

# Converting Colors

YIQ(28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(28.1950, -39.4330,  
15.3110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	001D62
RGB	0, 29, 98
RGB Percent	0%, 11%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8862, 0.6159
CMYK	1.00, 0.70, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	222°, 100%, 19%
HSV	222°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	2.6417, 1.7602, 11.7425
YIQ	28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

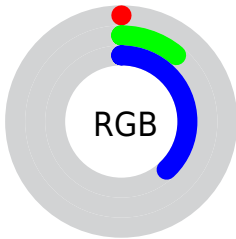
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 22, 98
Decimal	7522
CIELab	14.17, 21.39, -43.17
CIELCh	14, 48.183, 296.359
Yxy	1.7602, 0.1636, 0.1090
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278197602 (0xFF001D62)
YUV	28.1950, 34.4139, -24.7270
Hunter-Lab	13.2671, 12.3254, -43.1897

# Details

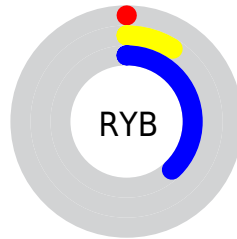
The YIQ color **28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **69.8050, 39.4330, -15.3110**, and the grayscale version is **28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.6960, -27.4220, 23.4100**, and **8.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.2940, -35.3980, 13.7700**.

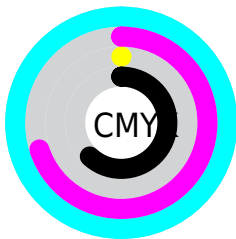
# Distribution



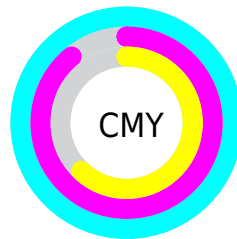
- Red (0%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110 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 28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.1950, -39.4330,  
15.3110

■ 28.1950, -39.4330,  
15.3110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 12.5450, -25.6790,  
19.3530

■ 79.6960, -27.4220,  
23.4100

■ 8.0480, -17.1500,  
13.4580

■ 104.9350,  
-26.5970, 24.9790

■ 4.3660, -9.5380,  
7.6620

■ 131.0600,  
-25.4510, 26.2370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 157.1140,  
-25.5430, 27.9050

■ 183.8430,  
-23.3420, 26.5620

■ 208.0640,

-14.0790, 18.3770

■ 233.4700, -3.8990,  
10.0930

■ 28.1950, -39.4330,  
15.3110

■ 35.2940, -35.3980,  
13.7700

■ 42.3930, -31.3630,  
12.2290

■ 49.1930, -27.9240,  
10.4760

■ 56.2920, -23.8890,  
8.9350

■ 62.8040, -19.5790,  
7.9170

■ 69.9030, -15.5440,  
6.3760

■ 77.0020, -11.5090,  
4.8350

■ 83.8020, -8.0700,  
3.0820

■ 90.9010, -4.0350,  
1.5410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.6240, -45.2550, 10.6890



28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110



29.3660, 17.9660, 37.8540

# Triad

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



28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110



30.9310, 39.9790, 7.8430



32.2970, -23.4260, -15.9860

# Complementary

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



28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110



69.8050, 39.4330, -15.3110

# 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.



27.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810



28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110



34.6090, 19.8540, -7.3940

# Square

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



28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110



26.9530, 52.0810, 19.8010



28.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980



36.1730, -34.3400, -5.4120



# Rectangle

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



28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110



31.7560, 34.2430, 34.7150



28.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980



30.2280, -18.9780, -19.5060

# Sweetspot

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



28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110



100.4900, -15.8190, 5.8530



65.3920, -49.0990, -29.7950



47.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110



36.8980, -51.5380, 19.9340



17.1520, -19.5380, 34.7180



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



32.1390, -45.0270, 17.5730



69.0370, -96.5650, 37.5070



# Inverse Universe

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



32.6080, 49.0990, 29.7950



42.6040, 64.0900, 38.9540



80.8480, 19.5380, -34.7180



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



37.2500, 56.1590, 34.0070



79.8540, 120.2490, 72.9610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

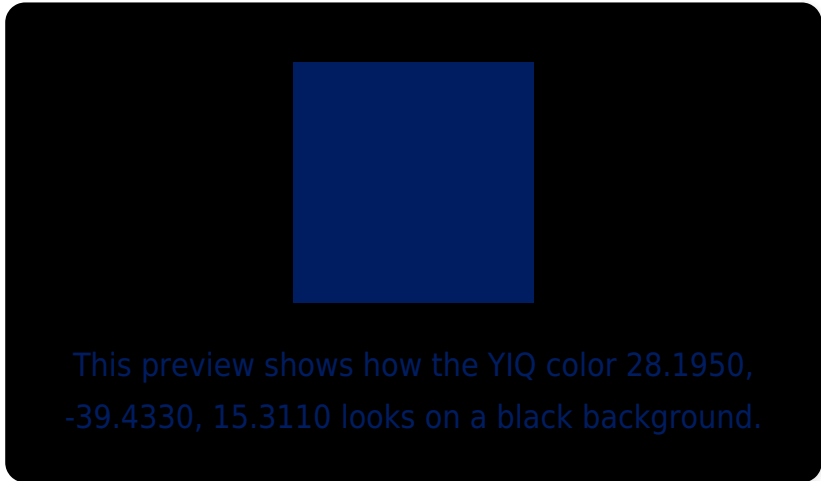
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.1950, -39.4330,



# 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

28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110

### Protanopia

29.7960, -34.2960, 4.8080

### Deuteranopia

30.3030, -31.5900, -0.1820



## Tritanopia

29.6700, -25.6740, -8.2820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110

## Protanomaly

28.9470, -36.0390, 8.8650

## Deuteranomaly

29.3230, -34.3420, 5.6420

## Tritanomaly

29.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110

## Achromatopsia

28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

27.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110 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, 29, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 29, 98)  
}
```

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, 29, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 29, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110 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, 29, 98) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 29, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 29, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 29, 98); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 29, 98); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 29, 98) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 28.1950, -39.4330, 15.3110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 29, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 29,  
98) }
```

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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