

Converting Colors

YIQ(36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270)
contains.

YIQ(36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(36.8650, -12.3810,
9.6270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F2243
RGB	31, 34, 67
RGB Percent	12%, 13%, 26%
CMY	0.8784, 0.8667, 0.7373
CMYK	0.54, 0.49, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	235°, 37%, 19%
HSV	235°, 54%, 26%
XYZ	2.1498, 1.8405, 5.5491
YIQ	36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

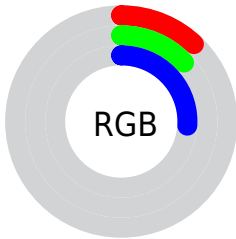
Format	Color
RYB	31, 34, 67
Decimal	2040387
CIELab	14.63, 9.39, -21.35
CIElCh	15, 23.320, 293.743
Yxy	1.8405, 0.2254, 0.1929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280230467 (0xFF1F2243)
YUV	36.8650, 14.8566, -5.1436
Hunter-Lab	13.5665, 4.5441, -14.7549

Details

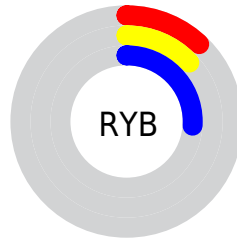
The YIQ color **36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **61.1350, 12.3810, -9.6270**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.2180, -11.8770, 11.5070**, and **3.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.2500, -14.9030, 11.2810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.4800, -9.8590, 7.9730**.

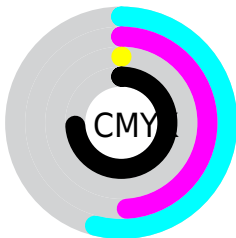
Distribution



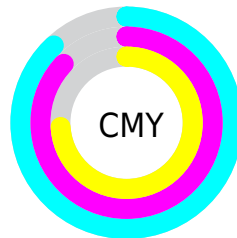
- Red (12%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270 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 36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.8650, -12.3810,
9.6270

■ 36.8650, -12.3810,
9.6270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 14.8650, -12.3810,
9.6270

■ 82.2180, -11.8770,
11.5070

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 106.4460,
-12.5190, 12.1290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 131.8590,
-12.2440, 12.6520

■ 158.0870,
-12.8860, 13.2740

■ 185.2010,
-13.2070, 13.5850

■ 212.6140,

-12.9320, 14.1080

■ 238.1770, -4.6320,
6.8560

■ 36.8650, -12.3810,
9.6270

■ 36.8650, -12.3810,
9.6270

■ 31.2500, -14.9030,
11.2810

■ 42.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 25.9340, -16.8290,
13.1470

■ 47.7960, -7.9330,
6.1070

■ 20.3190, -19.3510,
14.8010

■ 53.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 14.1170, -21.5980,
16.9780

■ 59.6130, -3.1640,
2.2760

■ 11.1600, -23.1570,
17.6990

■ 64.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 70.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 76.1590, 3.8060,
-2.8980

■ 81.7740, 6.3280,
-4.5520

■ 87.0900, 8.2540,
-6.4180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



31.3460, -33.1490, 0.5390



36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270



38.0800, 6.1870, 14.5310

Triad

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



36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270



35.2880, 25.4920, 0.5640



30.1770, -22.9680, -13.2720

Complementary

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



36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270



61.1350, 12.3810, -9.6270

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.



30.3540, -10.4050, -15.1810



36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270



35.1960, 19.5790, -7.9170

Square

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



36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270



36.0850, 24.9860, 9.7380



33.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120



32.1150, -28.4250, -7.9850

Rectangle

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



36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270



37.2830, 15.8610, 15.4210



33.6460, 9.2640, -13.7120



28.9060, -20.7670, -14.6150

Sweetspot

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



36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270



75.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310



55.8940, -20.4930, -8.5650



36.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270



40.3190, -19.3510, 14.8010



39.5890, -2.6160, 14.3760



30.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



15.7540, -33.3370, 25.9830



36.6890, -77.1290, 59.7270

Inverse Universe

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



42.1060, 20.4930, 8.5650



48.3140, 31.7710, 13.4270



58.4110, 2.6160, -14.3760



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



29.9150, 55.2440, 23.0520



69.1420, 127.4050, 53.3970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

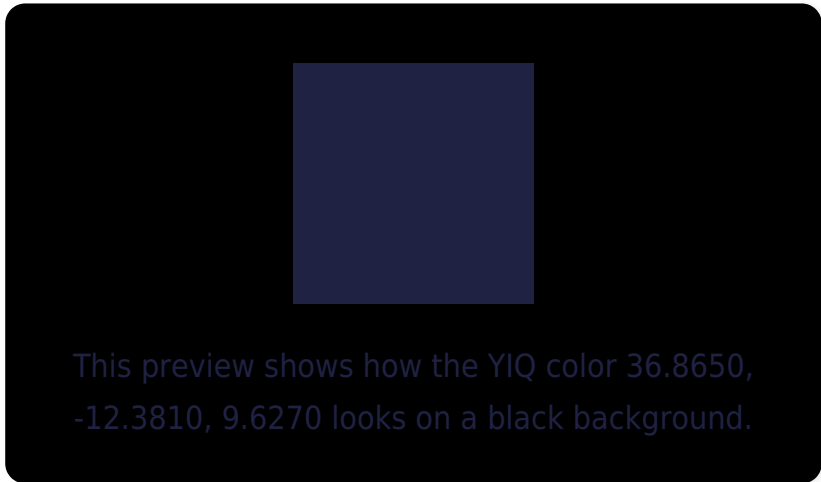
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

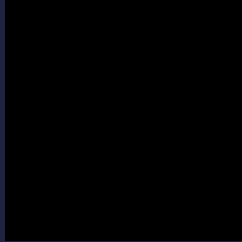
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.8650, -12.3810,

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

36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270

Protanopia

34.9780, -20.1290, 6.8710

Deuteranopia

32.5210, -26.2720, 2.5600



Tritanopia

35.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270

Protanomaly

35.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310

Deuteranomaly

34.3260, -21.2290, 4.7790

Tritanomaly

36.0080, -11.6460, 1.8100

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270

Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

37.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270 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(31, 34, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 34, 67)  
}
```

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(31, 34, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 34, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270 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(31, 34, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 34, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 34, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 34, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 34, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 34, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.8650, -12.3810, 9.6270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 34, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 34,  
67) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor