

Converting Colors

YIQ(35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(35.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	242422
RGB	36, 36, 34
RGB Percent	14%, 14%, 13%
CMY	0.8588, 0.8588, 0.8667
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.06, 0.86
HSL	60°, 3%, 14%
HSV	60°, 6%, 14%
XYZ	1.6472, 1.7523, 1.7649
YIQ	35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

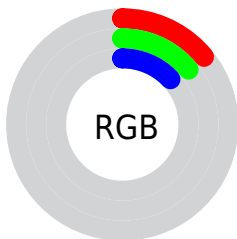
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 36, 34
Decimal	2368546
CIE Lab	14.13, -0.48, 1.33
CIE LCh	14, 1.416, 109.763
Yxy	1.7523, 0.3189, 0.3393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280558626 (0xFF242422)
YUV	35.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000
Hunter-Lab	13.2375, -0.9545, 1.3615

Details

The YIQ color **35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **34.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220**.

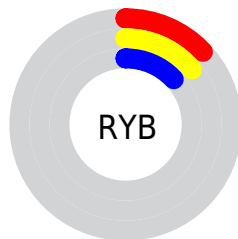
Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (14%)

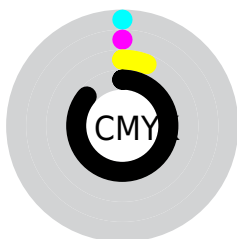
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (13%)

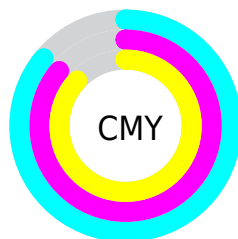


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (86%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220 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 35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 35.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 35.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 14.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 79.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 103.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 129.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 155.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 181.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 209.6580, 0.9630,

-0.9330

■ 237.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 35.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 35.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 35.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

■ 36.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 34.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

■ 36.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 34.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 37.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 34.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 37.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 33.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 37.8240, -5.1360,
4.9760

■ 33.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 38.2800, -6.4200,
6.2200

■ 32.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 38.6220, -7.3830,
7.1530

■ 32.4660, 9.9510,
-9.6410

■ 39.0780, -8.6670,
8.3970

■ 32.1240, 10.9140,
-10.5740

■ 39.4200, -9.6300,
9.3300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



35.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230

Triad

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



35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



35.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



36.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Complementary

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



35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



34.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

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.



35.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



35.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Square

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



35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



35.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



36.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



35.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Rectangle

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



35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



35.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



36.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



35.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

Sweetspot

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



35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



45.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110



34.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



22.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110



150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



45.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



35.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



17.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



72.6520, 26.3220, -25.5020



185.1740, 67.0890, -64.9990

Inverse Universe

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



34.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



43.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



34.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



16.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



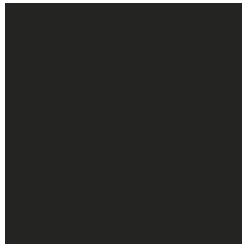
9.3480, -26.3220, 25.5020



23.8260, -67.0890, 64.9990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

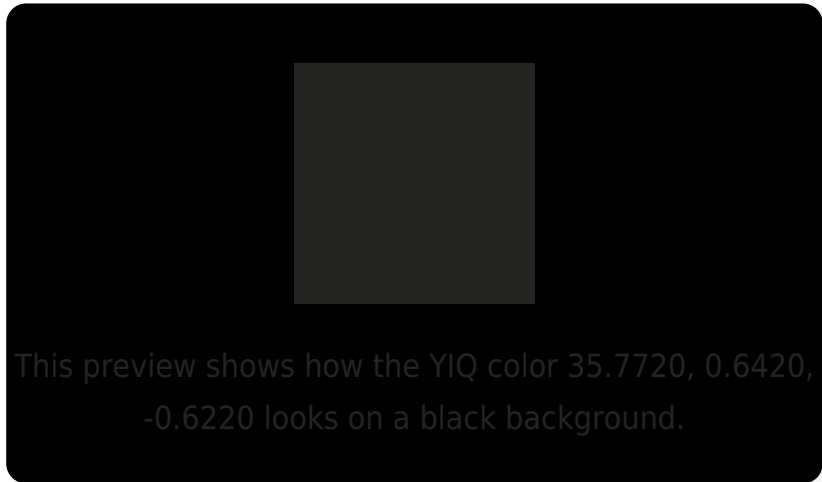
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

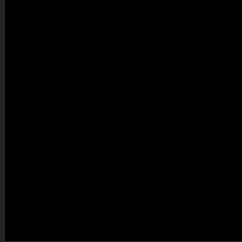
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220.



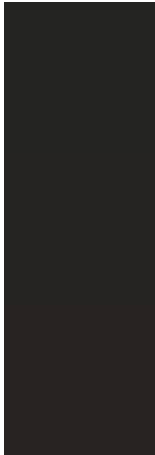
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.7720, 0.6420,

-0.6220.

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

35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Protanopia

36.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Deuteranopia

36.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



Tritanopia

35.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

Trichromacy



Original Color

35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Protanomaly

36.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

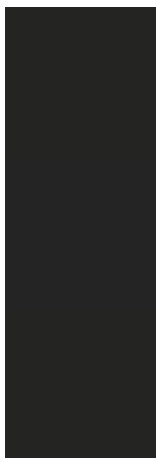
Deuteranomaly

36.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

Tritanomaly

35.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

Monochromacy



Original Color

35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

35.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220 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(36, 36, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 36, 34)  
}
```

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(36, 36, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 36, 34) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220 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(36, 36, 34) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 36, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 36, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 36, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 36, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 36, 34)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 35.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 36, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 36,  
34) }
```

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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