

Converting Colors

YIQ(35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000)
contains.

YIQ(35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

YIQ(35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C201C
RGB	44, 32, 28
RGB Percent	17%, 13%, 11%
CMY	0.8274, 0.8745, 0.8902
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.36, 0.83
HSL	15°, 22%, 14%
HSV	15°, 36%, 17%
XYZ	1.7651, 1.6523, 1.3251
YIQ	35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

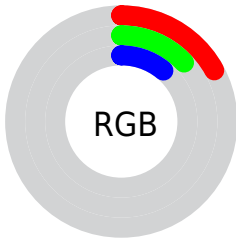
Format	Color
R_YB	44, 33, 28
Decimal	2891804
CIE Lab	13.54, 5.06, 4.94
CIE LCh	14, 7.068, 44.300
Yxy	1.6523, 0.3722, 0.3484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281081884 (0xFF2C201C)
YUV	35.1320, -3.5161, 7.7772
Hunter-Lab	12.8540, 2.0166, 2.8858

Details

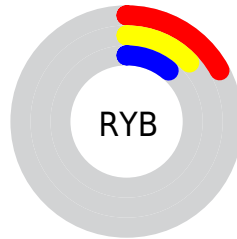
The YIQ color **35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **36.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750**.

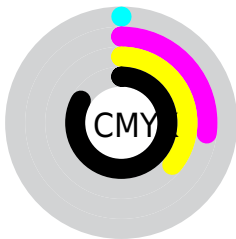
Distribution



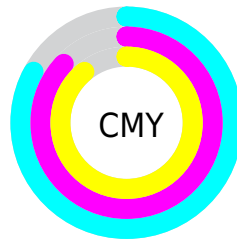
- Red (17%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000 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 35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 35.1320, 8.4360,
1.3000

■ 35.1320, 8.4360,
1.3000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 12.8720, 12.1040,
0.9040

■ 79.6160, 9.9490,
1.4130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 103.9150, 10.5450,
1.6250

■ 128.9150, 10.5450,
1.6250

■ 155.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

■ 181.5130, 11.7370,
2.0490

■ 209.3990, 12.0580,

1.7380

■ 237.6980, 12.6540,
1.9500

■ 35.1320, 8.4360,
1.3000

■ 35.1320, 8.4360,
1.3000

■ 32.9150, 10.5450,
1.6250

■ 37.3490, 6.3270,
0.9750

■ 29.9970, 13.2500,
2.1620

■ 40.2670, 3.6220,
0.4380

■ 27.7800, 15.3590,
2.4870

■ 42.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 25.4490, 17.7890,
2.5010

■ 44.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 22.6450, 20.1730,
3.3490

■ 47.6190, -3.3010,
-0.7490

■ 20.4280, 22.2820,
3.6740

■ 49.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

■ 19.6130, 23.1990,
3.5750

■ 52.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

■ 54.3840, -9.9490,
-1.4130

■ 57.3020, -12.6540,
-1.9500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



35.3000, 8.0230, 3.2790



35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



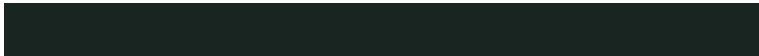
34.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920

Triad

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



35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



32.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



34.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

Complementary

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



35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



36.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000

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.



33.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680



35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



32.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800

Square

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



35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



33.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



32.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360



35.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590

Rectangle

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



35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



34.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740



32.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360



34.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390

Sweetspot

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



35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



52.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



34.1520, 5.6840, 7.1240



25.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



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.



35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



42.5840, 12.9750, 1.6390



39.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



38.9270, 45.8020, 6.9380



95.0970, 112.9690, 17.6490

Inverse Universe

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



36.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



45.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620



32.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



21.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



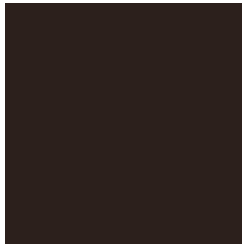
48.0730, -45.8020, -6.9380



118.9030, -112.9690, -17.6490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

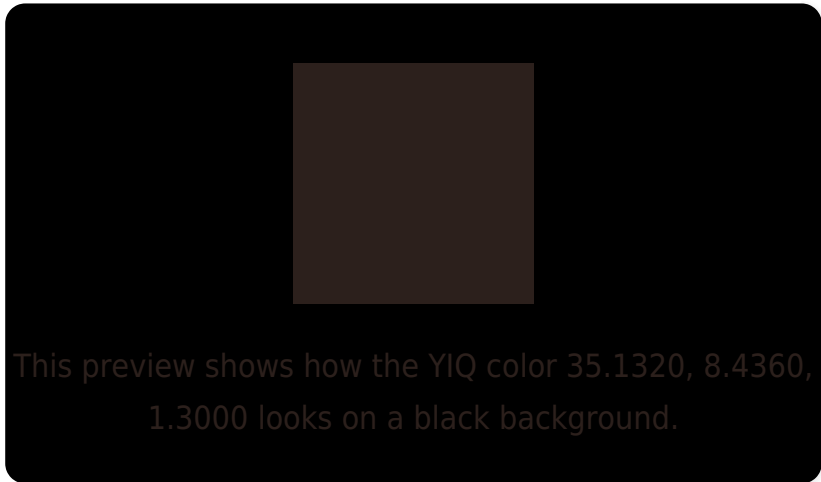
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

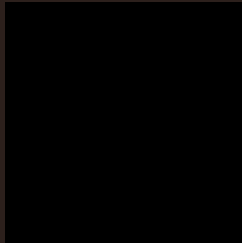
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000.

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

35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000

Protanopia

34.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420

Deuteranopia

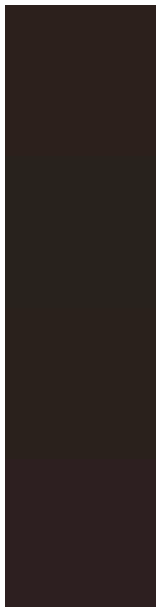
34.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410



Tritanopia

35.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010

Trichromacy



Original Color

35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000

Protanomaly

35.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

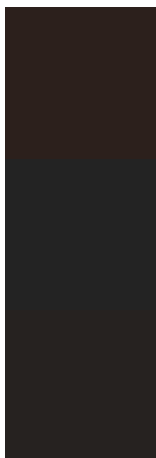
Deuteranomaly

35.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530

Tritanomaly

35.3000, 8.0230, 3.2790

Monochromacy



Original Color

35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000

Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

34.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000 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(44, 32, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 32, 28)  
}
```

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(44, 32, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 32, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000 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(44, 32, 28) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 32, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(44, 32, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 32, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 32, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 32, 28)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 35.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 32, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 32,  
28) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor