

# Converting Colors

YIQ(34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(34.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	252510
RGB	37, 37, 16
RGB Percent	15%, 15%, 6%
CMY	0.8549, 0.8549, 0.9372
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.57, 0.85
HSL	60°, 40%, 10%
HSV	60°, 57%, 15%
XYZ	1.5180, 1.7538, 0.7492
YIQ	34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

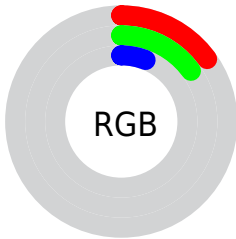
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	16, 37, 16
Decimal	2434320
CIE Lab	14.14, -3.99, 13.66
CIE LCh	14, 14.232, 106.285
Yxy	1.7538, 0.3775, 0.4362
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280624400 (0xFF252510)
YUV	34.6060, -9.1728, 2.0995
Hunter-Lab	13.2432, -2.7151, 5.9163

# Details

The YIQ color **34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **18.3940, -6.7410, 6.5310**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.1500, 8.0250, -7.7750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870**.

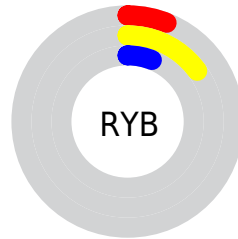
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (15%)

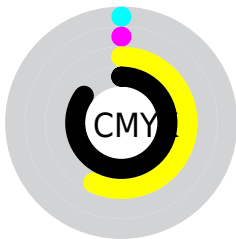
Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (6%)

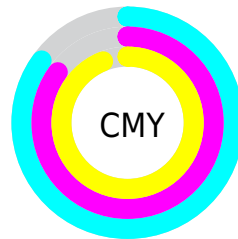


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (57%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310 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 34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 34.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

■ 34.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

■ 13.2790, 3.3480,  
-5.6120

■ 79.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 103.5630, 8.3000,  
-7.2520

■ 128.4490, 8.6210,  
-7.5630

■ 154.3350, 8.9420,  
-7.8740

■ 181.2210, 9.2630,  
-8.1850

■ 208.5200, 9.8590,

-7.9730

■ 237.1070, 9.5840,  
-8.4960

■ 34.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

■ 34.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

■ 34.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

■ 35.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

■ 33.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

■ 35.4040, 4.4940,  
-4.3540

■ 33.3520, 10.2720,  
-9.9520

■ 35.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

■ 32.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

■ 36.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

■ 32.7820, 11.8770,  
-11.5070

■ 36.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 37.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 37.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 38.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 38.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.5360, 12.9300, -3.0540



34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



33.1750, -2.2910, -8.0430

# Triad

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



34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



29.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700



37.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080

# Complementary

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



34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



18.3940, -6.7410, 6.5310

# 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.



37.0530, 1.6490, 8.6650



34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



32.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250

# Square

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



34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



28.7410, -24.4360, -8.6920



35.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



36.4150, 15.1290, 6.6570



# Rectangle

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



34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



32.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



35.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



36.9890, 7.7010, 9.1170

# Sweetspot

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



34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



47.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



22.2790, 12.5160, 4.4520



25.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



44.3520, 10.2720, -9.9520



31.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



17.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



72.6520, 26.3220, -25.5020



185.1740, 67.0890, -64.9990



# Inverse Universe

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



18.3940, -6.7410, 6.5310



19.6480, -10.2720, 9.9520



21.6830, -0.1850, 8.8630



16.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



9.3480, -26.3220, 25.5020



23.8260, -67.0890, 64.9990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

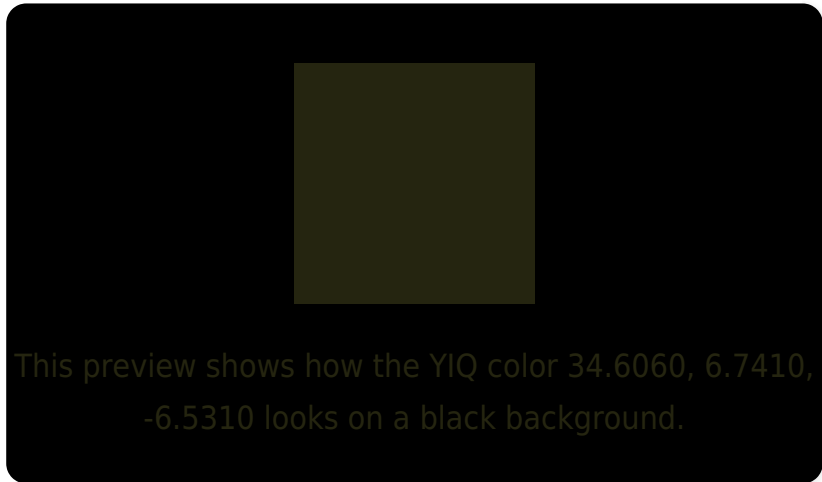
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

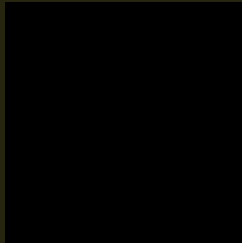
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310.



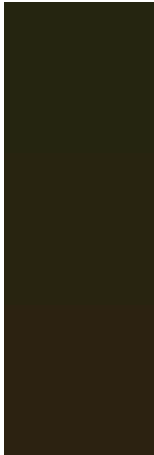
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.6060, 6.7410,

-6.5310.

# 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

34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310

### Protanopia

34.9160, 8.8040, -5.3720

### Deuteranopia

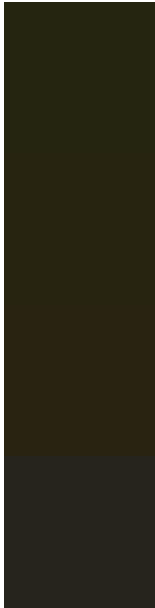
35.0520, 11.4170, -3.1670



## Tritanopia

36.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310

## Protanomaly

34.6170, 8.2080, -5.5840

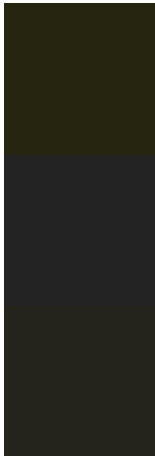
## Deuteranomaly

34.7420, 9.3540, -4.3260

## Tritanomaly

35.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310

## Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310 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(37, 37, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 37, 16)  
}
```

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(37, 37, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 37, 16) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310 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(37, 37, 16) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 37, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 37, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 37, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 37, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 37, 16)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 34.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 37, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 37,  
16) }
```

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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