

# Converting Colors

YIQ(34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(34.8690, 25.3540,  
3.0660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3D1A0C
RGB	61, 26, 12
RGB Percent	24%, 10%, 5%
CMY	0.7607, 0.8981, 0.9528
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.80, 0.76
HSL	17°, 67%, 14%
HSV	17°, 80%, 24%
XYZ	2.3612, 1.7575, 0.5635
YIQ	34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

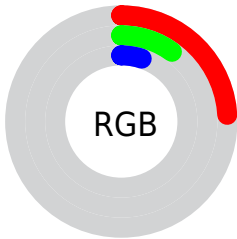
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	61, 32, 12
Decimal	4004364
CIELab	14.16, 15.90, 16.35
CIElCh	14, 22.806, 45.808
Yxy	1.7575, 0.5043, 0.3753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282194444 (0xFF3D1A0C)
YUV	34.8690, -11.2744, 22.9169
Hunter-Lab	13.2569, 8.5938, 6.7596

# Details

The YIQ color **34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **38.1310, -25.3540, -3.0660**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.5490, 29.2510, 4.0270**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.8370, 28.3800, 3.2920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.9010, 22.3280, 2.8400**.

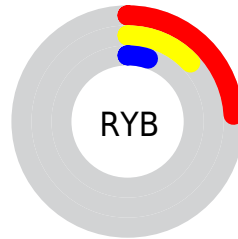
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (10%)

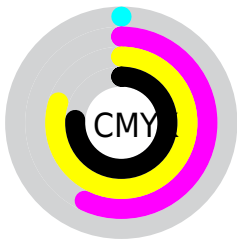
Blue (5%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (5%)

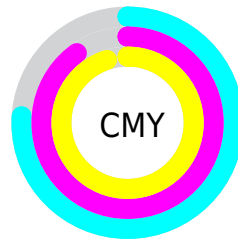


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (90%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660 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 34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 34.8690, 25.3540,  
3.0660

■ 34.8690, 25.3540,  
3.0660

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

■ 12.5360, 22.0980,  
7.0100

■ 80.5490, 29.2510,  
4.0270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 105.3320, 31.3600,  
4.3520

■ 130.8160, 32.8730,  
4.4650

■ 157.3000, 34.3860,  
4.5780

■ 183.8980, 35.5780,  
5.0020

■ 212.3820, 37.0910,

5.1150

■ 233.2060, 22.7870,  
0.0270

■ 34.8690, 25.3540,  
3.0660

■ 34.8690, 25.3540,  
3.0660

■ 31.8370, 28.3800,  
3.2920

■ 37.9010, 22.3280,  
2.8400

■ 28.2180, 31.6810,  
4.0410

■ 41.5200, 19.0270,  
2.0910

■ 44.5520, 16.0010,  
1.8650

■ 47.5840, 12.9750,  
1.6390

■ 51.3170, 9.3530,  
1.2010

■ 54.3490, 6.3270,  
0.9750

■ 57.9680, 3.0260,  
0.2260

■ 61.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 64.0320, -3.0260,  
-0.2260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.9540, 23.9770, 11.5050



34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660



34.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240

# Triad

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



34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660



28.4330, -20.8130, -13.7810



34.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

# Complementary

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



34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660



38.1310, -25.3540, -3.0660

# 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.



31.1180, -32.5070, -0.0830



34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660



30.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280

# Square

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



34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660



30.7030, -4.0780, -14.2060



31.8530, -30.4430, -4.4510



37.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580



# Rectangle

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



34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660



33.9890, 15.7280, -9.7120



31.8530, -30.4430, -4.4510



31.2650, -28.4270, 3.0690

# Sweetspot

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



34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660



68.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



30.6410, 17.9690, 21.2730



34.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660



38.6380, 39.2460, 4.6060



48.9570, 18.7540, -9.4860



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



43.9550, 48.5990, 5.8070



103.3590, 114.9870, 14.1150



# Inverse Universe

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



38.1310, -25.3540, -3.0660



43.3620, -39.2460, -4.6060



24.0430, -18.7540, 9.4860



29.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



50.0450, -48.5990, -5.8070

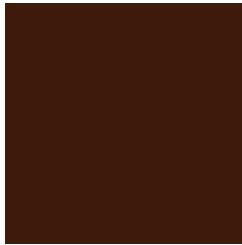


118.6410, -114.9870, -14.1150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

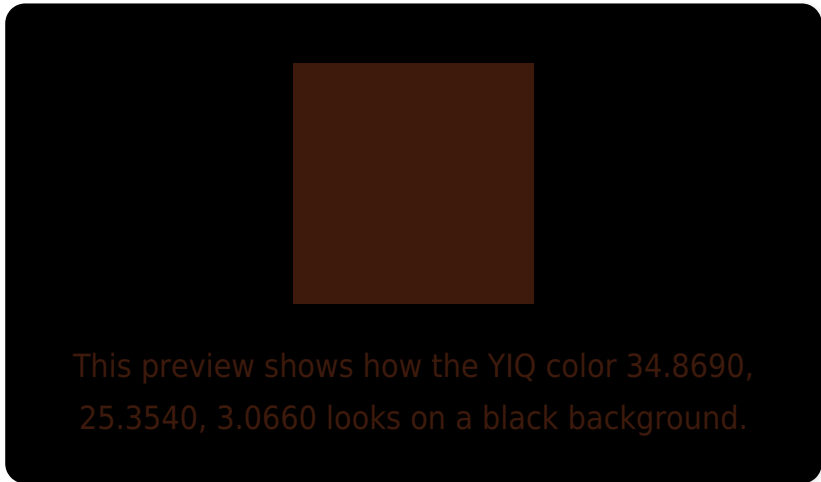
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

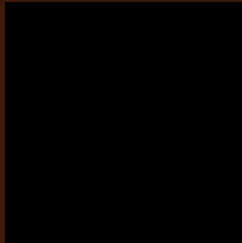
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660.



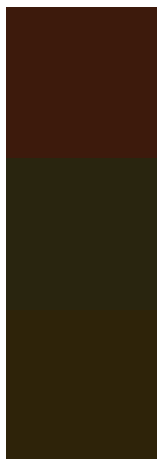
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.8690, 25.3540,



# 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

34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660

### Protanopia

35.6880, 9.4460, -5.9940

### Deuteranopia

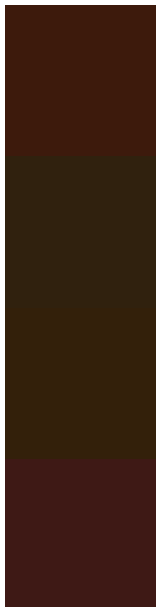
35.3250, 14.9020, -5.7540



## Tritanopia

35.5900, 22.0060, 8.6780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660

## Protanomaly

35.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290

## Deuteranomaly

35.1730, 18.3860, -2.8140

## Tritanomaly

35.6070, 23.3360, 6.6000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660

## Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660 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(61, 26, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 26, 12)  
}
```

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(61, 26, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 26, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660 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(61, 26, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 26, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 26, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 26, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 26, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 26, 12)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 34.8690, 25.3540, 3.0660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 26, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 26,  
12) }
```

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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