

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.8870, -27.7830,  
-8.6070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	053235
RGB	5, 50, 53
RGB Percent	2%, 20%, 21%
CMY	0.9805, 0.8038, 0.7923
CMYK	0.91, 0.06, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	184°, 83%, 11%
HSV	184°, 91%, 21%
XYZ	1.8456, 2.5717, 3.7638
YIQ	36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

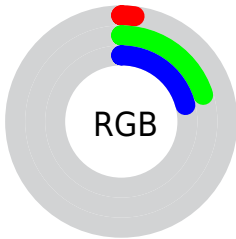
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	5, 28, 53
Decimal	340533
CIE Lab	18.24, -13.19, -6.12
CIE LCh	18, 14.543, 204.872
Yxy	2.5717, 0.2256, 0.3143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278530613 (0xFF053235)
YUV	36.8870, 7.9437, -27.9649
Hunter-Lab	16.0365, -7.5207, -2.6900

# Details

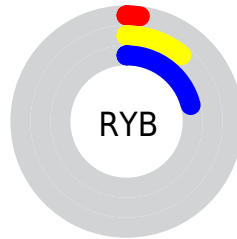
The YIQ color **36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **21.1130, 27.7830, 8.6070**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.6810, -24.2070, -7.3350**, and **0.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.3920, -30.7630, -9.6670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.3820, -24.8030, -7.5470**.

# Distribution



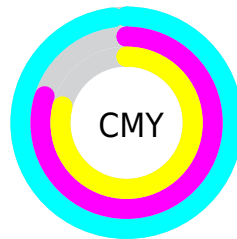
- Red (2%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070 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 36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.8870, -27.7830,  
-8.6070

■ 36.8870, -27.7830,  
-8.6070

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

■ 20.6710, -18.2470,  
-5.2150

■ 85.2680, -24.4820,  
-7.8580

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,  
2.4880

■ 109.3820,  
-24.8030, -7.5470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 135.0830,  
-25.3990, -7.7590


■ 161.7840,  
-25.9950, -7.9710


■ 188.7840,  
-25.9950, -7.9710


■ 216.4850,


-26.5910, -8.1830


 242.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920


 36.8870, -27.7830,  
-8.6070


 36.8870, -27.7830,  
-8.6070


 35.3920, -30.7630,  
-9.6670

 38.3820, -24.8030,  
-7.5470

 40.7630, -21.5020,  
-6.7980

 42.2580, -18.5220,  
-5.7380

 43.7530, -15.5420,  
-4.6780

 45.8350, -12.8370,  
-4.1410

■ 47.6290, -9.2610,  
-2.8690

■ 49.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090

■ 51.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 53.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.2210, -17.1000, -9.4840



36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070



38.4080, -27.6920, -4.7480

# Triad

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



36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070



46.1350, 4.3540, 9.2020



43.8240, 12.0590, -3.7890

# Complementary

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



36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070



21.1130, 27.7830, 8.6070

# 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.



44.9110, 16.3680, 0.7200



36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070



45.9140, 12.2860, 8.6220

# Square

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



36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070



44.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



45.2580, 17.0090, 5.6250



43.2960, 4.6780, -7.6900



# Rectangle

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



36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070



40.9790, -21.8700, -0.1260



45.2580, 17.0090, 5.6250



44.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300

# Sweetspot

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



36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070



62.7320, -11.0490, -3.5050



33.4040, -13.8420, -24.4820



31.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



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.



36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070



46.0210, -40.0240, -12.5360



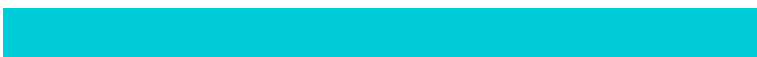
23.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



24.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



59.4540, -51.6690, -16.2530



143.8990, -125.4820, -38.6820



# Inverse Universe

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



24.4820, 14.1630, 24.1710



28.0410, 20.2590, 34.8430



34.6140, 21.4580, -3.4220



24.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



36.1870, 26.0800, 44.9920

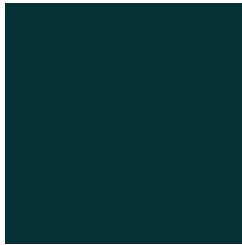


88.0250, 64.1690, 109.1370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

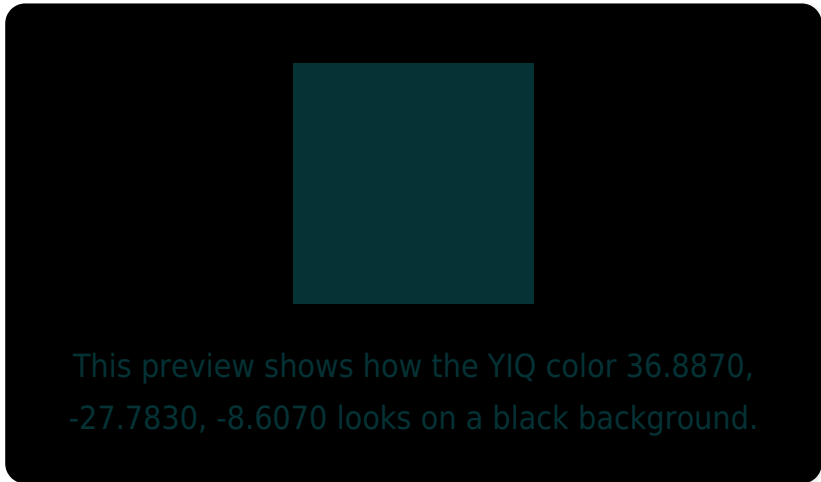
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

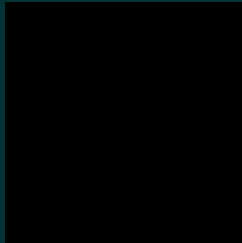
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

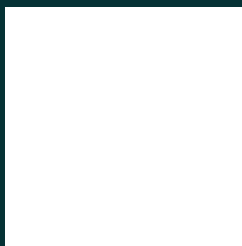
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.8870, -27.7830,

-8.6070.

# 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

36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070

### Protanopia

45.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

### Deuteranopia

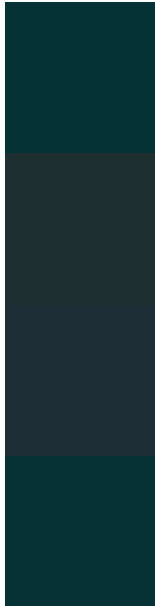
45.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



## Tritanopia

37.5990, -26.9120, -7.8720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070

## Protanomaly

42.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710

## Deuteranomaly

42.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

## Tritanomaly

37.3000, -27.5080, -8.0840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070

## Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070 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(5, 50, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 50, 53)  
}
```

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(5, 50, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 50, 53) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070 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(5, 50, 53) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 50, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 50, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 50, 53); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 50, 53); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 50, 53) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 50, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 50,  
53) }
```

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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