

# Converting Colors

YIQ(35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(35.0140, 5.4120,  
-9.9800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	22280C
RGB	34, 40, 12
RGB Percent	13%, 16%, 5%
CMY	0.8667, 0.8431, 0.9529
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.70, 0.84
HSL	73°, 54%, 10%
HSV	73°, 70%, 16%
XYZ	1.4847, 1.8843, 0.6336
YIQ	35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

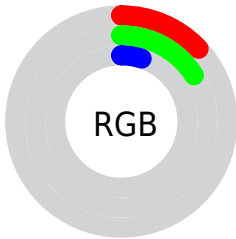
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	12, 40, 18
Decimal	2238476
CIE Lab	14.87, -8.06, 16.57
CIE LCh	15, 18.428, 115.942
Yxy	1.8843, 0.3709, 0.4708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280428556 (0xFF22280C)
YUV	35.0140, -11.3459, -0.8893
Hunter-Lab	13.7268, -4.7151, 6.8720

# Details

The YIQ color **35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **16.9860, -5.4120, 9.9800**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.2590, 6.1000, -11.4360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.7690, 4.7240, -8.5240**.

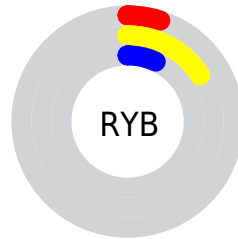
# Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (16%)

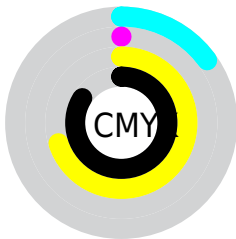
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (7%)

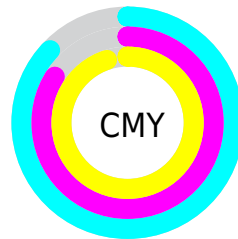


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800 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 35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 35.0140, 5.4120,  
-9.9800

■ 35.0140, 5.4120,  
-9.9800

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

■ 13.5340, -1.9240,  
-9.1880

■ 79.7860, 6.0540,  
-10.6020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 103.6720, 6.3750,  
-10.9130

■ 129.4440, 7.0170,  
-11.5350

■ 155.4440, 7.0170,  
-11.5350

■ 182.3300, 7.3380,  
-11.8460

■ 209.2160, 7.6590,

-12.1570

■ 238.1020, 7.9800,  
-12.4680

■ 35.0140, 5.4120,  
-9.9800

■ 35.0140, 5.4120,  
-9.9800

■ 34.2590, 6.1000,  
-11.4360

■ 35.7690, 4.7240,  
-8.5240

■ 33.5040, 6.7880,  
-12.8920

■ 36.5240, 4.0360,  
-7.0680

■ 32.7490, 7.4760,  
-14.3480

■ 37.2790, 3.3480,  
-5.6120

■ 37.7350, 2.0640,  
-4.3680

■ 38.4900, 1.3760,  
-2.9120

■ 39.2450, 0.6880,  
-1.4560

■ 40.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 40.7550, -0.6880,  
1.4560

■ 41.5100, -1.3760,  
2.9120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.0970, 15.5440, -6.3760



35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800



33.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310

# Triad

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



35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800



31.3800, -30.4890, -3.6170



38.3490, 15.4950, 11.0390

# Complementary

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



35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800



16.9860, -5.4120, 9.9800

# 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.



39.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800



32.4670, -26.1800, 0.8920

# Square

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



35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800



31.3000, -27.5080, -8.0840



37.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860

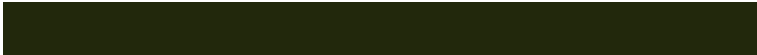


37.1660, 20.2640, 7.2080



# Rectangle

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



35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800



30.2590, -20.2630, -12.7350



37.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860



38.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590

# Sweetspot

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



35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800



49.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450



23.8940, 15.0380, 2.7980



24.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

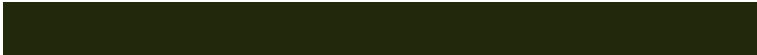


26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

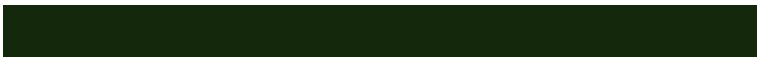
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800



43.4070, 8.4390, -15.2810



30.8280, -2.9320, -12.9480



19.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



69.0420, 16.2360, -29.9400



174.0780, 40.6360, -75.6840



# Inverse Universe

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



16.9860, -5.4120, 9.9800



15.5930, -8.4390, 15.2810



21.1720, 2.9320, 12.9480



18.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



14.9580, -16.2360, 29.9400



37.6230, -41.2320, 75.4720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

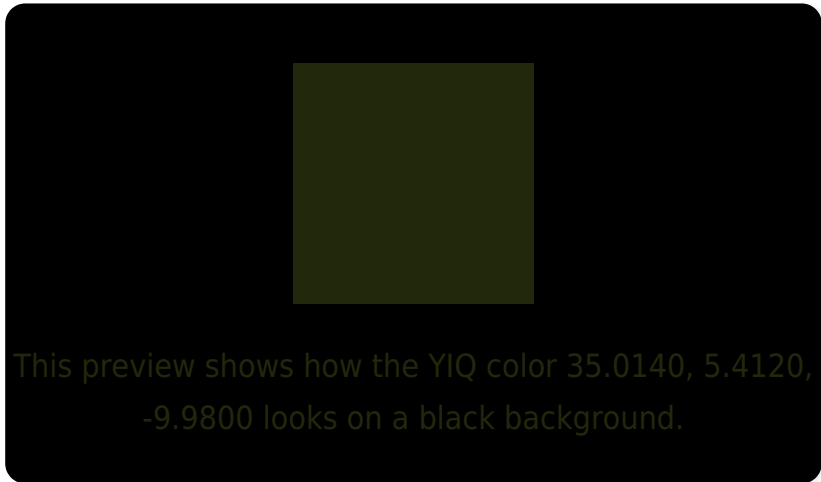
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

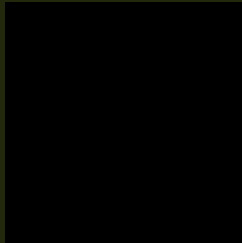
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

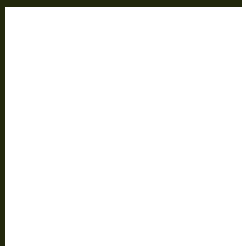
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800.



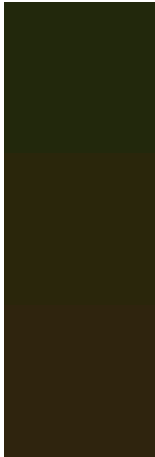
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.0140, 5.4120,

-9.9800.

# 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

35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800

### Protanopia

36.1180, 11.0510, -7.5490

### Deuteranopia

36.7810, 13.6180, -4.5100



## Tritanopia

37.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800

## Protanomaly

35.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080

## Deuteranomaly

35.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040

## Tritanomaly

36.4900, 1.3760, -2.9120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800

## Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800 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(34, 40, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 40, 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(34, 40, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 40, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800 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(34, 40, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 40, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(34, 40, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 40, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 40, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 40, 12)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 35.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 40, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 40,  
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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