

Converting Colors

YIQ(37.3240, -10.8610,
-28.9490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(37.3240, -10.8610,
-28.9490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	093B00
RGB	9, 59, 0
RGB Percent	4%, 23%, 0%
CMY	0.9649, 0.7685, 1.0000
CMYK	0.85, 0.00, 1.00, 0.77
HSL	111°, 100%, 12%
HSV	111°, 100%, 23%
XYZ	1.6772, 3.1879, 0.5269
YIQ	37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

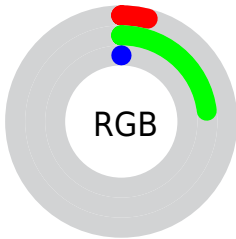
Format	Color
RYB	0, 59, 50
Decimal	604928
CIELab	20.78, -28.37, 28.29
CIELCh	21, 40.065, 135.076
Yxy	3.1879, 0.3111, 0.5912
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278795008 (0xFF093B00)
YUV	37.3240, -18.4007, -24.8401
Hunter-Lab	17.8547, -14.4781, 10.7484

Details

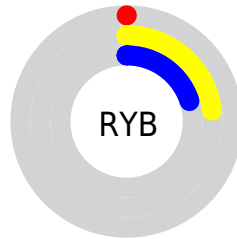
The YIQ color **37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **21.6760, 10.8610, 28.9490**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.4060, -8.1560, -28.4120**, and **2.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.5030, -9.8070, -26.0230**.

Distribution



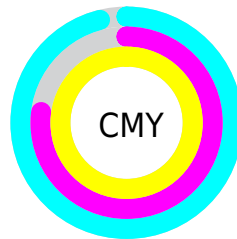
- Red (4%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (77%)





- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (100%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490 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 37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 37.3240, -10.8610,
-28.9490

 37.3240, -10.8610,
-28.9490

 250.5410, 5.3660,
-9.1460

 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510


 86.4060, -8.1560,
-28.4120

 2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

 111.8790, -8.1100,
-29.2460

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 137.3520, -8.0640,
-30.0800

 164.1240, -7.4220,
-30.7020

 191.5970, -7.3760,
-31.5360

 219.1840, -7.6510,

-32.0590

■ 238.6780, -2.9300,
-24.0020

■ 37.3240, -10.8610,
-28.9490

■ 39.5030, -9.8070,
-26.0230

■ 41.6820, -8.7530,
-23.0970

■ 43.8610, -7.6990,
-20.1710

■ 46.0400, -6.6450,
-17.2450

■ 48.2190, -5.5910,
-14.3190

■ 50.2840, -4.2160,
-11.7040

■ 52.4630, -3.1620,
-8.7780

■ 54.6420, -2.1080,
-5.8520

■ 56.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.7620, 14.6290, -17.3310



37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490



40.2700, -27.9640, -21.8520

Triad

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



37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490



46.2440, -50.2970, 2.9430



42.0480, 44.7440, 26.1200

Complementary

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



37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490



21.6760, 10.8610, 28.9490

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.



45.6090, 30.1630, 31.5630



37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490



41.0750, -48.1430, 7.9610

Square

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



37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490



46.7680, -46.2610, -4.1250



51.0770, 2.2420, 25.4580



45.5140, 45.5270, 6.4150

Rectangle

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



37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490



43.1370, -34.6590, -16.1550



51.0770, 2.2420, 25.4580



41.9000, 42.4050, 29.9650

Sweetspot

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



37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490



68.3980, -4.5370, -11.3930



46.4040, 21.6890, -13.1190



33.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860



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.



37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490



48.7870, -14.0230, -37.7270



36.9130, -22.6450, -24.6370



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



59.3640, -17.5060, -46.1940



140.4800, -40.7860, -108.8980

Inverse Universe

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



21.6760, 10.8610, 28.9490



28.2130, 14.0230, 37.7270



22.0870, 22.6450, 24.6370



28.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



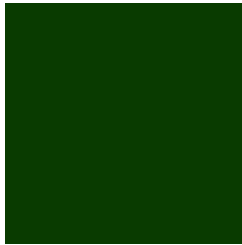
34.6360, 17.5060, 46.1940



81.5200, 40.7860, 108.8980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

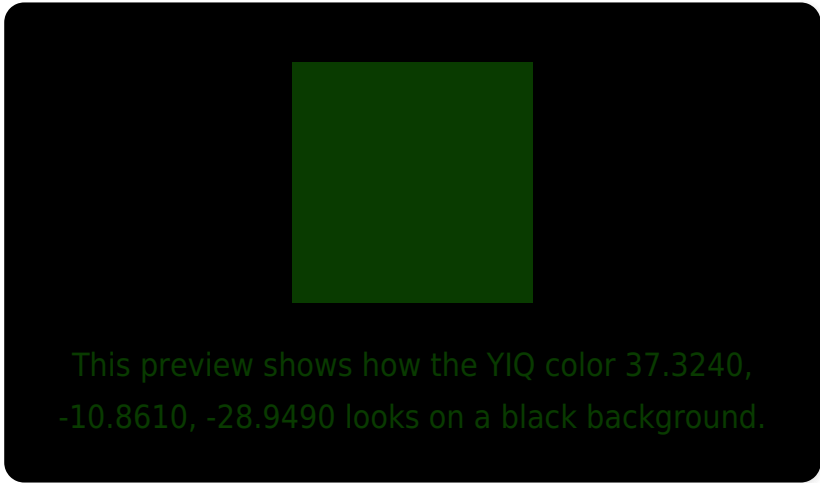
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.3240, -10.8610,

-28.9490.

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

37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490

Protanopia

46.9800, 19.9470, -14.5890

Deuteranopia

48.4950, 20.1750, -7.7050



Tritanopia

46.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Trichromacy



Original Color

37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490

Protanomaly

43.6580, 8.9900, -19.7620

Deuteranomaly

44.2930, 8.7600, -15.5920

Tritanomaly

43.1840, -15.6780, -13.2300

Monochromacy



Original Color

37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490

Achromatopsia

37.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

37.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490 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(9, 59, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 59, 0)  
}
```

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(9, 59, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 59, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490 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(9, 59, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 59, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(9, 59, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 59, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 59, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 59, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 37.3240, -10.8610, -28.9490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 59, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 59,  
0) }
```

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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