

Converting Colors

YIQ(35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003D00
RGB	0, 61, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 24%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7607, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.76
HSL	120°, 100%, 12%
HSV	120°, 100%, 24%
XYZ	1.6701, 3.3402, 0.5567
YIQ	35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 61, 61
Decimal	15616
CIELab	21.36, -31.04, 28.86
CIElCh	21, 42.382, 137.080
Yxy	3.3402, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205696 (0xFF003D00)
YUV	35.8070, -17.6529, -31.4027
Hunter-Lab	18.2762, -15.6719, 10.9874

Details

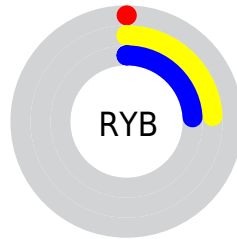
The YIQ color **35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **25.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070**, and **5.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650**.

Distribution



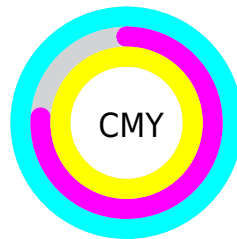
- Red (0%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030 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 35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 249.3450, 2.9820,
-9.9940

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 86.1990, -12.0070,
-30.2070

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 111.8570,
-11.0440, -31.1400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 137.9170,
-11.2730, -32.4970


■ 164.8030,
-10.9520, -32.8080


■ 192.2760,
-10.9060, -33.6420


■ 219.8630,


-11.1810, -34.1650


 237.4820, -5.3140,
-24.8500


 35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

 38.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

 40.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

 43.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

 45.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

 48.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 51.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 53.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 56.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 58.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.6370, 13.4830, -18.5890



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



41.6720, -29.1560, -22.2760

Triad

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



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



47.5150, -52.4980, 4.2860



41.2550, 48.5950, 27.9150

Complementary

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



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



25.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030

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.



44.7560, 34.2430, 34.7150



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



41.5310, -49.4270, 9.2050

Square

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



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



48.6260, -48.7370, -3.3050



52.2130, 4.8550, 27.6630



45.5420, 48.3240, 5.2840

Rectangle

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



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



44.7670, -36.4930, -15.9570



52.2130, 4.8550, 27.6630



40.6340, 46.2100, 32.5940

Sweetspot

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



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



69.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



54.0460, 19.5810, -18.9710



34.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



39.3410, -26.7260, -22.2620



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



55.1780, -25.8500, -49.1620



130.3140, -61.0500, -116.1060

Inverse Universe

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



25.1930, 16.7750, 31.9030



32.6270, 21.7250, 41.3170



21.7730, 26.4050, 22.5730



29.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



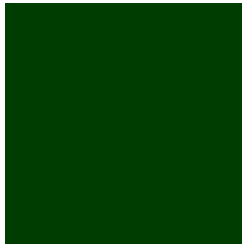
38.8220, 25.8500, 49.1620



91.6860, 61.0500, 116.1060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

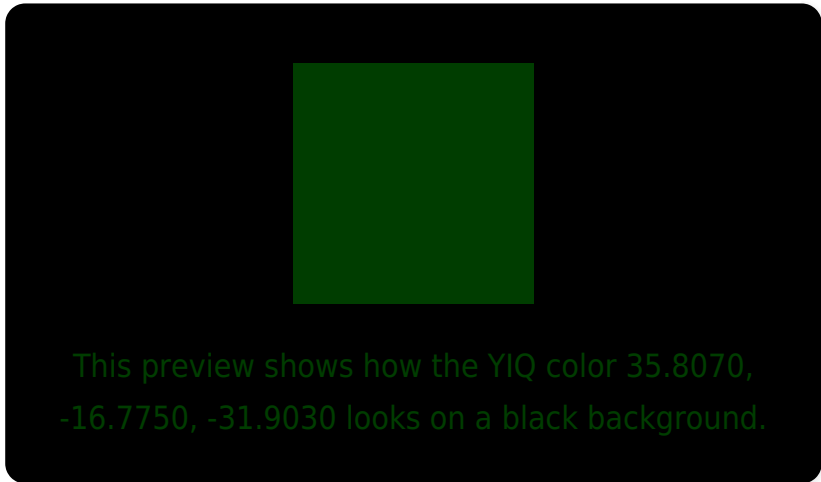
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.8070, -16.7750,

-31.9030.

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

35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030

Protanopia

48.1650, 20.8640, -14.6880

Deuteranopia

49.9790, 21.6880, -7.5920



Tritanopia

48.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280

Trichromacy



Original Color

35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030

Protanomaly

43.6470, 7.5230, -20.7090

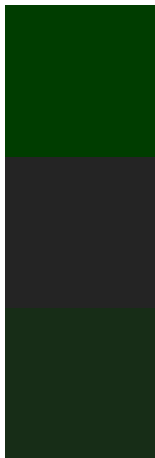
Deuteranomaly

44.5810, 7.8890, -16.3270

Tritanomaly

43.5750, -18.3370, -14.6010

Monochromacy



Original Color

35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030

Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

35.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030 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, 61, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 61, 0)  
}
```

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, 61, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 61, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030 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, 61, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 61, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 61, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 61, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 61, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 61, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 61, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 61,  
0) }
```

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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