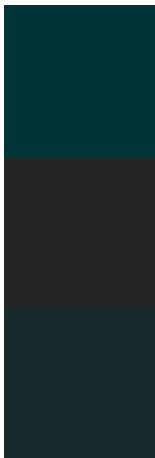
Deuteranomaly

43.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400

Tritanomaly

38.1040, -29.8920, -8.9320

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910

Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

36.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910 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(0, 52, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 52, 55)  
}
```

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(0, 52, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 52, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910 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(0, 52, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 52, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 52, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 52, 55); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 52, 55); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 52, 55) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 52, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 52,  
55) }
```

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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