

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A212B
RGB	42, 33, 43
RGB Percent	16%, 13%, 17%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8706, 0.8314
CMYK	0.02, 0.23, 0.00, 0.83
HSL	294°, 13%, 15%
HSV	294°, 23%, 17%
XYZ	1.9349, 1.7543, 2.5222
YIQ	36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

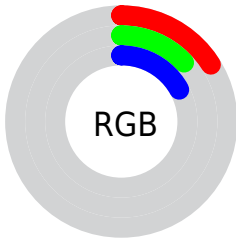
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	42, 33, 43
Decimal	2761003
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	14.14, 6.61, -5.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	14, 8.312, 322.634
Yxy	1.7543, 0.3115, 0.2824
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280951083 (0xFF2A212B)
YUV	36.8310, 3.0413, 4.5332
Hunter-Lab	13.2450, 2.8978, -2.0186

# Details

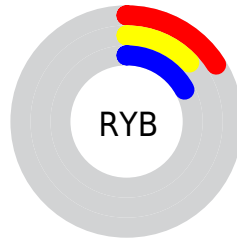
The YIQ color **36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **39.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.4830, 3.2540, 7.1100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260**.

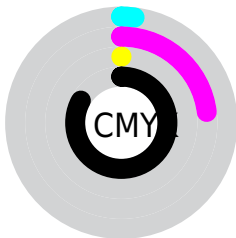
# Distribution



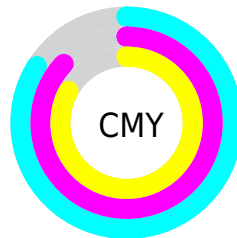
- Red (16%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180 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 36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.8310, 2.1540,  
5.0180

■ 36.8310, 2.1540,  
5.0180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 15.0700, 2.9790,  
6.5870

■ 81.2440, 2.4290,  
5.5410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 105.6570, 2.7040,  
6.0640

■ 130.6570, 2.7040,  
6.0640

■ 157.0700, 2.9790,  
6.5870

■ 184.0700, 2.9790,  
6.5870

■ 211.0700, 2.9790,

6.5870

239.4830, 3.2540,  
7.1100

36.8310, 2.1540,  
5.0180

36.8310, 2.1540,  
5.0180

34.4830, 3.2540,  
7.1100

39.1790, 1.0540,  
2.9260

31.2490, 4.0330,  
9.5130

42.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

28.9010, 5.1330,  
11.6050

44.7610, -0.8250,  
-1.5690

26.2540, 5.6370,  
13.4850

47.4080, -1.3290,  
-3.4490

23.3190, 7.0120,  
16.1000

49.7560, -2.4290,  
-5.5410

■ 20.6720, 7.5160,  
17.9800

■ 52.9900, -3.2080,  
-7.9440

■ 18.3240, 8.6160,  
20.0720

■ 55.3380, -4.3080,  
-10.0360

■ 16.5630, 9.4410,  
21.6410

■ 57.6860, -5.4080,  
-12.1280

■ 60.9200, -6.1870,  
-14.5310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



37.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460

# Triad

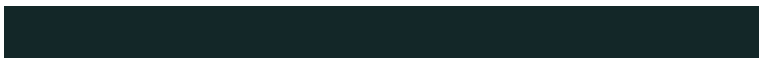
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



35.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370



33.1340, -12.2410, -3.9290

# Complementary

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



36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



39.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180

# 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.



33.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470



36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



35.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440

# Square

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



36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



36.2030, 9.6740, 0.8900



34.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



33.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270



# Rectangle

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



36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



37.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140



34.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



33.2050, -11.0030, -4.3390

# Sweetspot

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



36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



53.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



34.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870



26.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



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.



36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



46.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560



36.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



18.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



32.3000, 18.3320, 42.2360



81.2770, 45.7840, 106.4240



# Inverse Universe

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



36.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



45.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140



39.3260, -4.0340, -3.9860



18.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



26.0280, 47.4960, 20.2960

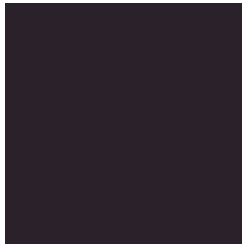


65.7820, 119.6110, 51.4750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

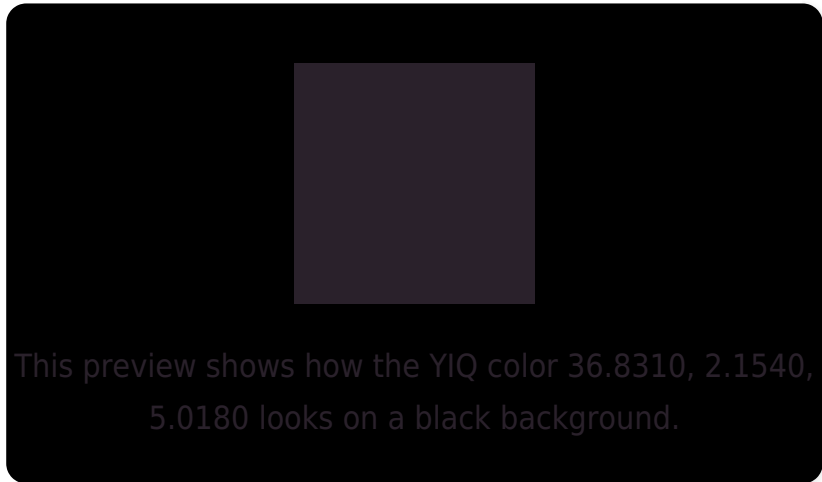
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

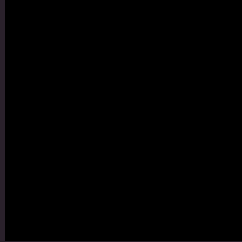
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180.

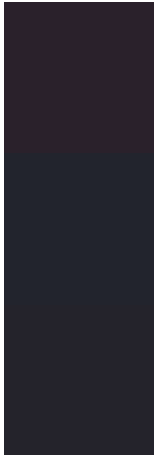


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180.

# 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

36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180

### Protanopia

36.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750

### Deuteranopia

36.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



## Tritanopia

36.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180

## Protanomaly

36.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

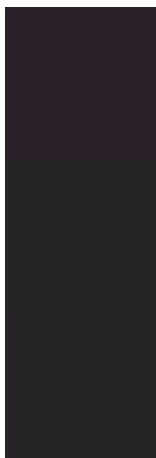
## Deuteranomaly

36.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

## Tritanomaly

36.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180 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(42, 33, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 33, 43)  
}
```

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(42, 33, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 33, 43) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180 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(42, 33, 43) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 33, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 33, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 33, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 33, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 33, 43)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 33, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 33,  
43) }
```

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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