

# Converting Colors

YIQ(28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(28.2420, 23.1060,  
10.7700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	390F15
RGB	57, 15, 21
RGB Percent	22%, 6%, 8%
CMY	0.7764, 0.9412, 0.9176
CMYK	0.00, 0.74, 0.63, 0.78
HSL	351°, 58%, 14%
HSV	351°, 74%, 22%
XYZ	1.9950, 1.2660, 0.8498
YIQ	28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

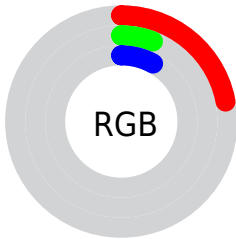
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	57, 15, 21
Decimal	3739413
CIE Lab	11.04, 21.39, 6.87
CIE LCh	11, 22.467, 17.812
Yxy	1.2660, 0.4853, 0.3080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281929493 (0xFF390F15)
YUV	28.2420, -3.5703, 25.2208
Hunter-Lab	11.2517, 11.9585, 3.3984

# Details

The YIQ color **28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **43.7580, -23.1060, -10.7700**, and the grayscale version is **28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.8080, 27.3240, 11.4200**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **24.1500, 26.3610, 12.3530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.3340, 19.8510, 9.1870**.

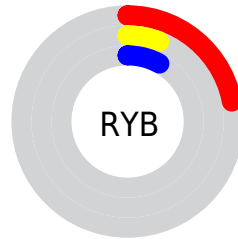
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (6%)

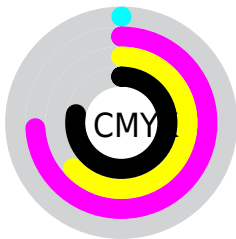
Blue (8%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (6%)

Blue (8%)

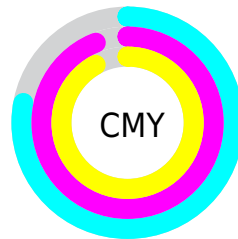


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (63%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700 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 28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.2420, 23.1060,  
10.7700

■ 28.2420, 23.1060,  
10.7700

■ 246.9300, 6.1890,  
3.4770

■ 11.0630, 22.0520,  
7.8440

■ 73.8080, 27.3240,  
11.4200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 98.2920, 28.8370,  
11.5330


■ 123.8900, 30.0290,  
11.9570


■ 149.7870, 31.8170,  
12.5930


■ 176.9720, 32.7340,  
12.4940


■ 204.5700, 33.9260,


12.9180


 227.1880, 23.1980,  
9.1020


 28.2420, 23.1060,  
10.7700


 28.2420, 23.1060,  
10.7700


 24.1500, 26.3610,  
12.3530


 32.3340, 19.8510,  
9.1870


 20.6450, 29.3410,  
13.4130

 35.8390, 16.8710,  
8.1270

 17.9550, 31.4040,  
14.5720

 39.9310, 13.6160,  
6.5440

 44.0230, 10.3610,  
4.9610

 47.4140, 7.7020,  
3.5900

■ 51.5060, 4.4470,  
2.0070

■ 55.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 59.6900, -2.0630,  
-1.1590

■ 63.1950, -5.0430,  
-2.2190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.0550, 16.5030, 14.7990



28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



27.5870, 26.0880, 0.7760

# Triad

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



28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



24.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390



26.0970, -28.0140, 1.0900

# Complementary

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



28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



43.7580, -23.1060, -10.7700

# 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.



27.0600, -26.5920, -2.6560



28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



24.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980

# Square

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



28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



27.1670, 9.3550, -9.8530



26.0510, -22.3730, -7.5330



28.2450, -16.5070, 7.3090



# Rectangle

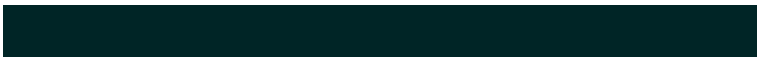
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



28.1410, 21.4120, -2.5880



26.0510, -22.3730, -7.5330



26.5700, -27.9680, 0.2560

# Sweetspot

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



28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



63.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140



30.5520, 7.9740, 20.6940



31.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



29.4610, 35.8510, 16.5790



36.3630, 20.9070, 1.0590



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



28.9900, 50.6590, 23.5470



69.0150, 120.5730, 56.0690



# Inverse Universe

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



28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



29.4610, 35.8510, 16.5790



35.6370, -20.9070, -1.0590



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



28.9900, 50.6590, 23.5470

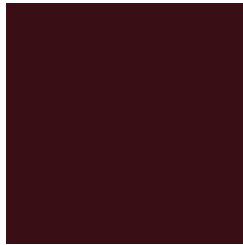


69.0150, 120.5730, 56.0690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

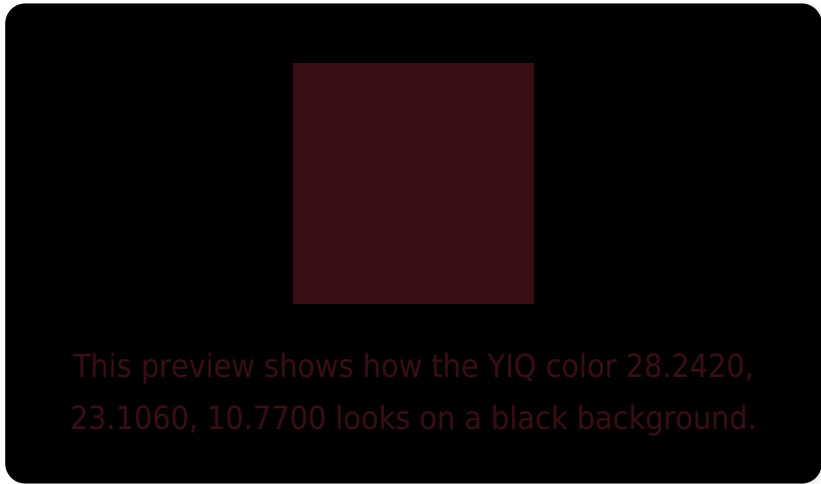
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

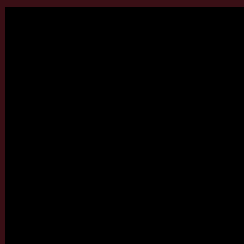
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.2420, 23.1060,



# 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

28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700

### Protanopia

31.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

### Deuteranopia

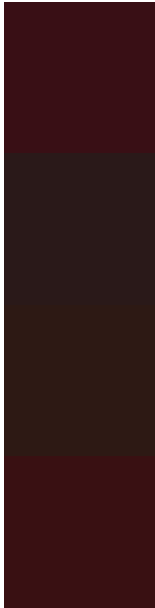
31.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250



## Tritanopia

28.3730, 24.1150, 9.0030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700

## Protanomaly

30.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040

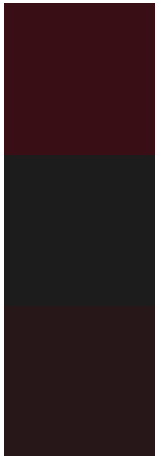
## Deuteranomaly

30.4100, 13.5250, 2.6850

## Tritanomaly

28.4870, 23.7940, 9.3140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700

## Achromatopsia

28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

28.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700 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(57, 15, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 15, 21)  
}
```

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(57, 15, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 15, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700 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(57, 15, 21) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 15, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 15, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 15, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 15, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 15, 21)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 28.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 15, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 15,  
21) }
```

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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