

# Converting Colors

YIQ(37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060)  
contains.

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**Color**

**YIQ(37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	331F25
RGB	51, 31, 37
RGB Percent	20%, 12%, 15%
CMY	0.7999, 0.8785, 0.8549
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.27, 0.80
HSL	342°, 24%, 16%
HSV	342°, 39%, 20%
XYZ	2.1897, 1.8173, 1.9864
YIQ	37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

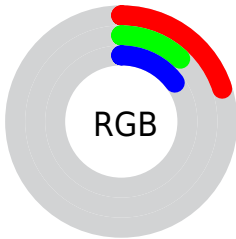
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	51, 31, 37
Decimal	3350309
CIE Lab	14.50, 10.82, -0.07
CIE LCh	14, 10.817, 359.643
Yxy	1.8173, 0.3654, 0.3032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281540389 (0xFF331F25)
YUV	37.6640, -0.3274, 11.6957
Hunter-Lab	13.4808, 5.4032, 0.7003

# Details

The YIQ color **37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **44.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.2730, 12.6530, 7.4770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350**.

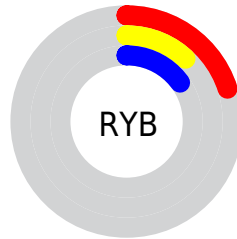
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (12%)

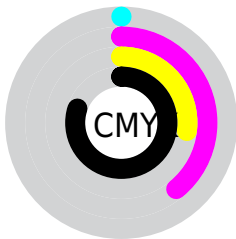
Blue (15%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (12%)

Blue (15%)

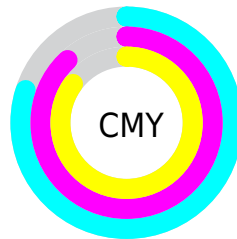


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060 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 37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 37.6640, 9.9940,  
6.1060

■ 37.6640, 9.9940,  
6.1060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 15.7890, 11.1400,  
7.3640

■ 82.6750, 11.4610,  
7.0530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 106.9740, 12.0570,  
7.2650

■ 132.2730, 12.6530,  
7.4770

■ 158.5720, 13.2490,  
7.6890

■ 185.5720, 13.2490,  
7.6890

■ 213.1700, 14.4410,

8.1130

239.7890, 11.1400,  
7.3640

37.6640, 9.9940,  
6.1060

37.6640, 9.9940,  
6.1060

34.2730, 12.6530,  
7.4770

41.0550, 7.3350,  
4.7350

30.9960, 14.9910,  
9.1590

44.3320, 4.9970,  
3.0530

27.6050, 17.6500,  
10.5300

47.7230, 2.3380,  
1.6820

24.3280, 19.9880,  
12.2120

51.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

20.3500, 22.9220,  
14.1060

54.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

■ 17.0730, 25.2600,  
15.7880

■ 58.2550, -5.2720,  
-3.5760

■ 16.9590, 25.5810,  
15.4770

■ 61.6460, -7.9310,  
-4.9470

■ 65.0370, -10.5900,  
-6.3180

■ 68.3140, -12.9280,  
-8.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.5540, 4.4920, 6.7000



37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



37.7520, 12.5620, 3.6180

# Triad

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



37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



35.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130



33.2630, -16.9180, -1.7660

# Complementary

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



37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



44.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

# 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.



32.6710, -18.2470, -5.2150



37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



34.2610, -5.4090, -6.6010

# Square

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



37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



36.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930



33.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430



35.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450



# Rectangle

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



37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



37.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160



33.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430



33.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

# Sweetspot

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



37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



60.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



37.4660, 1.9240, 9.1880



30.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



45.4090, 15.2660, 9.6820



39.3280, 10.8200, 2.1480



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



29.6890, 44.3770, 27.2650



72.2930, 108.4670, 66.2190



# Inverse Universe

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



37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



45.4090, 15.2660, 9.6820



42.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



29.6890, 44.3770, 27.2650



72.2930, 108.4670, 66.2190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

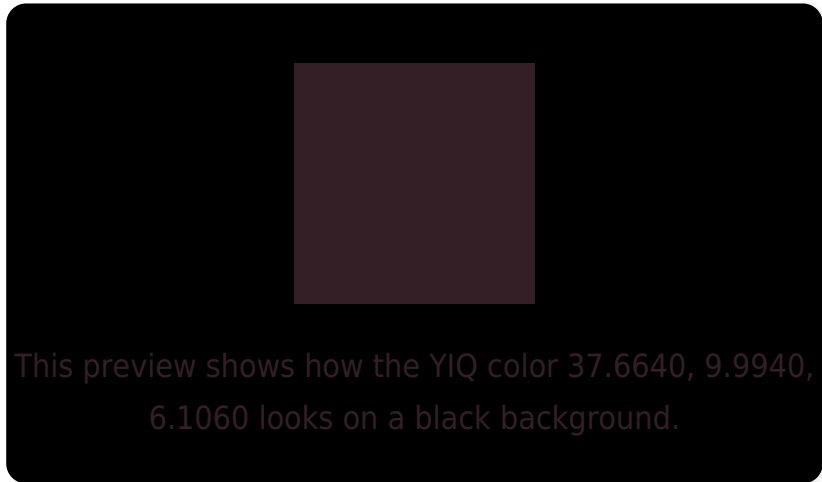
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060.

# 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

37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

### Protanopia

37.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

### Deuteranopia

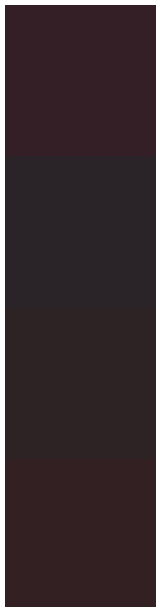
37.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



## Tritanopia

37.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

## Protanomaly

37.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280

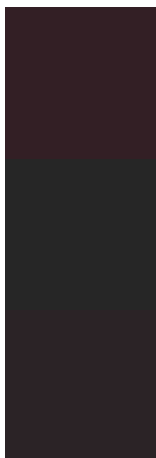
## Deuteranomaly

37.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540

## Tritanomaly

38.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

## Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

37.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060 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(51, 31, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 31, 37)  
}
```

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(51, 31, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 31, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060 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(51, 31, 37) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 31, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 31, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 31, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 31, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 31, 37)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 37.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 31, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 31,  
37) }
```

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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