

Converting Colors

YIQ(34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060)
contains.

YIQ(34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060)	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(34.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E2329
RGB	30, 35, 41
RGB Percent	12%, 14%, 16%
CMY	0.8824, 0.8627, 0.8392
CMYK	0.27, 0.15, 0.00, 0.84
HSL	213°, 15%, 14%
HSV	213°, 27%, 16%
XYZ	1.5366, 1.6382, 2.3325
YIQ	34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

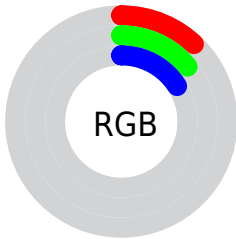
Format	Color
R_YB	30, 33, 41
Decimal	1975081
CIE Lab	13.46, -0.56, -4.75
CIE LCh	13, 4.783, 263.279
Yxy	1.6382, 0.2790, 0.2975
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280165161 (0xFF1E2329)
YUV	34.1890, 3.3578, -3.6738
Hunter-Lab	12.7993, -0.9696, -1.8452

Details

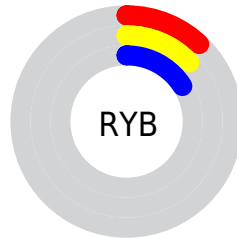
The YIQ color **34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **36.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080**.

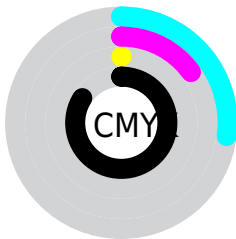
Distribution



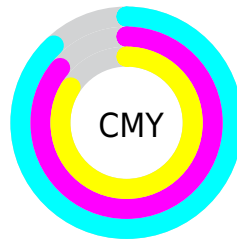
- Red (12%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (84%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060 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 34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 34.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060

■ 34.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 11.8190, -6.7400,
1.0040

■ 78.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 102.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 127.4170, -5.5480,
1.4280

■ 153.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 180.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 207.8190, -6.7400,

1.0040

■ 236.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 34.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060

■ 34.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060

■ 31.8190, -6.7400,
1.0040

■ 36.5590, -3.0720,
0.6080

■ 29.4490, -8.5740,
1.2020

■ 38.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 26.4920, -10.1330,
1.9230

■ 41.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 24.1220, -11.9670,
2.1210

■ 44.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

■ 21.7520, -13.8010,
2.3190

■ 46.6260, 3.9890,
-0.7070

■ 19.0830, -16.2310,
2.3050

■ 49.2950, 6.4190,
-0.6930

■ 16.1260, -17.7900,
3.0260

■ 52.2520, 7.9780,
-1.4140

■ 15.8270, -18.3860,
2.8140

■ 54.6220, 9.8120,
-1.6120

■ 56.9920, 11.6460,
-1.8100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



33.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



34.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Triad

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



34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



34.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



33.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

Complementary

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



34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



36.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060

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.



33.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



34.9360, 6.0520, 0.4520

Square

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



34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



35.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



34.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180



33.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300

Rectangle

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



34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



34.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



34.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180



34.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140

Sweetspot

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



34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



50.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



37.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870



26.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



42.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140



31.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



18.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



31.8820, -37.4140, 6.2500



80.5200, -94.4520, 15.7240

Inverse Universe

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



33.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



42.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040



39.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210



18.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



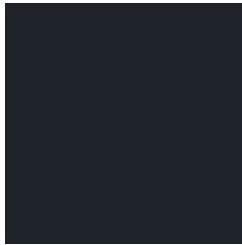
29.4480, 37.8660, 29.6260



74.3320, 95.5360, 74.8000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

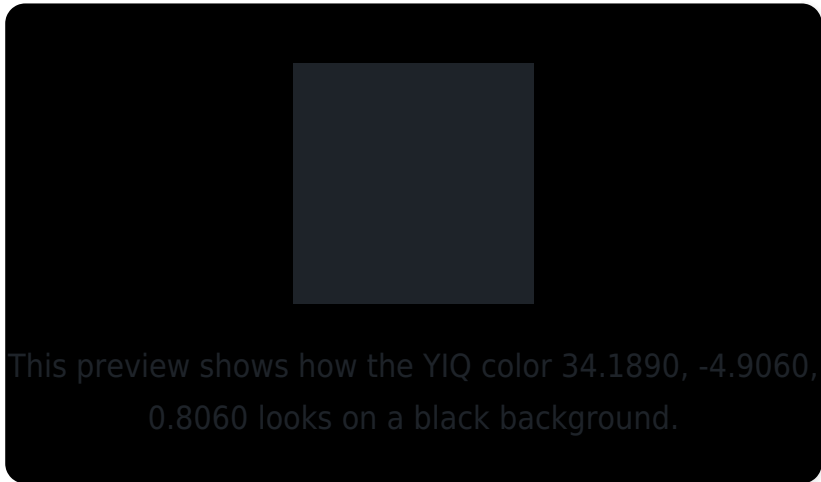
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

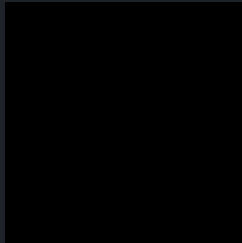
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

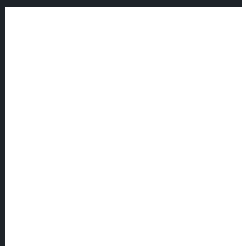
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060.



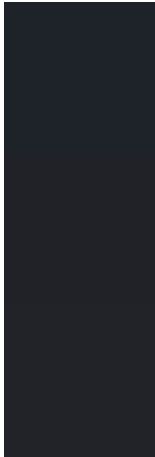
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.1890, -4.9060,

0.8060.

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

34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Protanopia

34.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Deuteranopia

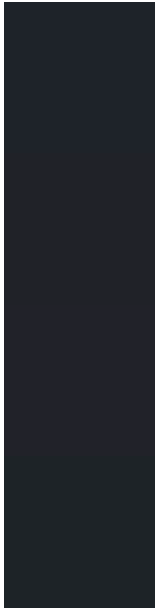
34.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



Tritanopia

33.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390

Trichromacy



Original Color

34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Protanomaly

34.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

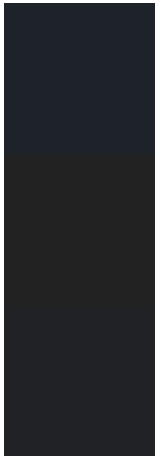
Deuteranomaly

34.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Tritanomaly

33.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Monochromacy



Original Color

34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Achromatopsia

34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

34.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060 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(30, 35, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 35, 41)  
}
```

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(30, 35, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 35, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060 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(30, 35, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 35, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 35, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 35, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 35, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 35, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 34.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 35, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 35,  
41) }
```

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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