

Converting Colors

YIQ(28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560)
contains.

YIQ(28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(28.1370, -8.2960,
-14.8560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B280C
RGB	11, 40, 12
RGB Percent	4%, 16%, 5%
CMY	0.9569, 0.8431, 0.9529
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.70, 0.84
HSL	122°, 57%, 10%
HSV	122°, 73%, 16%
XYZ	0.9633, 1.6159, 0.6089
YIQ	28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

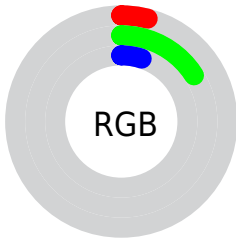
Format	Color
R_{YB}	11, 39, 40
Decimal	731148
CIE Lab	13.33, -18.21, 14.27
CIE LCh	13, 23.131, 141.914
Yxy	1.6159, 0.3021, 0.5069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278921228 (0xFF0B280C)
YUV	28.1370, -7.9555, -15.0291
Hunter-Lab	12.7119, -8.7198, 6.0585

Details

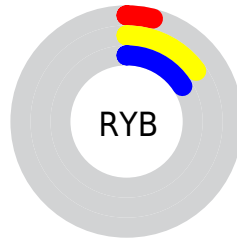
The YIQ color **28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **22.8630, 8.2960, 14.8560**, and the grayscale version is **28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.4850, -9.3960, -16.9480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640**.

Distribution



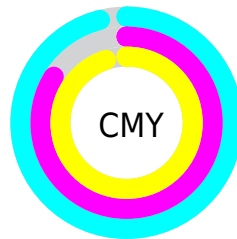
- Red (4%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (5%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (84%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560 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 28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.1370, -8.2960,
-14.8560

■ 28.1370, -8.2960,
-14.8560

■ 248.0500, -3.4370,
-9.3010

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 73.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 97.0830, -8.2040,
-16.5240

■ 121.9690, -7.8830,
-16.8350

■ 148.1430, -8.4330,
-17.8810

■ 174.7300, -8.7080,
-18.4040

■ 202.3170, -8.9830,

-18.9270

■ 230.3170, -8.9830,
-18.9270

■ 28.1370, -8.2960,
-14.8560

■ 28.1370, -8.2960,
-14.8560

■ 26.4850, -9.3960,
-16.9480

■ 29.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 24.8330, -10.4960,
-19.0400

■ 31.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 23.5940, -11.3210,
-20.6090

■ 33.0930, -4.9960,
-8.5800

■ 34.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 36.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 37.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 39.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 41.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 42.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



31.5860, 9.4930, -12.3550



28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



27.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470

Triad

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



28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



29.2430, -31.3610, 1.1750



33.1990, 24.6650, 10.0490

Complementary

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



28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



22.8630, 8.2960, 14.8560

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.



33.8380, 18.6120, 15.1240



28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



33.8540, -13.8480, 8.6800

Square

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



28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



30.7930, -30.2140, -3.0940



35.4820, 4.9950, 14.1070



32.5870, 26.0880, 0.7760

Rectangle

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



28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



29.2140, -24.3900, -9.5260



35.4820, 4.9950, 14.1070



33.1820, 23.3350, 12.1270

Sweetspot

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



28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



46.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



36.3950, 8.7130, -9.2310



23.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



32.9420, -12.4210, -22.7010



29.7330, -12.7900, -10.5020



19.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



49.6500, -24.0630, -42.9990



125.2420, -60.5470, -108.6990

Inverse Universe

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



22.8630, 8.2960, 14.8560



24.9440, 12.7420, 22.3900



21.2670, 12.7900, 10.5020



18.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



34.3500, 24.0630, 42.9990



86.6440, 60.8680, 108.3880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

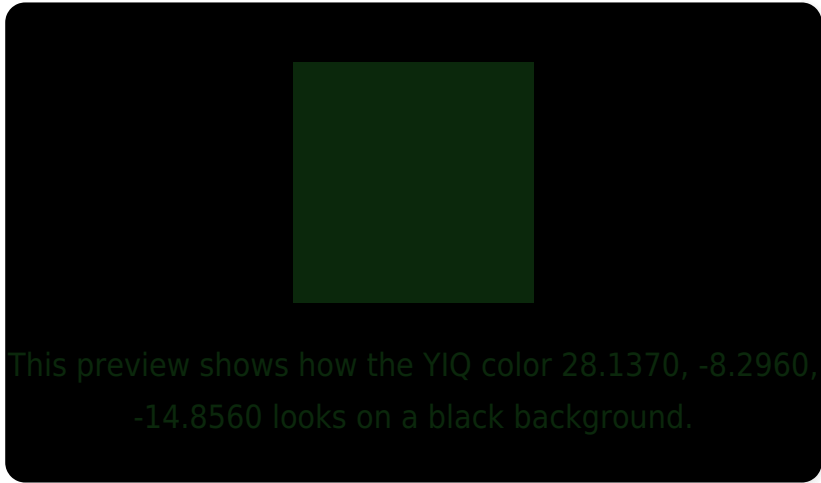
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

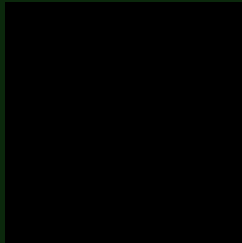
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.1370, -8.2960,

-14.8560.

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

28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

Protanopia

33.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160

Deuteranopia

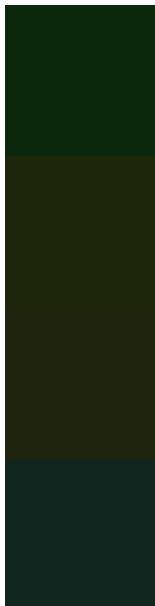
33.9380, 11.7380, -3.4780



Tritanopia

31.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

Protanomaly

31.6440, 3.5780, -9.7820

Deuteranomaly

31.9970, 4.0820, -7.9020

Tritanomaly

30.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

Achromatopsia

28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

27.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560 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(11, 40, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 40, 12)  
}
```

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(11, 40, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 40, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560 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(11, 40, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 40, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(11, 40, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 40, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 40, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 40, 12)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 28.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 40, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 40,  
12) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor