

# Converting Colors

YIQ(35.0550, -20.1690,  
-25.4570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(35.0550, -20.1690,  
-25.4570)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	00390E
RGB	0, 57, 14
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 5%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7764, 0.9451
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.75, 0.78
HSL	135°, 100%, 11%
HSV	135°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.5435, 2.9603, 0.9051
YIQ	35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

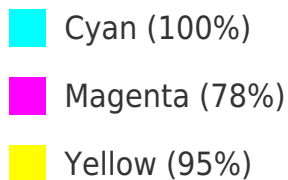
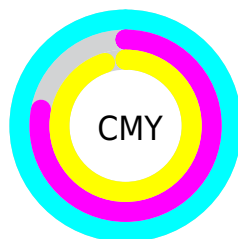
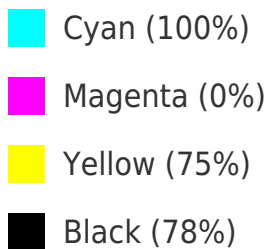
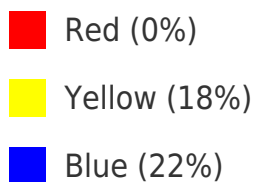
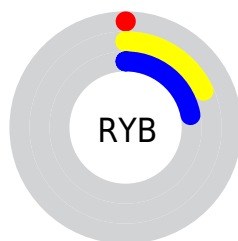
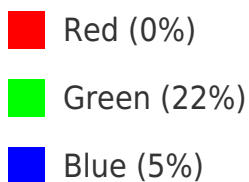
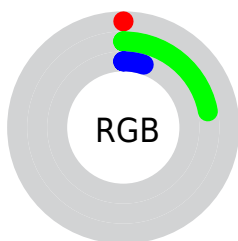
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 46, 57</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14606</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">19.88, -28.06, 21.34</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">20, 35.248, 142.746</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">2.9603, 0.2854, 0.5473</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278204686</a> (0xFF00390E)
YUV	<a href="#">35.0550, -10.3801, -30.7432</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">17.2055, -14.0965, 8.9249</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **21.9450, 20.1690, 25.4570**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.3930, -15.3090, -25.4290**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.3050, -17.8770, -22.9410**.

# Distribution





# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570 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 35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 35.0550, -20.1690,  
-25.4570


 35.0550, -20.1690,  
-25.4570


 249.1040, -3.5290,  
-7.6330


 21.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

 84.3930, -15.3090,  
-25.4290

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 109.1650,  
-14.6670, -26.0510


 135.3390,  
-15.2170, -27.0970


 161.8120,  
-15.1710, -27.9310


 189.2850,  
-15.1250, -28.7650


 217.1710,


-14.8040, -29.0760


 237.5400,  
-11.2290, -22.2770


 35.0550, -20.1690,  
-25.4570

 37.3050, -17.8770,  
-22.9410

 39.3700, -16.5020,  
-20.3260

 41.6200, -14.2100,  
-17.8100

 43.8700, -11.9180,  
-15.2940

 46.2340, -9.9470,  
-12.4670

■ 48.1850, -8.2510,  
-10.1630

■ 50.4350, -5.9590,  
-7.6470

■ 52.6850, -3.6670,  
-5.1310

■ 54.7500, -2.2920,  
-2.5160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.0820, 10.7320, -18.2920



35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570



39.3070, -29.3860, -18.1060

# Triad

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



35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570



42.3970, -46.3540, 3.0700



44.1410, 39.7480, 17.5400

# Complementary

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



35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570



21.9450, 20.1690, 25.4570

# 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.



44.9200, 30.4850, 25.7250



35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570



46.6390, -23.2480, 13.8400

# Square

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



35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570



44.1920, -44.5190, -2.6550



49.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430



44.5300, 39.4300, 1.2700



# Rectangle

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



35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570



41.9460, -35.4390, -13.0310



49.1440, 9.3030, 24.1430



43.2920, 38.0050, 21.5970

# Sweetspot

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



35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570



65.4840, -7.6550, -9.9510



46.6150, 10.5490, -20.4830



32.6740, -5.1340, -6.0780



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570



45.4900, -26.1280, -33.1040



38.2470, -29.1570, -16.7490



26.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



56.6260, -32.6830, -40.9630



134.7090, -77.5590, -97.7430



# Inverse Universe

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



21.9450, 20.1690, 25.4570



28.5100, 26.1280, 33.1040



18.7530, 29.1570, 16.7490



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



35.3740, 32.6830, 40.9630

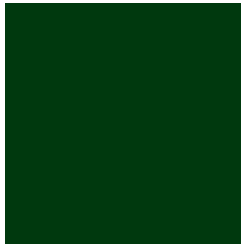


84.4050, 77.2380, 98.0540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

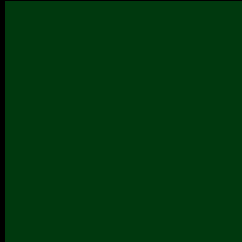
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

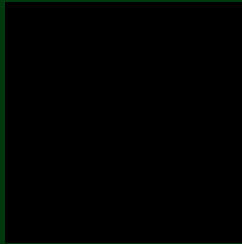
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.0550, -20.1690,



# 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

35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570

### Protanopia

46.5760, 15.4530, -10.2350

### Deuteranopia

47.2930, 17.9280, -5.5280



## Tritanopia

44.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

# Trichromacy



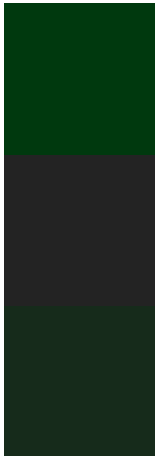
**Original Color**  
35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570

**Protanomaly**  
42.4710, 2.3870, -15.7330

**Deuteranomaly**  
42.9490, 4.0370, -12.5950

**Tritanomaly**  
40.8570, -19.0710, -12.3110

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570

**Achromatopsia**  
35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**  
34.8970, -7.3800, -9.4280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570 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(0, 57, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 57, 14)  
}
```

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(0, 57, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 57, 14) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570 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(0, 57, 14) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 57, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 57, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 57, 14); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 57, 14); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 57, 14) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 57, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 57,  
14) }
```

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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