

# Converting Colors

YIQ(34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(34.8790, 19.3940,  
0.9460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	361D0F
RGB	54, 29, 15
RGB Percent	21%, 11%, 6%
CMY	0.7882, 0.8863, 0.9411
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.72, 0.79
HSL	21°, 56%, 14%
HSV	21°, 72%, 21%
XYZ	2.0475, 1.6974, 0.6725
YIQ	34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

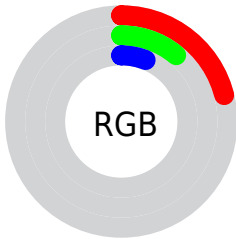
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	54, 37, 15
Decimal	3546383
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	13.81, 10.62, 14.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	14, 17.730, 53.185
Yxy	1.6974, 0.4635, 0.3843
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281736463 (0xFF361D0F)
YUV	34.8790, -9.8003, 16.7691
Hunter-Lab	13.0284, 5.2528, 6.0595

# Details


The YIQ color **34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **34.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.2600, 22.6950, 1.6950**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.5480, 21.8240, 0.9600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320**.

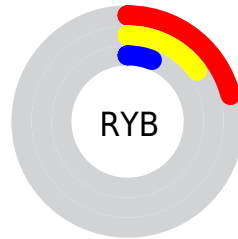
# Distribution



 Red (21%)

 Green (11%)

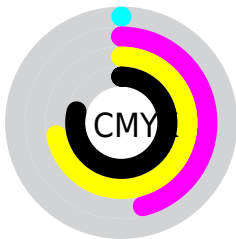
 Blue (6%)



 Red (21%)

 Yellow (15%)

 Blue (6%)

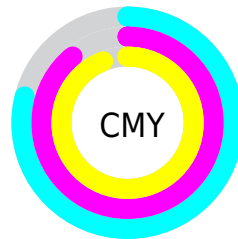


 Cyan (0%)


 Magenta (46%)

 Yellow (72%)

 Black (79%)



 Cyan (79%)

 Magenta (89%)

 Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460 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 34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 34.8790, 19.3940,  
0.9460

■ 34.8790, 19.3940,  
0.9460

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

■ 12.8020, 18.2930,  
4.3810

■ 80.2600, 22.6950,  
1.6950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 104.7440, 24.2080,  
1.8080

■ 129.3420, 25.4000,  
2.2320

■ 155.8260, 26.9130,  
2.3450

■ 183.0110, 27.8300,  
2.2460

■ 210.3100, 28.4260,

2.4580

■ 234.6080, 21.5950,  
-0.3970

■ 34.8790, 19.3940,  
0.9460

■ 34.8790, 19.3940,  
0.9460

■ 32.5480, 21.8240,  
0.9600

■ 37.2100, 16.9640,  
0.9320

■ 29.5160, 24.8500,  
1.1860

■ 40.2420, 13.9380,  
0.7060

■ 27.2990, 26.9590,  
1.5110

■ 42.5730, 11.5080,  
0.6920

■ 45.6050, 8.4820,  
0.4660

■ 47.9360, 6.0520,  
0.4520

■ 50.8540, 3.3470,  
-0.0850

■ 53.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 56.2170, -2.1090,  
-0.3250

■ 58.6620, -4.8600,  
-0.0280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070



34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460



34.2110, 15.2230, -6.0650

# Triad

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



34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460



27.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910



35.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630

# Complementary

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



34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460



34.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460

# 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.



29.7550, -27.0510, 0.1570



34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460



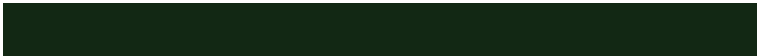
29.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480

# Square

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



34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460



31.1420, -6.6920, -10.8840



29.7500, -28.6550, -3.8150



36.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820



# Rectangle

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



34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460



33.2920, 10.5010, -8.5950



29.7500, -28.6550, -3.8150



34.4470, -14.2600, 5.1320

# Sweetspot

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



34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460



63.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650



29.5110, 15.2190, 16.0430



31.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



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.



34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460



41.0390, 30.6270, 1.1150



46.0320, 14.1690, -8.9910



26.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



46.8790, 45.7570, 2.2450



111.8540, 108.7990, 5.1110



# Inverse Universe

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



34.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



39.5480, -30.9020, -1.6380



22.9680, -14.1690, 8.9910



26.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



45.1210, -45.7570, -2.2450

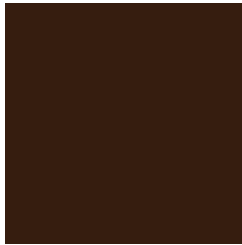


107.7330, -109.0740, -5.6340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

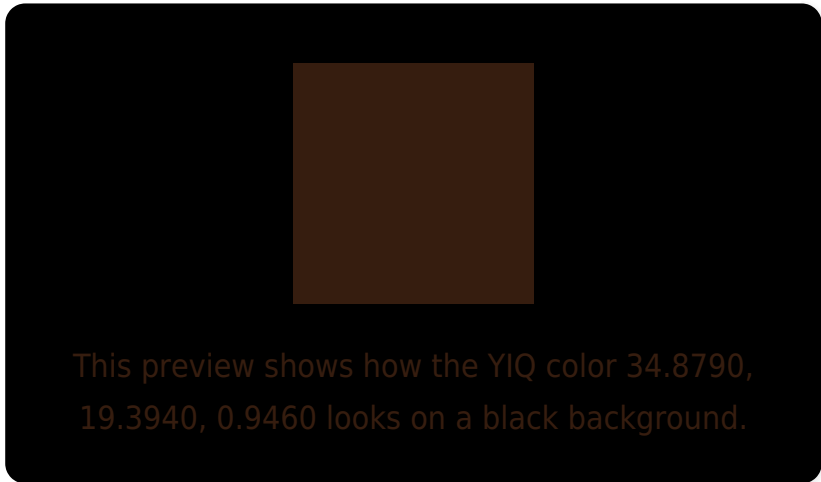
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

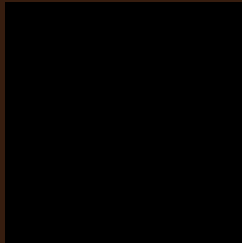
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460.



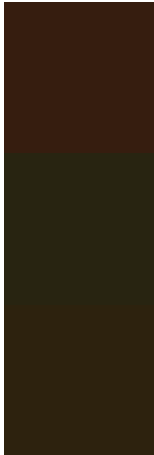
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.8790, 19.3940,



# 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

34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460

### Protanopia

35.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610

### Deuteranopia

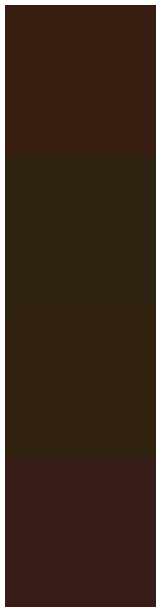
35.0090, 12.9760, -3.8880



## Tritanopia

35.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460

## Protanomaly

34.6500, 12.6090, -2.7430

## Deuteranomaly

34.7320, 15.3140, -2.2060

## Tritanomaly

35.6170, 17.3760, 4.4800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460

## Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460 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(54, 29, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 29, 15)  
}
```

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(54, 29, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 29, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460 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(54, 29, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 29, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 29, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 29, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 29, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 29, 15)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 34.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 29, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 29,  
15) }
```

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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