

Converting Colors

YIQ(35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200)
contains.

YIQ(35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(35.6230, 0.0440,
10.2200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A1D35
RGB	42, 29, 53
RGB Percent	16%, 11%, 21%
CMY	0.8352, 0.8863, 0.7922
CMYK	0.21, 0.45, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	273°, 29%, 16%
HSV	273°, 45%, 21%
XYZ	2.0371, 1.6280, 3.5745
YIQ	35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

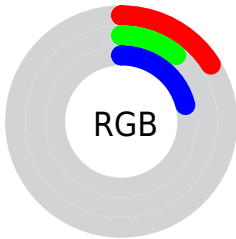
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 29, 53
Decimal	2759989
CIE _{Lab}	13.40, 12.16, -13.35
CIE _{LCh}	13, 18.061, 312.338
Yxy	1.6280, 0.2814, 0.2249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280950069 (0xFF2A1D35)
YUV	35.6230, 8.5669, 5.5926
Hunter-Lab	12.7591, 6.1699, -7.6787

Details

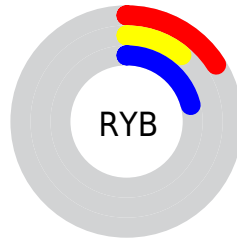
The YIQ color **35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **46.3770, -0.0440, -10.2200**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.5630, 0.2730, 11.5770**, and **0.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.0900, 0.2270, 12.4110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290**.

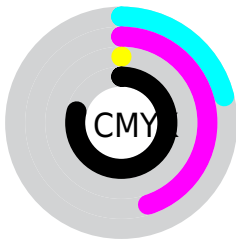
Distribution



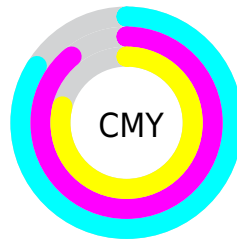
- Red (16%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200 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 35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 35.6230, 0.0440,
10.2200

■ 35.6230, 0.0440,
10.2200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 12.8730, 2.3360,
12.7360

■ 80.5630, 0.2730,
11.5770

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 104.9760, 0.5480,
12.1000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 129.5030, 0.5020,
12.9340

■ 155.5030, 0.5020,
12.9340

■ 182.9160, 0.7770,
13.4570

■ 210.3290, 1.0520,

13.9800

237.6450, 2.9780,
12.1140

35.6230, 0.0440,
10.2200

35.6230, 0.0440,
10.2200

32.0900, 0.2270,
12.4110

39.1560, -0.1390,
8.0290

27.6710, 0.0890,
14.9130

43.5750, -0.0010,
5.5270

24.1380, 0.2720,
17.1040

47.1080, -0.1840,
3.3360

20.3060, -0.1410,
19.0830

50.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

16.1860, 0.3170,
21.7970

54.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 14.7130, 0.2710,
22.6310

■ 58.8920, 0.1840,
-3.3360

■ 62.4250, 0.0010,
-5.5270

■ 65.9580, -0.1820,
-7.7180

■ 70.3770, -0.0440,
-10.2200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



33.2620, -15.1770, 5.2310



35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



35.6090, 11.8270, 11.4350

Triad

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



35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



33.3470, 17.8360, -3.8600



28.5130, -23.7940, -9.3140

Complementary

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



35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



46.3770, -0.0440, -10.2200

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.



27.6400, -16.9620, -11.9860



35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



32.1780, 10.8220, -8.9060

Square

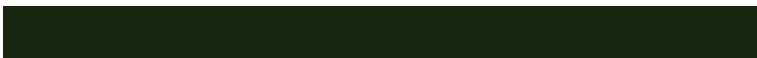
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



34.0580, 20.4480, 3.8720



30.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440



29.2940, -27.3710, -5.0590

Rectangle

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



35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



35.0070, 16.4580, 10.1060



30.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440



28.0570, -22.5100, -10.5580

Sweetspot

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



35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



61.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



38.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



31.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



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.



35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200



42.1980, 0.0430, 15.7470



38.7980, 6.9210, 12.2410



23.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



24.4980, 0.0390, 37.8550



60.0200, 0.6710, 92.5030

Inverse Universe

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



37.4300, 10.7730, 8.5090



45.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310



43.2020, -6.9210, -12.2410



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



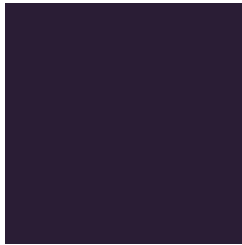
31.2850, 39.8830, 31.6190



76.1690, 97.5530, 76.7930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

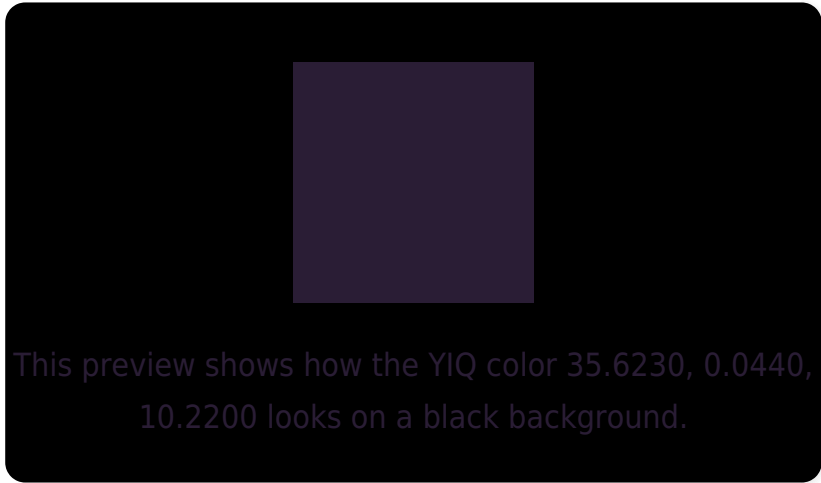
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

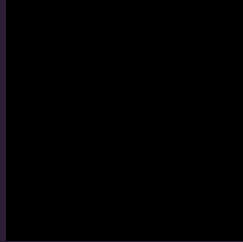
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.6230, 0.0440,

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

35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200

Protanopia

33.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450

Deuteranopia

33.9590, -9.9500, 4.1140



Tritanopia

35.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050

Trichromacy



Original Color

35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200

Protanomaly

34.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520

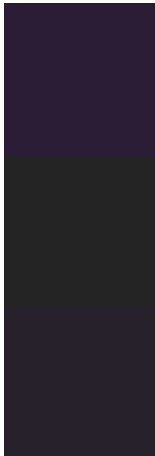
Deuteranomaly

34.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200

Tritanomaly

35.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060

Monochromacy



Original Color

35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200

Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

35.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200 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(42, 29, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 29, 53)  
}
```

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(42, 29, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 29, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200 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(42, 29, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 29, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 29, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 29, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 29, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 29, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 35.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 29, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 29,  
53) }
```

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