

# Converting Colors

YIQ(28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(28.2400, -51.3600,  
49.7600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A0AAA
RGB	10, 10, 170
RGB Percent	4%, 4%, 67%
CMY	0.9606, 0.9608, 0.3337
CMYK	0.94, 0.94, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	240°, 89%, 35%
HSV	240°, 94%, 67%
XYZ	7.4818, 3.1809, 38.2084
YIQ	28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

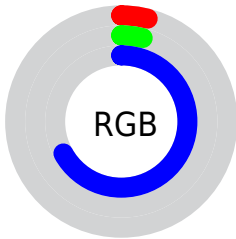
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	10, 10, 170
Decimal	658090
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.75, 55.86, -77.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	21, 95.696, 305.714
Yxy	3.1809, 0.1531, 0.0651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278848170 (0xFF0A0AAA)
YUV	28.2400, 69.8877, -15.9965
Hunter-Lab	17.8351, 43.6695, -114.5334

# Details

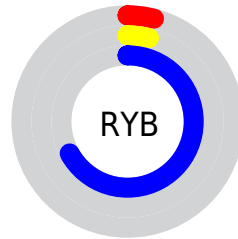
The YIQ color **28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **151.7600, 51.3600, -49.7600**, and the grayscale version is **28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.1610, -31.7840, 58.4240**, and **13.2240, -37.2360, 36.0760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.3800, -54.5700, 52.8700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.3020, -45.9030, 44.4730**.

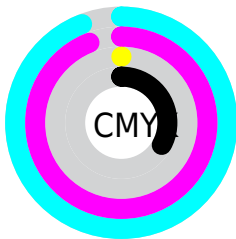
# Distribution



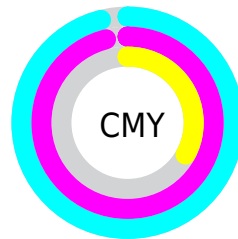
- Red (4%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600 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 28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.2400, -51.3600,  
49.7600

■ 28.2400, -51.3600,  
49.7600

■ 253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 16.3020, -45.9030,  
44.4730

■ 92.1610, -31.7840,  
58.4240

■ 13.2240, -37.2360,  
36.0760

■ 119.8840,  
-29.4460, 60.1060

■ 10.8470, -29.1650,  
27.4670

■ 143.8280,  
-17.8450, 53.6030

■ 11.6330, -23.1110,  
16.8650

■ 168.6470, -7.3900,  
45.8420

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,  
11.8040

■ 193.7650, 3.6610,  
38.2930


■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080


■ 219.4700, 14.4370,


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,


30.2210


0.0000


 236.8030, 8.5250,  
16.2130


 28.2400, -51.3600,  
49.7600


 28.2400, -51.3600,  
49.7600


 19.3800, -54.5700,  
52.8700

 43.3020, -45.9030,  
44.4730

 58.3640, -40.4460,  
39.1860

 73.4260, -34.9890,  
33.8990

 88.4880, -29.5320,  
28.6120

 103.5500,  
-24.0750, 23.3250

■ 118.6120,  
-18.6180, 18.0380

■ 133.6740,  
-13.1610, 12.7510

■ 148.7360, -7.7040,  
7.4640

■ 163.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.4930, -80.6540, 29.9860



28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600



52.9050, 45.1500, 62.8300

# Triad

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



28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600



36.6780, 60.1050, 17.5530



48.2720, -39.4730, -17.0170

# Complementary

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



28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600



151.7600, 51.3600, -49.7600

# 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.



40.5030, -18.9750, -36.0870



28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600



46.0610, 15.2250, -17.1190

# Square

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



28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600



42.7570, 85.2280, 30.3160



37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



58.1270, -63.0890, 3.4950



# Rectangle

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



28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600



53.9400, 72.4320, 52.9760



37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



45.4220, -31.4480, -24.7920

# Sweetspot

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



28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600



167.0680, -19.9020, 19.2820



122.1600, -95.3600, -33.9200



78.3320, -12.1980, 11.8180



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600



25.3080, -71.2620, 69.0420



52.1600, -3.6800, 66.7200



76.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



16.8720, -47.5080, 46.0280



2.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



# Inverse Universe

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



76.0800, 44.0000, 83.6800



91.6860, 61.0500, 116.1060



127.8400, 3.6800, -66.7200



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



61.1240, 40.7000, 77.4040

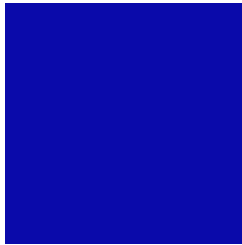


8.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

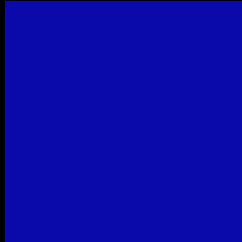
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

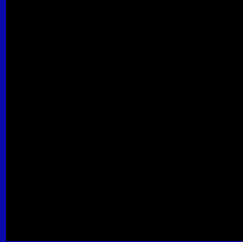
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.2400, -51.3600,



# 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

28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600

### Protanopia

41.3200, -47.4550, 6.5050

### Deuteranopia

41.8440, -43.4190, -0.5630



## Tritanopia

40.8860, -35.2100, -11.6740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600

## Protanomaly

36.4470, -48.6500, 22.6620

## Deuteranomaly

36.9540, -45.9440, 17.6720

## Tritanomaly

36.6630, -40.9910, 10.5050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600

## Achromatopsia

28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

27.7260, -18.9390, 18.3490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600 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(10, 10, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 10, 170)  
}
```

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(10, 10, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 10, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600 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(10, 10, 170) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 10, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 10, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 10, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 10, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 10,  
170) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 28.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 10, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 10,  
170) }
```

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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