

Converting Colors

YIQ(34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870)
contains.

YIQ(34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870)	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(34.4000, -8.0190,
-25.3870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B3500
RGB	11, 53, 0
RGB Percent	4%, 21%, 0%
CMY	0.9570, 0.7921, 1.0000
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 1.00, 0.79
HSL	108°, 100%, 10%
HSV	108°, 100%, 21%
XYZ	1.4115, 2.6187, 0.4311
YIQ	34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

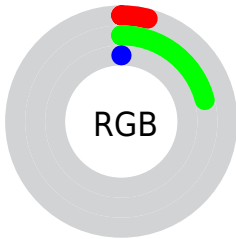
Format	Color
RYB	0, 53, 42
Decimal	734464
CIELab	18.45, -25.58, 25.64
CIELCh	18, 36.218, 134.935
Yxy	2.6187, 0.3164, 0.5870
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278924544 (0xFF0B3500)
YUV	34.4000, -16.9592, -20.5218
Hunter-Lab	16.1825, -12.7501, 9.7481

Details

The YIQ color $[34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 003300 . A complement of this color would be $[18.6000, 8.0190, 25.3870]$, and the grayscale version is $[35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[81.9980, -6.8270, -24.9630]$, and $[0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[36.1660, -7.2400, -22.9840]$.

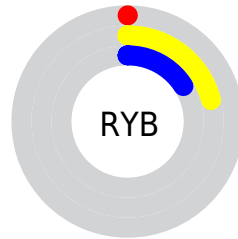
Distribution



Red (4%)

Green (21%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (16%)

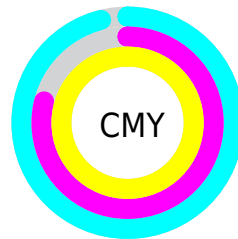


Cyan (79%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (96%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870 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 34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 34.4000, -8.0190,
-25.3870

■ 34.4000, -8.0190,
-25.3870

■ 249.5300, 3.8990,
-10.0930

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 81.9980, -6.8270,
-24.9630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 107.0580, -7.0560,
-26.3200

■ 132.8300, -6.4140,
-26.9420


■ 158.7160, -6.0930,
-27.2530


■ 185.8900, -6.6430,
-28.2990


■ 213.7760, -6.3220,


-28.6100


 237.6670, -4.3970,
-24.9490


 34.4000, -8.0190,
-25.3870

 36.1660, -7.2400,
-22.9840

 38.0460, -6.7820,
-20.2700

 40.1110, -5.4070,
-17.6550

 41.8770, -4.6280,
-15.2520

 43.7570, -4.1700,
-12.5380

■ 45.5230, -3.3910,
-10.1350

■ 47.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 49.3540, -1.2370,
-5.1170

■ 51.2340, -0.7790,
-2.4030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



41.6310, 13.6200, -15.5640



34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870



36.2920, -25.0300, -19.9580

Triad

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



34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870



41.4680, -45.1160, 2.6600



38.8900, 39.1970, 22.0210

Complementary

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



34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870



18.6000, 8.0190, 25.3870

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.



42.1200, 27.0460, 27.4780



34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870



36.7720, -42.9160, 6.8440

Square

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



34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870



42.2200, -41.7220, -3.7860



46.0830, 2.1050, 22.4330



40.9480, 41.3090, 5.7650

Rectangle

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



34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870



38.4580, -31.1290, -14.0490



46.0830, 2.1050, 22.4330



38.7420, 36.8580, 25.8660

Sweetspot

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



34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870



61.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350



40.5010, 20.0380, -10.7300



31.5280, -1.7870, -6.1630



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.



34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870



44.6890, -10.6310, -33.1190



32.8210, -19.3900, -23.0540



24.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



57.6250, -13.7470, -42.7310



140.8340, -32.8550, -103.9510

Inverse Universe

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



18.6000, 8.0190, 25.3870



24.3110, 10.6310, 33.1190



20.1790, 19.3900, 23.0540



23.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



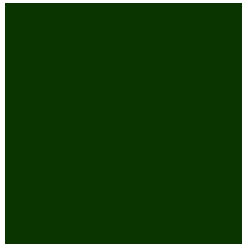
31.3750, 13.7470, 42.7310



76.1660, 32.8550, 103.9510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

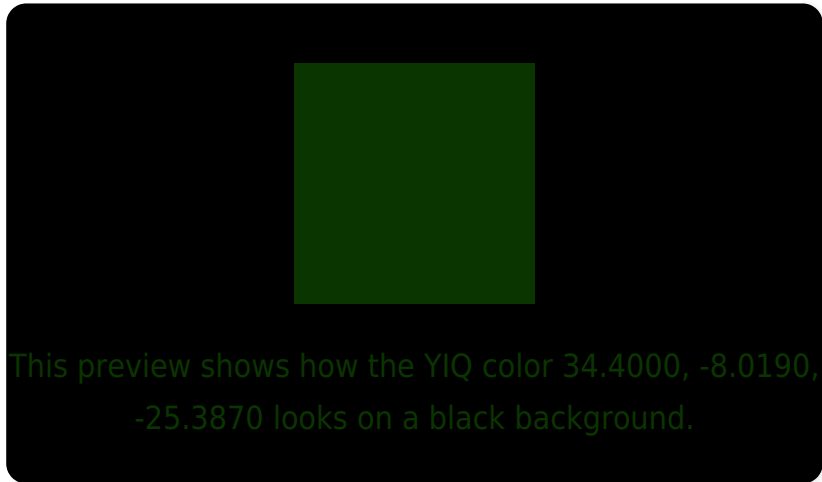
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

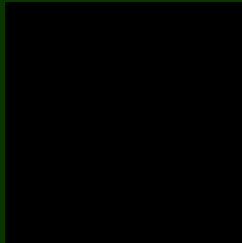
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870.

-25.3870.

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

34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870

Protanopia

42.2510, 17.7460, -13.2460

Deuteranopia

43.5380, 18.6160, -6.9840



Tritanopia

41.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560

Trichromacy



Original Color

34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870

Protanomaly

39.5270, 7.9810, -17.9950

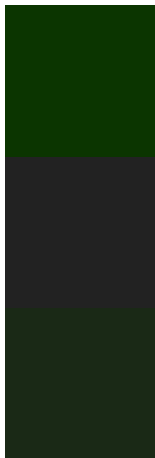
Deuteranomaly

40.3470, 8.6680, -13.9240

Tritanomaly

38.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480

Monochromacy



Original Color

34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870

Achromatopsia

34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

34.3490, -2.8410, -9.0890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870 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(11, 53, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 53, 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(11, 53, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 53, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870 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(11, 53, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 53, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 53, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 53, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 53, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 53, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 34.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 53, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 53,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor