

# Converting Colors

YIQ(35.9500, -24.0670,  
-20.8910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(35.9500, -24.0670,  
-20.8910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00381B
RGB	0, 56, 27
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 11%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7803, 0.8942
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.52, 0.78
HSL	149°, 100%, 11%
HSV	149°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.6129, 2.9097, 1.5124
YIQ	35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

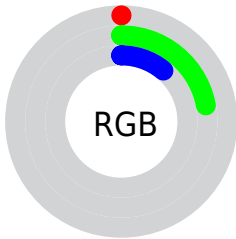
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 38, 56
Decimal	14363
CIELab	19.68, -25.30, 13.44
CIELCh	20, 28.646, 152.023
Yxy	2.9097, 0.2673, 0.4821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204443 (0xFF00381B)
YUV	35.9500, -4.4124, -31.5282
Hunter-Lab	17.0577, -12.9727, 6.6836

# Details

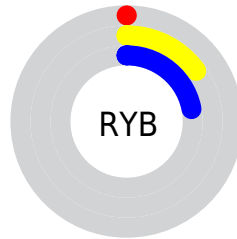
The YIQ color **35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **20.0500, 24.0670, 20.8910**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.9890, -19.8030, -21.0750**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.0860, -21.4540, -18.6860**.

# Distribution



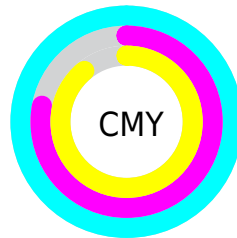
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (78%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (89%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910 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 35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 35.9500, -24.0670,  
-20.8910


 35.9500, -24.0670,  
-20.8910

 250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800


 20.6590, -9.9460,  
-17.9940


 84.9890, -19.8030,  
-21.0750

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 109.8750,  
-19.4820, -21.3860


 135.3480,  
-19.4360, -22.2200


 161.9350,  
-19.7110, -22.7430


 189.5220,  
-19.9860, -23.2660


 217.1090,


-20.2610, -23.7890


 238.6520,  
-17.2360, -18.0360


 35.9500, -24.0670,  
-20.8910

 38.0860, -21.4540,  
-18.6860

 39.9230, -19.4370,  
-16.6930

 42.0590, -16.8240,  
-14.4880

 43.8960, -14.8070,  
-12.4950

 46.0320, -12.1940,  
-10.2900

■ 48.0540, -9.2600,  
-8.3960

■ 49.8910, -7.2430,  
-6.4030

■ 52.0270, -4.6300,  
-4.1980

■ 53.8640, -2.6130,  
-2.2050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.7870, 4.3130, -17.5990



35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910



38.9310, -31.0830, -14.8830

# Triad

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



35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910



39.4960, -42.3190, 1.5290



46.3910, 32.8720, 9.9920

# Complementary

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



35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910



20.0500, 24.0670, 20.8910

# 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.



46.6220, 28.1480, 18.5160



35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910



48.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580

# Square

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



35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910



41.8610, -42.0890, -2.6410



48.6620, 13.4760, 20.1000



45.6320, 30.2150, -2.4330



# Rectangle

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



35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910



40.6410, -35.8980, -10.2180



48.6620, 13.4760, 20.1000



46.2000, 32.0920, 13.1160

# Sweetspot

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



35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910



66.0540, -9.2600, -8.3960



41.8420, 2.4800, -22.9280



33.0160, -6.0970, -5.1450



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910



47.5420, -31.9060, -27.5060



39.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940



26.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



59.0200, -39.4240, -34.4320



140.6370, -94.2510, -81.5710



# Inverse Universe

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



20.0500, 24.0670, 20.8910



26.4580, 31.9060, 27.5060



16.9720, 32.7340, 12.4940



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



32.9800, 39.4240, 34.4320



78.4770, 93.9300, 81.8820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

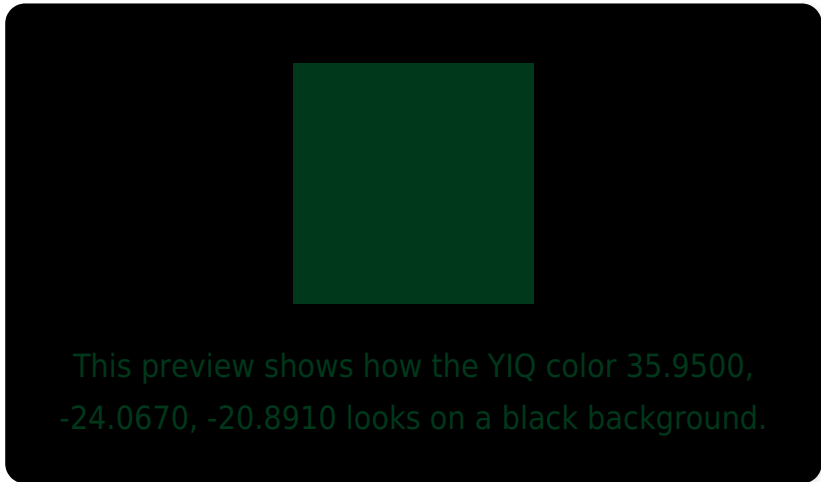
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 35.9500, -24.0670,

-20.8910.

# 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

35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910

### Protanopia

46.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040

### Deuteranopia

47.7640, 12.2880, -2.4320



## Tritanopia

44.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910

## Protanomaly

42.9530, -1.7860, -11.6900

## Deuteranomaly

43.7190, -1.0070, -9.2870

## Tritanomaly

41.1280, -21.2720, -10.9680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

35.8800, -8.7100, -7.3500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910 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, 56, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 56, 27)  
}
```

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, 56, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 56, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910 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, 56, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 56, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 56, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 56, 27); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 27); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 35.9500, -24.0670, -20.8910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 56, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 56,  
27) }
```

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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