

Converting Colors

YIQ(34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(34.5260, -33.8360,
-3.5320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002E42
RGB	0, 46, 66
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 26%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8195, 0.7413
CMYK	1.00, 0.30, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	198°, 100%, 13%
HSV	198°, 100%, 26%
XYZ	1.9600, 2.3484, 5.4983
YIQ	34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

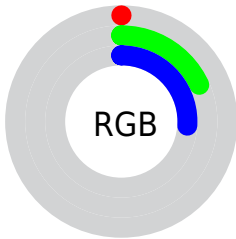
Format	Color
RYB	0, 27, 66
Decimal	11842
CIELab	17.22, -6.07, -16.65
CIELCh	17, 17.723, 249.965
Yxy	2.3484, 0.1999, 0.2395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278201922 (0xFF002E42)
YUV	34.5260, 15.5167, -30.2793
Hunter-Lab	15.3245, -3.9878, -10.5457

Details

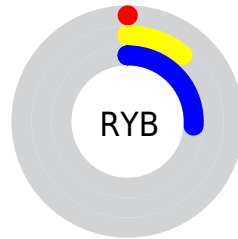
The YIQ color **34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **31.4740, 33.8360, 3.5320**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.7440, -28.5180, -0.7900**, and **3.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.7930, -30.2140, -3.0940**.

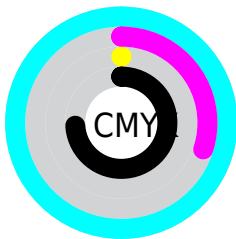
Distribution



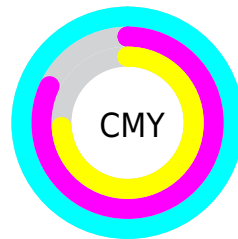
- Red (0%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320 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 34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 34.5260, -33.8360,
-3.5320

■ 34.5260, -33.8360,
-3.5320

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 20.2780, -21.2740,
0.0860

■ 83.7440, -28.5180,
-0.7900

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 108.2710,
-28.5640, 0.0440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 134.2710,
-28.5640, 0.0440


■ 160.3850,
-28.8850, 0.3550


■ 187.4990,
-29.2060, 0.6660


■ 215.3140,


-30.1230, 0.7650


 241.5780,
-22.4190, -6.6990


 34.5260, -33.8360,
-3.5320

 37.7930, -30.2140,
-3.0940

 40.7610, -27.1880,
-2.8680

 44.0280, -23.5660,
-2.4300

 46.9960, -20.5400,
-2.2040

 50.2630, -16.9180,
-1.7660

■ 53.5300, -13.2960,
-1.3280

■ 56.4980, -10.2700,
-1.1020

■ 59.7650, -6.6480,
-0.6640

■ 62.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



34.7880, -31.8180, -7.0660



34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320



41.2620, -15.1770, 5.2310

Triad

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



34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320



42.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850



39.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320

Complementary

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



34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320



31.4740, 33.8360, 3.5320

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.



40.9330, 10.1340, -7.4500



34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320



42.4710, 20.7230, 4.3950

Square

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



34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320



43.4240, 10.9100, 11.5340



41.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



36.4230, -14.8530, -11.6610

Rectangle

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



34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320



43.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230



41.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



39.7580, 3.2570, -9.4710

Sweetspot

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



34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320



74.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



41.0220, -24.5700, -28.2980



36.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320



45.1380, -44.4270, -4.3230



15.1550, -24.7610, 13.7270



31.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



50.9740, -49.8370, -5.3970



117.6950, -115.0790, -12.4470

Inverse Universe

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



24.9780, 24.5700, 28.2980



32.8530, 32.5920, 37.1040



50.8450, 24.7610, -13.7270



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



36.7550, 35.9840, 41.7120



84.8740, 83.1070, 96.3150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

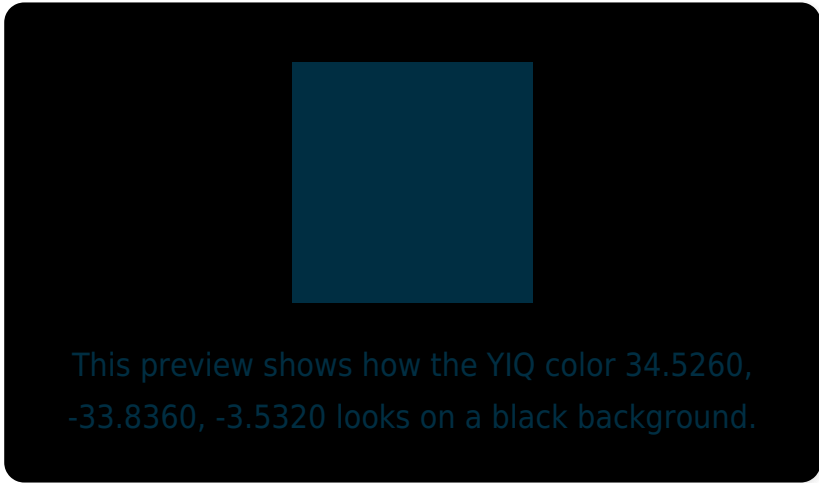
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

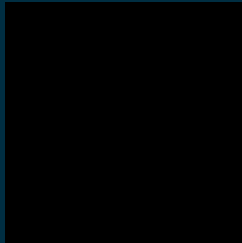
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.5260, -33.8360,

-3.5320.

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

34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320

Protanopia

42.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590

Deuteranopia

42.1480, -14.8560, 4.9200



Tritanopia

33.9900, -29.5710, -9.2430

Trichromacy



Original Color

34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320

Protanomaly

39.4140, -18.6610, 2.2910

Deuteranomaly

39.4460, -21.6870, 2.0650

Tritanomaly

33.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650

Monochromacy



Original Color

34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320

Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

34.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320 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, 46, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 46, 66)  
}
```

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, 46, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 46, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320 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, 46, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 46, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 46, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 46, 66); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 46, 66); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 46, 66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 34.5260, -33.8360, -3.5320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 46, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 46,  
66) }
```

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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