

# Converting Colors

YIQ(28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(28.4080, 8.9800,  
35.5080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B034F
RGB	59, 3, 79
RGB Percent	23%, 1%, 31%
CMY	0.7684, 0.9883, 0.6902
CMYK	0.25, 0.96, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	284°, 93%, 16%
HSV	284°, 96%, 31%
XYZ	3.2497, 1.5603, 7.5259
YIQ	28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

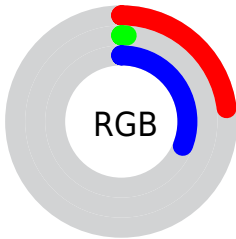
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">59, 3, 79</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3867471</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">12.99, 37.34, -32.10</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">13, 49.245, 319.316</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">1.5603, 0.2634, 0.1265</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282057551 (0xFF3B034F)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">28.4080, 24.9419, 26.8292</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">12.4910, 24.5803, -26.9787</a>

# Details

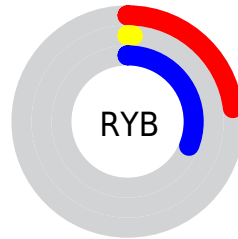
The YIQ color **28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **53.5920, -8.9800, -35.5080**, and the grayscale version is **28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.2940, 9.3010, 35.1970**, and **3.8760, -10.9140, 10.5740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.3480, 9.2090, 36.8650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.7020, 7.9720, 31.7480**.

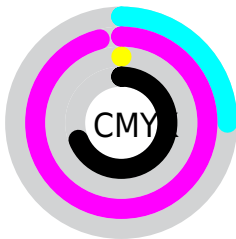
# Distribution



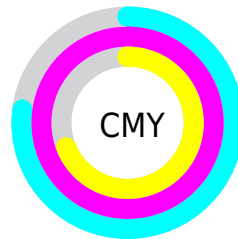
- Red (23%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080 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 28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.4080, 8.9800,  
35.5080

■ 28.4080, 8.9800,  
35.5080

■ 246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

■ 17.4470, 4.0760,  
25.2600

■ 79.2940, 9.3010,  
35.1970

■ 3.8760, -10.9140,  
10.5740

■ 104.7070, 9.5760,  
35.7200

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 130.5330, 10.1260,  
36.7660


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 157.3590, 10.6760,  
37.8120

■ 184.1850, 11.2260,  
38.8580

■ 211.2300, 15.3530,


35.6490


 229.7590, 11.8250,  
22.4890

 28.4080, 8.9800,  
35.5080

 28.4080, 8.9800,  
35.5080


 26.3480, 9.2090,  
36.8650

 33.7020, 7.9720,  
31.7480

 38.9960, 6.9640,  
27.9880

 44.2900, 5.9560,  
24.2280

 49.5840, 4.9480,  
20.4680

 54.2910, 4.2150,  
17.2310

■ 59.5850, 3.2070,  
13.4710

■ 65.1780, 2.7950,  
9.9230

■ 70.4720, 1.7870,  
6.1630

■ 75.7660, 0.7790,  
2.4030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.5970, -40.6250, 14.8870



28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080



30.7730, 35.5730, 32.6370

# Triad

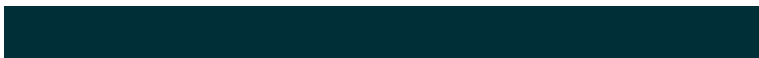
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080



32.2830, 23.8880, -3.4080



33.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

# Complementary

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



28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080



53.5920, -8.9800, -35.5080

# 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.



29.1680, -18.7490, -18.1490



28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080



28.5850, 2.0660, -15.4220

# Square

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



28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080



23.8980, 44.7460, 15.0660



25.8280, -12.1000, -23.0120



36.8060, -40.2560, 2.6880



# Rectangle

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



28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080



29.4610, 45.0190, 26.6430



25.8280, -12.1000, -23.0120



32.6050, -27.0490, -10.8970

# Sweetspot

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



28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080



81.9980, 3.4820, 13.9940



23.4040, -29.8960, 13.1760



38.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080



34.0530, 11.9580, 47.6220



32.3360, 26.6780, 34.1500



35.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



76.7510, 26.8940, 107.3580

# Inverse Universe

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



28.0040, 38.8760, 22.3320



33.5760, 52.1250, 30.0210



49.6640, -26.6780, -34.1500



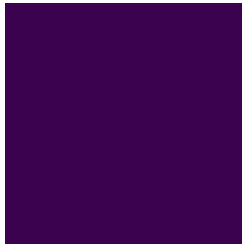
35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



75.6100, 117.8200, 67.4200

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

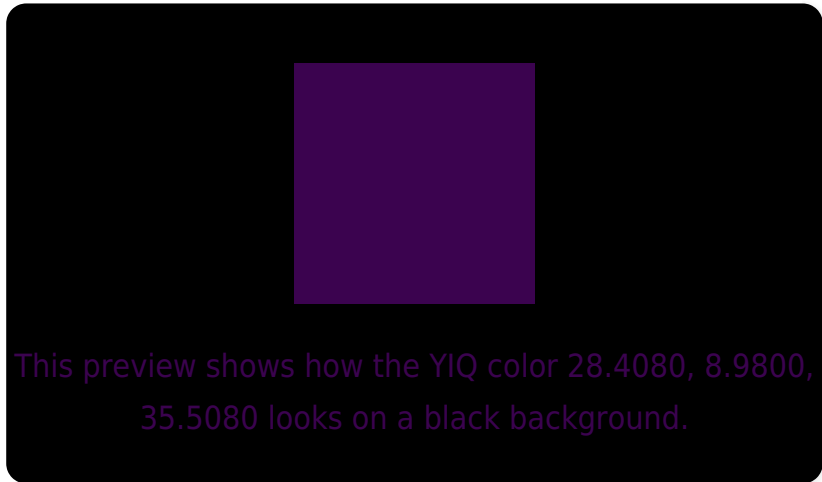
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

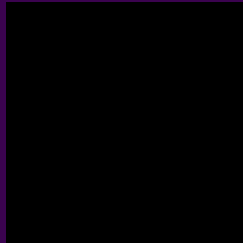
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.4080, 8.9800,





# 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

28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080

### Protanopia

29.6820, -33.9750, 4.4970

### Deuteranopia

29.8300, -31.6360, 0.6520



## Tritanopia

37.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080

## Protanomaly

29.0310, -18.4800, 15.5360

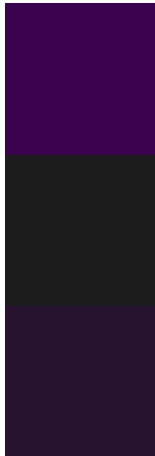
## Deuteranomaly

29.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580

## Tritanomaly

34.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080

## Achromatopsia

28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

28.1720, 2.9320, 12.9480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080 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(59, 3, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 3, 79)  
}
```

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(59, 3, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 3, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080 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(59, 3, 79) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 3, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 3, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 3, 79); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 3, 79); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 3, 79) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 28.4080, 8.9800, 35.5080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 3, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 3,  
79) }
```

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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