

Converting Colors

YIQ(35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(35.1800, -9.8550,
-14.1350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	112F16
RGB	17, 47, 22
RGB Percent	7%, 18%, 9%
CMY	0.9334, 0.8156, 0.9137
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.53, 0.82
HSL	130°, 47%, 13%
HSV	130°, 64%, 18%
XYZ	1.3926, 2.2109, 1.1122
YIQ	35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

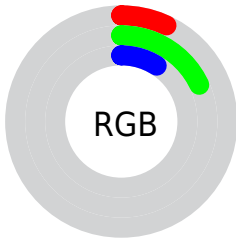
Format	Color
RYB	17, 43, 47
Decimal	1126166
CIELab	16.56, -17.99, 12.74
CIELCh	17, 22.040, 144.691
Yxy	2.2109, 0.2953, 0.4688
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279316246 (0xFF112F16)
YUV	35.1800, -6.4977, -15.9439
Hunter-Lab	14.8691, -9.3037, 5.9737

Details

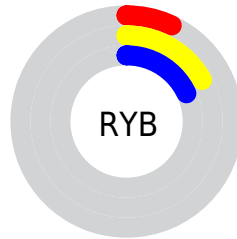
The YIQ color **35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **28.8200, 9.8550, 14.1350**, and the grayscale version is **35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.2290, -11.5510, -16.4390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310**.

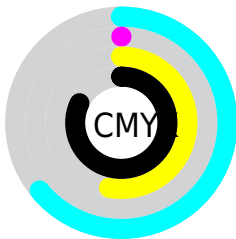
Distribution



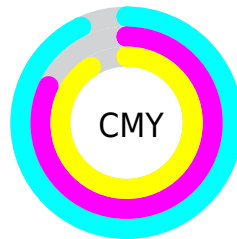
- Red (7%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (9%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350 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 35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 35.1800, -9.8550,
-14.1350

■ 35.1800, -9.8550,
-14.1350

■ 251.8100, -2.5210,
-3.8730

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 80.5390, -9.4880,
-15.2800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 105.0120, -9.4420,
-16.1140


■ 130.5990, -9.7170,
-16.6370


■ 156.4850, -9.3960,
-16.9480


■ 183.7730,
-10.2670, -17.6830


■ 211.3600,


-10.5420, -18.2060


 239.9470,
-10.8170, -18.7290


 35.1800, -9.8550,
-14.1350


 35.1800, -9.8550,
-14.1350


 33.2290, -11.5510,
-16.4390


 37.1310, -8.1590,
-11.8310


 31.5770, -12.6510,
-18.5310


 38.7830, -7.0590,
-9.7390

 29.6260, -14.3470,
-20.8350

 40.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350

 28.5010, -15.4930,
-22.0930

 42.6850, -3.6670,
-5.1310

 44.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

■ 46.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 48.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 50.0760, 2.8420,
3.5620

■ 51.7280, 3.9420,
5.6540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



37.9170, 7.0630, -12.3690



35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



33.0950, -25.6730, -13.8090

Triad

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



35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



34.0360, -35.2120, -0.6200



40.6720, 24.7110, 9.2150

Complementary

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



35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



28.8200, 9.8550, 14.1350

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.



41.1970, 18.9790, 13.9790



35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



41.3490, -10.8680, 9.7400

Square

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



35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



35.1130, -34.1110, -4.0550



42.8520, 6.8290, 13.9090



40.2170, 24.2540, 0.9740

Rectangle

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



35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



34.2350, -28.8830, -10.6990



42.8520, 6.8290, 13.9090



40.6550, 23.3810, 11.2930

Sweetspot

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



35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



56.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310



42.0850, 6.6500, -10.3900



28.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



42.5010, -15.4930, -22.0930



36.8900, -14.6700, -9.4700



22.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



52.6650, -28.4190, -41.1470



129.7220, -70.4060, -100.7260

Inverse Universe

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



28.8200, 9.8550, 14.1350



32.4990, 15.4930, 22.0930



27.1100, 14.6700, 9.4700



21.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



34.2210, 28.7400, 40.8360



84.2780, 70.4060, 100.7260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

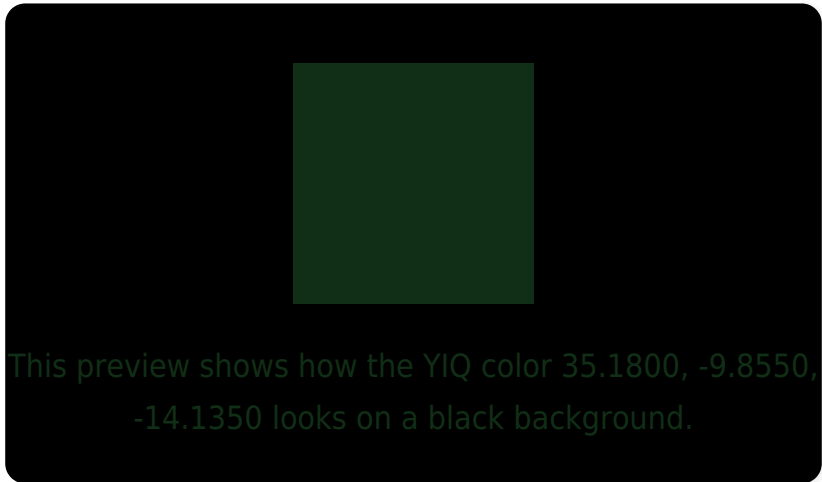
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

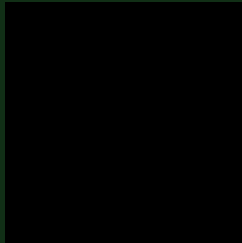
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.1800, -9.8550,

-14.1350.

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

35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350

Protanopia

39.8020, 9.1250, -5.6830

Deuteranopia

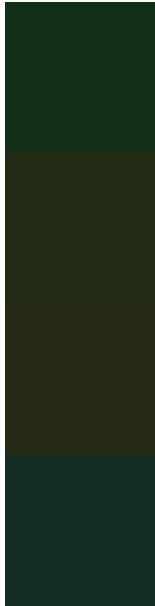
40.5790, 11.3710, -2.3330



Tritanopia

38.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960

Trichromacy



Original Color

35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350

Protanomaly

38.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380

Deuteranomaly

38.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570

Tritanomaly

37.1400, -12.3780, -6.9540

Monochromacy



Original Color

35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350

Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

34.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350 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(17, 47, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 47, 22)  
}
```

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(17, 47, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 47, 22) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350 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(17, 47, 22) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 47, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 47, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 47, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 47, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 47, 22)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 35.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 47, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 47,  
22) }
```

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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