

Converting Colors

YIQ(37.3180, -27.9190,
-17.1590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(37.3180, -27.9190,
-17.1590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003827
RGB	0, 56, 39
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 15%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7803, 0.8472
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.30, 0.78
HSL	162°, 100%, 11%
HSV	162°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.7811, 2.9769, 2.3980
YIQ	37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

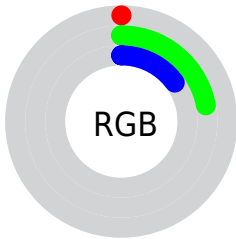
Format	Color
RYB	0, 33, 56
Decimal	14375
CIELab	19.95, -22.16, 5.92
CIELCh	20, 22.934, 165.030
Yxy	2.9769, 0.2489, 0.4160
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204455 (0xFF003827)
YUV	37.3180, 0.8292, -32.7279
Hunter-Lab	17.2538, -11.7677, 3.8372

Details

The YIQ color **37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **18.6820, 27.9190, 17.1590**, and the grayscale version is **37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.4710, -23.9760, -17.0320**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.3400, -24.9850, -15.2650**.

Distribution



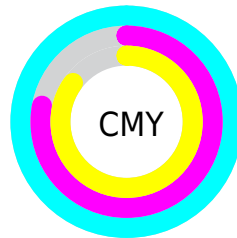
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590 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 37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 37.3180, -27.9190,
-17.1590

■ 37.3180, -27.9190,
-17.1590

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 22.7110, -15.7240,
-12.3960

■ 86.4710, -23.9760,
-17.0320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 111.3570,
-23.6550, -17.3430


■ 136.9440,
-23.9300, -17.8660


■ 163.6450,
-24.5260, -18.0780


■ 191.1180,
-24.4800, -18.9120


■ 218.8190,


-25.0760, -19.1240


 240.4760,
-22.3720, -13.0600


 37.3180, -27.9190,
-17.1590

 39.3400, -24.9850,
-15.2650

 40.9490, -22.3260,
-13.8940

 42.9710, -19.3920,
-12.0000

 44.6940, -17.0540,
-10.3180

 46.7160, -14.1200,
-8.4240

■ 48.6240, -10.8650,
-6.8410

■ 50.3470, -8.5270,
-5.1590

■ 52.3690, -5.5930,
-3.2650

■ 53.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.7030, -4.0780, -14.2060



37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590



39.8430, -33.6510, -12.3950

Triad

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



37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590



47.2880, -18.0660, 8.0300



47.8800, 26.8210, 4.0130

Complementary

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



37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590



18.6820, 27.9190, 17.1590

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.



48.1390, 24.8940, 11.4060



37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590



49.6280, 1.6480, 14.1920

Square

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



37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590



39.6440, -39.9800, -2.3160



49.4680, 16.7780, 15.3220



46.9730, 21.8250, -4.5670

Rectangle

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



37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590



40.5100, -36.9070, -8.4510



49.4680, 16.7780, 15.3220



47.8740, 26.9580, 7.0380

Sweetspot

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



37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590



66.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410



38.2540, -4.6720, -25.4720



33.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590



49.2520, -36.7210, -22.8410



33.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420



26.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



61.3000, -45.8440, -28.2120



145.9950, -109.3380, -66.9540

Inverse Universe

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



18.6820, 27.9190, 17.1590



24.7480, 36.7210, 22.8410



22.6140, 30.6260, 6.6420



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



30.7000, 45.8440, 28.2120



73.1190, 109.0170, 67.2650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

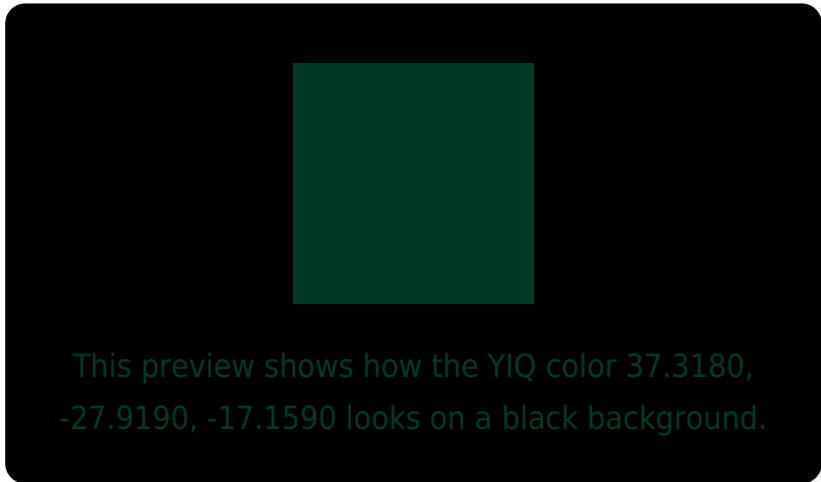
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590.



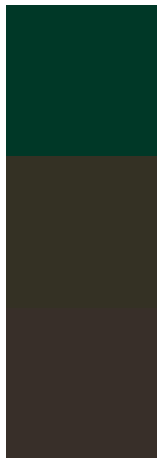
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.3180, -27.9190,

-17.1590.

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

37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590

Protanopia

48.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070

Deuteranopia

49.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



Tritanopia

43.9910, -22.1440, -6.1760

Trichromacy



Original Color

37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590

Protanomaly

44.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

Deuteranomaly

44.6740, -5.1340, -6.0780

Tritanomaly

41.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600

Monochromacy



Original Color

37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590

Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

37.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590 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, 56, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 56, 39)  
}
```

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, 56, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 56, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590 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, 56, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 56, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 56, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 56, 39); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 39); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 39) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 37.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 56, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 56,  
39) }
```

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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