

# Converting Colors

YIQ(27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(27.5050, -20.1750,  
7.7050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D1C3F
RGB	13, 28, 63
RGB Percent	5%, 11%, 25%
CMY	0.9490, 0.8902, 0.7530
CMYK	0.79, 0.56, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	222°, 66%, 15%
HSV	222°, 79%, 25%
XYZ	1.4778, 1.2749, 4.8668
YIQ	27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

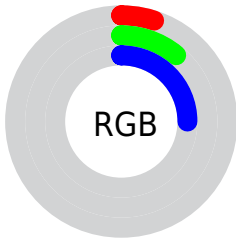
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	13, 25, 63
Decimal	859199
CIE Lab	11.10, 7.99, -24.26
CIE LCh	11, 25.537, 288.228
Yxy	1.2749, 0.1939, 0.1673
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279049279 (0xFF0D1C3F)
YUV	27.5050, 17.4990, -12.7209
Hunter-Lab	11.2913, 3.6019, -17.6516

# Details

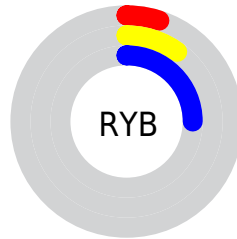
The YIQ color **27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **48.4950, 20.1750, -7.7050**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.1680, -17.6080, 10.7440**, and **2.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.3630, -22.6510, 8.5250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.6470, -17.6990, 6.8850**.

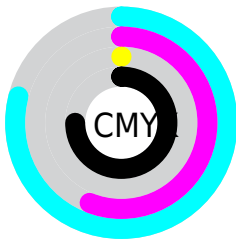
# Distribution



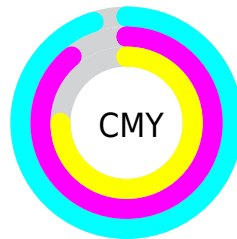
- Red (5%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050 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 27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 27.5050, -20.1750,  
7.7050

■ 27.5050, -20.1750,  
7.7050

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,  
-1.0600

■ 4.6740, -13.1610,  
12.7510

■ 73.1680, -17.6080,  
10.7440

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 97.3960, -18.2500,  
11.3660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 121.9230,  
-18.2960, 12.2000

■ 148.3360,  
-18.0210, 12.7230

■ 174.5640,  
-18.6630, 13.3450

■ 202.6780,

-18.9840, 13.6560

■ 228.3980,  
-12.5640, 7.4360

■ 27.5050, -20.1750,  
7.7050

■ 27.5050, -20.1750,  
7.7050

■ 23.3630, -22.6510,  
8.5250

■ 31.6470, -17.6990,  
6.8850

■ 18.3350, -25.4480,  
9.6560

■ 36.6750, -14.9020,  
5.7540

■ 40.8170, -12.4260,  
4.9340

■ 45.5460, -10.2250,  
3.5910

■ 49.6880, -7.7490,  
2.7710

■ 54.1290, -4.6770,  
2.1630

■ 58.8580, -2.4760,  
0.8200

■ 63.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 68.0280, 2.7970,  
-1.1310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



27.2540, -29.8940, 2.1220



27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050



30.6390, 3.1150, 15.1390

# Triad

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



27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050



27.3100, 28.4260, 2.4580



24.2270, -17.2370, -12.5090

# Complementary

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



27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050



48.4950, 20.1750, -7.7050

# 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.



22.9370, -4.8570, -16.6090



27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050



28.4180, 19.0740, -4.2700

# Square

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



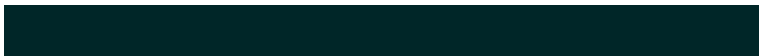
27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050



27.2640, 26.0400, 12.6640



27.4550, 8.4840, -10.5880



26.8660, -23.2900, -7.4340



# Rectangle

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



27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050



29.2660, 14.5310, 17.4990



27.4550, 8.4840, -10.5880



23.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860

# Sweetspot

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



27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050



67.8020, -8.0700, 3.0820



46.2260, -24.6640, -15.5760



32.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



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.



27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050



26.3930, -31.3630, 12.2290



21.3910, -10.6860, 17.4580



28.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



27.1520, -37.8740, 14.5900



64.6370, -89.6870, 34.0010



# Inverse Universe

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



29.6600, 24.9850, 15.2650



29.9440, 39.1050, 23.6890



54.6090, 10.6860, -17.4580



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



31.2980, 47.0360, 28.6360



74.0160, 110.8050, 67.9010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

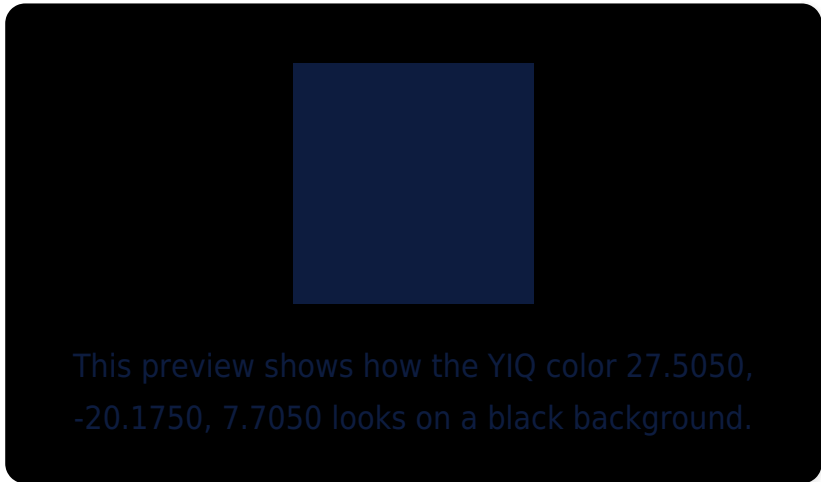
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

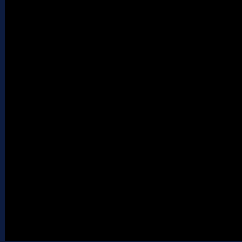
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.5050, -20.1750,



# 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

27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050

### Protanopia

24.0910, -27.8770, 4.1150

### Deuteranopia

24.2390, -25.5380, 0.2700



## Tritanopia

24.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050

## Protanomaly

25.5860, -24.8970, 5.1750

## Deuteranomaly

25.6030, -23.5670, 3.0970

## Tritanomaly

25.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050

## Achromatopsia

28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

27.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050 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(13, 28, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 28, 63)  
}
```

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(13, 28, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 28, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050 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(13, 28, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 28, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 28, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 28, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 28, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 28, 63)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 27.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 28, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 28,  
63) }
```

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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