

# Converting Colors

YIQ(27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(27.5200, 19.0270,  
2.0910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F150A
RGB	47, 21, 10
RGB Percent	18%, 8%, 4%
CMY	0.8156, 0.9177, 0.9607
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.79, 0.82
HSL	18°, 65%, 11%
HSV	18°, 79%, 18%
XYZ	1.4958, 1.1626, 0.4333
YIQ	27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

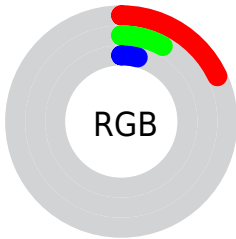
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	47, 26, 10
Decimal	3085578
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	10.28, 12.03, 11.52
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	10, 16.659, 43.764
Yxy	1.1626, 0.4838, 0.3760
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281275658 (0xFF2F150A)
YUV	27.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840
Hunter-Lab	10.7822, 5.8942, 5.1647

# Details

The YIQ color **27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **29.4800, -19.0270, -2.0910**, and the grayscale version is **28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.1290, 21.6860, 3.4620**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.1890, 21.4570, 2.1050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.8510, 16.5970, 2.0770**.

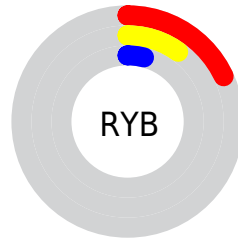
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (8%)

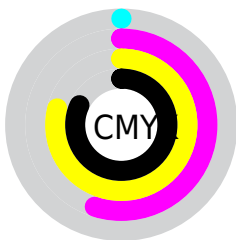
Blue (4%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (10%)

Blue (4%)

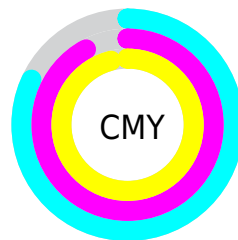


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910 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 27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 27.5200, 19.0270,  
2.0910

■ 27.5200, 19.0270,  
2.0910

■ 247.9100, 8.9410,  
-2.3470

■ 7.4750, 14.9000,  
5.3000

■ 72.1290, 21.6860,  
3.4620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 95.7270, 22.8780,  
3.8860


■ 121.2110, 24.3910,  
3.9990


■ 146.8090, 25.5830,  
4.4230


■ 173.6950, 25.9040,  
4.1120


■ 201.1790, 27.4170,


4.2250


 228.2820, 25.6290,  
3.5890


 27.5200, 19.0270,  
2.0910


 27.5200, 19.0270,  
2.0910


 25.1890, 21.4570,  
2.1050


 29.8510, 16.5970,  
2.0770

 22.3850, 23.8410,  
2.9530

 32.6550, 14.2130,  
1.2290

 22.2710, 24.1620,  
2.6420

 34.9860, 11.7830,  
1.2150

 37.3170, 9.3530,  
1.2010

 40.2350, 6.6480,  
0.6640

■ 42.4520, 4.5390,  
0.3390

■ 44.7830, 2.1090,  
0.3250

■ 47.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 49.9180, -2.7050,  
-0.5370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



27.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270



27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910



26.9340, 17.5610, -4.3830

# Triad

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



27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910



21.7650, -15.8160, -10.7280



26.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450

# Complementary

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



27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910



29.4800, -19.0270, -2.0910

# 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.



23.8970, -24.5750, -0.6630



27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910



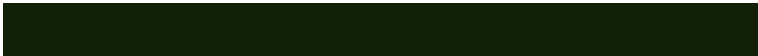
23.7200, -19.9430, -7.5190

# Square

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



27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910



25.0780, -0.6400, -10.4320



24.2730, -22.8780, -3.8860



29.2810, 1.0070, 9.2870



# Rectangle

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



27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910



26.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240



24.2730, -22.8780, -3.8860



25.4140, -18.6610, 2.2910

# Sweetspot

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



27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910



53.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760



24.1410, 13.3850, 16.2410



25.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910



31.0220, 29.2970, 3.1930



38.0860, 14.0770, -7.3230



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



41.2750, 44.7020, 4.8460



101.5540, 109.9440, 11.8960



# Inverse Universe

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



29.4800, -19.0270, -2.0910



33.9780, -29.2970, -3.1930



18.9140, -14.0770, 7.3230



21.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



45.7250, -44.7020, -4.8460

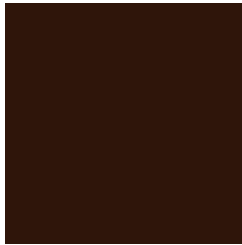


113.0330, -110.2190, -12.4190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

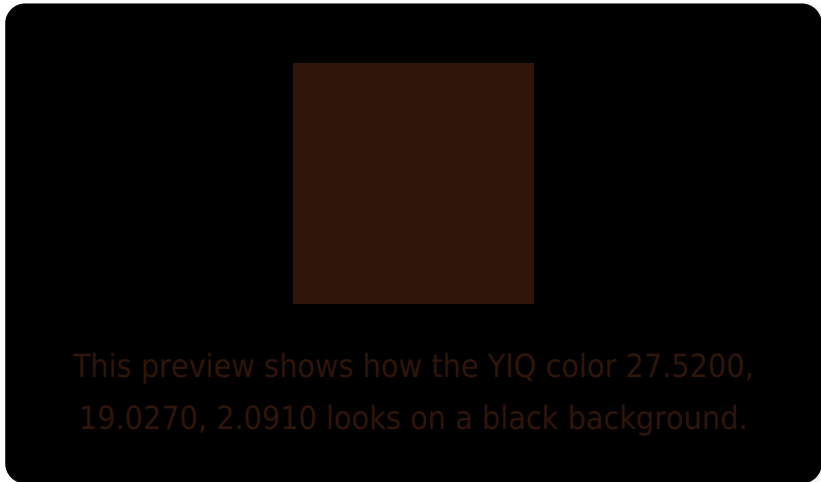
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

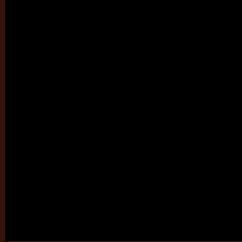
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910.



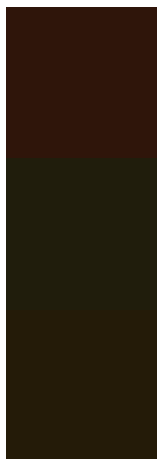
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.5200, 19.0270,



# 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

27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910

### Protanopia

27.9590, 7.2450, -4.6510

### Deuteranopia

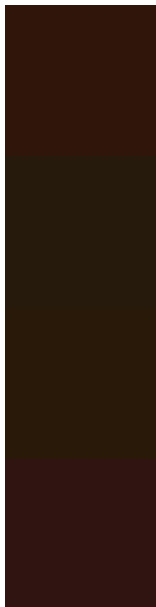
27.5250, 11.4630, -4.0010



## Tritanopia

28.1870, 15.7710, 6.0350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910

## Protanomaly

27.5790, 11.3710, -2.3330

## Deuteranomaly

27.6610, 14.0760, -1.7960

## Tritanomaly

27.7310, 17.0550, 4.7910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910

## Achromatopsia

28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

27.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910 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(47, 21, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 21, 10)  
}
```

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(47, 21, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 21, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910 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(47, 21, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 21, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 21, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 21, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 21, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 21, 10)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 27.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 21, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 21,  
10) }
```

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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