

# Converting Colors

YIQ(34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190)</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(34.8520, -11.5070,  
-6.2190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	142A25
RGB	20, 42, 37
RGB Percent	8%, 16%, 15%
CMY	0.9216, 0.8353, 0.8549
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.12, 0.84
HSL	166°, 36%, 12%
HSV	166°, 52%, 16%
XYZ	1.4503, 1.9387, 2.0471
YIQ	34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

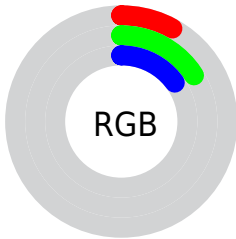
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	20, 32, 42
Decimal	1321509
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	15.16, -10.30, 0.55
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	15, 10.319, 176.966
Yxy	1.9387, 0.2668, 0.3566
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279511589 (0xFF142A25)
YUV	34.8520, 1.0590, -13.0252
Hunter-Lab	13.9236, -5.7740, 1.0293

# Details

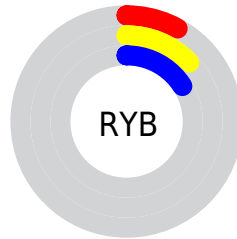
The YIQ color **34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **27.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600**.

# Distribution



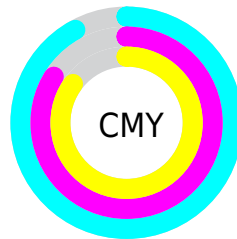
- Red (8%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (84%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190 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 34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 34.8520, -11.5070,  
-6.2190

■ 34.8520, -11.5070,  
-6.2190

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 14.7380, -11.1860,  
-6.5300

■ 79.5530, -12.1030,  
-6.4310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 104.1400,  
-12.3780, -6.9540


■ 128.8410,  
-12.9740, -7.1660


■ 155.4280,  
-13.2490, -7.6890


■ 182.1290,  
-13.8450, -7.9010


■ 210.0150,


-13.5240, -8.2120


 238.1290,  
-13.8450, -7.9010


 34.8520, -11.5070,  
-6.2190


 34.8520, -11.5070,  
-6.2190


 33.5420, -13.5700,  
-7.3780


 36.1620, -9.4440,  
-5.0600


 32.2320, -15.6330,  
-8.5370


 37.4720, -7.3810,  
-3.9010


 30.6230, -18.2920,  
-9.9080

 39.0810, -4.7220,  
-2.5300

 29.3130, -20.3550,  
-11.0670

 40.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

 28.3020, -21.8220,  
-12.0140

 41.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 43.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

■ 44.3210, 3.5300,  
2.1060

■ 45.9300, 6.1890,  
3.4770

■ 47.2400, 8.2520,  
4.6360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770



34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



34.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020

# Triad

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



34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



38.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890



38.4590, 11.8290, 0.3810

# Complementary

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



34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



27.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190

# 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.



38.8660, 12.2410, 3.9290



34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



39.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

# Square

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



34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



37.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



39.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940



37.6110, 8.3450, -2.5590



# Rectangle

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



34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



34.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110



39.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940



38.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380

# Sweetspot

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



34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



51.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



34.4090, -3.0700, -10.4460



26.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



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.



34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



42.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960



31.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260



19.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



56.7180, -43.9650, -23.7170



143.0260, -110.6230, -60.1830



# Inverse Universe

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



27.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190



31.0780, 17.6960, 9.6960



30.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



18.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



27.2820, 43.9650, 23.7170

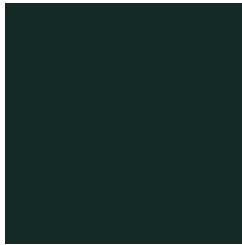


68.8600, 110.9440, 59.8720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

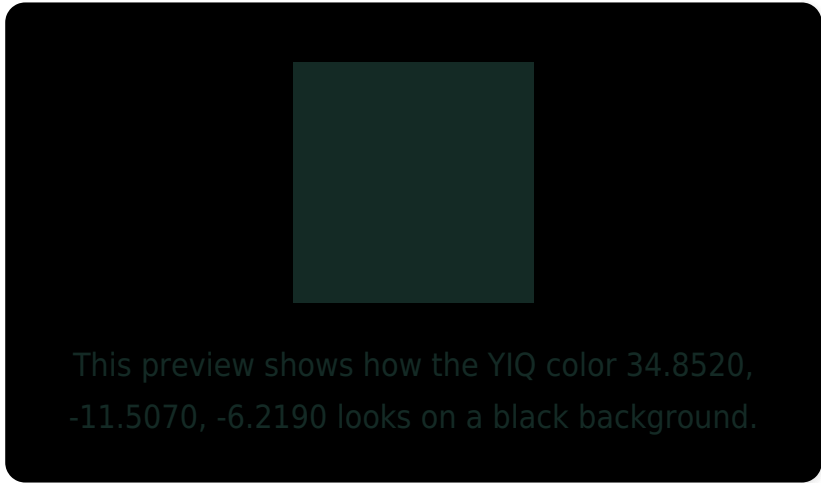
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

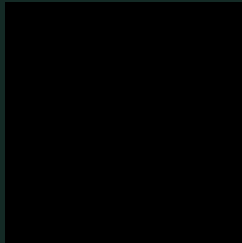
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.8520, -11.5070,

-6.2190.

# 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

34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190

### Protanopia

37.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210

### Deuteranopia

38.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



## Tritanopia

35.6610, -12.2870, -3.0950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190

## Protanomaly

36.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170

## Deuteranomaly

37.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710

## Tritanomaly

35.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190

## Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190 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(20, 42, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 42, 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(20, 42, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 42, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190 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(20, 42, 37) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 42, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 42, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 42, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 42, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 42, 37)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 34.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 42, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 42,  
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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