

Converting Colors

YIQ(38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(38.0660, -0.3660,
-4.3820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	23291F
RGB	35, 41, 31
RGB Percent	14%, 16%, 12%
CMY	0.8628, 0.8392, 0.8784
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.24, 0.84
HSL	96°, 14%, 14%
HSV	96°, 24%, 16%
XYZ	1.7333, 2.0422, 1.5993
YIQ	38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

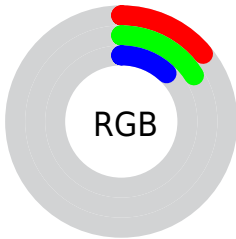
Format	Color
RYB	31, 41, 37
Decimal	2304287
CIELab	15.71, -5.06, 5.69
CIElCh	16, 7.613, 131.661
Yxy	2.0422, 0.3225, 0.3800
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280494367 (0xFF23291F)
YUV	38.0660, -3.4835, -2.6889
Hunter-Lab	14.2906, -3.3581, 3.3683

Details

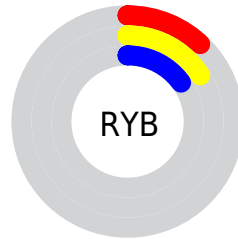
The YIQ color **38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **33.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820**, and the grayscale version is **38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140**.

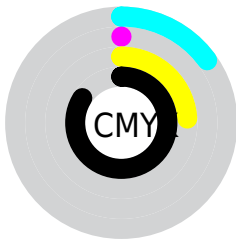
Distribution



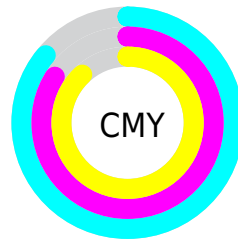
- Red (14%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (84%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820 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 38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 38.0660, -0.3660,
-4.3820

■ 38.0660, -0.3660,
-4.3820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 17.3110, 0.3220,
-5.8380

■ 82.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 106.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

■ 132.4250, 0.0010,
-5.5270

■ 158.4250, 0.0010,
-5.5270

■ 185.1260, -0.5950,
-5.7390

■ 213.0120, -0.2740,

-6.0500

■ 241.0120, -0.2740,
-6.0500

■ 38.0660, -0.3660,
-4.3820

■ 38.0660, -0.3660,
-4.3820

■ 37.0120, -0.2740,
-6.0500

■ 39.1200, -0.4580,
-2.7140

■ 35.6590, -0.7780,
-7.9300

■ 40.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 34.6050, -0.6860,
-9.5980

■ 41.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 33.2520, -1.1900,
-11.4780

■ 42.8800, 0.4580,
2.7140

■ 32.1980, -1.0980,
-13.1460

■ 44.0480, 0.0450,
4.6930

■ 30.7310, -1.2810,
-15.3370

■ 45.4010, 0.5490,
6.5730

■ 29.6770, -1.1890,
-17.0050

■ 46.4550, 0.4570,
8.2410

■ 28.8510, -1.7390,
-18.0510

■ 47.8080, 0.9610,
10.1210

■ 48.8620, 0.8690,
11.7890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



38.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860



38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



37.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220

Triad

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



38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



38.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560



39.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020

Complementary

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



38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



33.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820

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.



40.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



39.3570, -5.3190, 2.7850

Square

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



38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



37.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



39.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820



39.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240

Rectangle

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



38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



36.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



39.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820



39.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240

Sweetspot

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



38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



52.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



37.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180



27.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



49.1860, -0.8240, -7.0960



36.9840, -3.0710, -4.9190



19.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



59.4740, -2.8360, -36.7240



149.5600, -8.2360, -93.0680

Inverse Universe

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



33.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820



42.5150, 0.2280, 6.8840



35.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



18.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



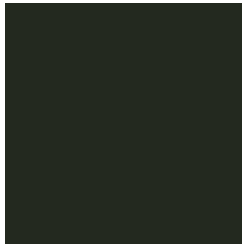
24.8250, 3.4320, 36.9360



62.1410, 7.6400, 92.8560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

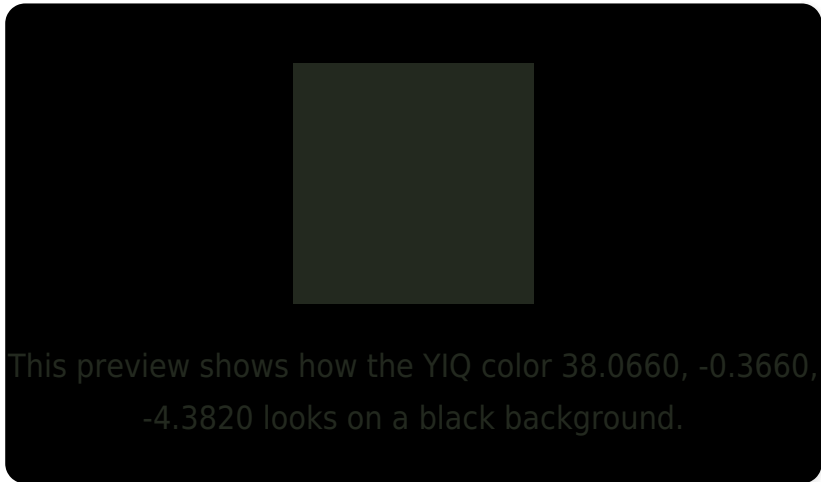
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

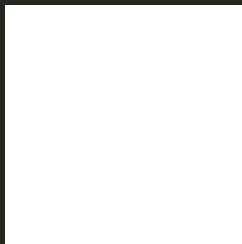
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820.



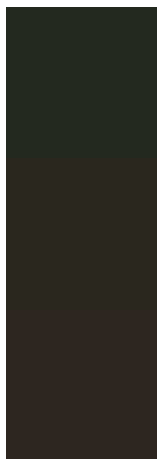
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820.

-4.3820.

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

38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820

Protanopia

38.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630

Deuteranopia

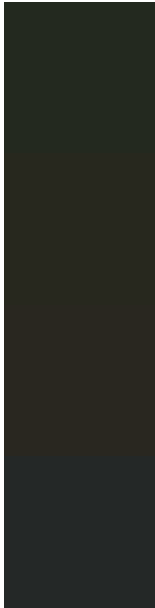
39.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820



Tritanopia

38.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

Trichromacy



Original Color

38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820

Protanomaly

38.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

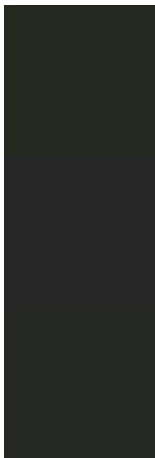
Deuteranomaly

38.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

Tritanomaly

38.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

Monochromacy



Original Color

38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820

Achromatopsia

38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

37.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820 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(35, 41, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 41, 31)  
}
```

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(35, 41, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 41, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820 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(35, 41, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 41, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 41, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 41, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 41, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 41, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 38.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 41, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 41,  
31) }
```

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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