

Converting Colors

YIQ(28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610)
contains.

YIQ(28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610)	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(28.6300, 33.6970,
11.5610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	440C0B
RGB	68, 12, 11
RGB Percent	27%, 5%, 4%
CMY	0.7332, 0.9530, 0.9567
CMYK	0.00, 0.82, 0.84, 0.73
HSL	1°, 72%, 16%
HSV	1°, 84%, 27%
XYZ	2.5780, 1.5168, 0.4745
YIQ	28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

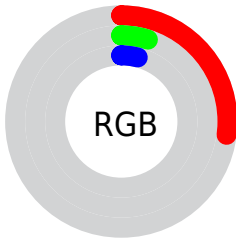
Format	Color
R_{YB}	68, 12, 11
Decimal	4459531
CIE _{Lab}	12.71, 26.46, 15.13
CIE _{LCh}	13, 30.483, 29.767
Yxy	1.5168, 0.5642, 0.3319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282649611 (0xFF440C0B)
YUV	28.6300, -8.6916, 34.5275
Hunter-Lab	12.3157, 15.8127, 6.3365

Details

The YIQ color **28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **50.3700, -33.6970, -11.5610**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.9680, 38.5570, 11.5890**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.7230, 37.8690, 13.0450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.5370, 29.5250, 10.0770**.

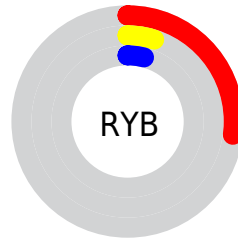
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (5%)

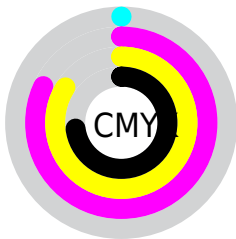
Blue (4%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (4%)

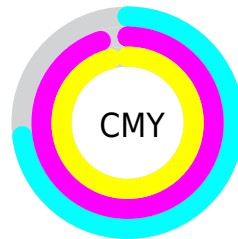


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (95%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610 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 28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.6300, 33.6970,
11.5610

■ 28.6300, 33.6970,
11.5610

■ 246.2630, 9.4450,
-0.4670

■ 13.1560, 26.2240,
9.3280

■ 76.9680, 38.5570,
11.5890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 101.7510, 40.6660,
11.9140

■ 127.5340, 42.7750,
12.2390

■ 153.4310, 44.5630,
12.8750

■ 180.9150, 46.0760,
12.9880

■ 206.4200, 43.0960,

11.9280

■ 225.9340, 26.7290,
5.6810

■ 28.6300, 33.6970,
11.5610

■ 28.6300, 33.6970,
11.5610

■ 23.7230, 37.8690,
13.0450

■ 33.5370, 29.5250,
10.0770

■ 20.9190, 40.2530,
13.8930

■ 37.8570, 25.6280,
9.1160

■ 42.6500, 21.7770,
7.3210

■ 47.5570, 17.6050,
5.8370

■ 51.8770, 13.7080,
4.8760

■ 56.7840, 9.5360,
3.3920

■ 61.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 66.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 70.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.6160, 28.2850, 21.5410



28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610



31.1420, 28.8390, 0.4790

Triad

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



28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610



24.8650, -13.5220, -19.2660



29.7960, -34.2960, 4.8080

Complementary

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



28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610



50.3700, -33.6970, -11.5610

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.



31.3460, -33.1490, 0.5390



28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610



28.3020, -21.8220, -12.0140

Square

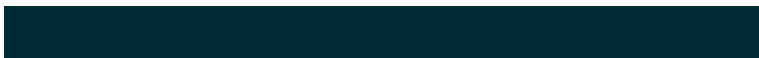
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610



28.8840, 2.6620, -15.2100



30.6960, -28.5630, -5.4830



32.7990, -12.0150, 14.0090

Rectangle

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



28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610



31.3750, 20.6330, -4.9910



30.6960, -28.5630, -5.4830



30.8560, -34.5250, 3.4510

Sweetspot

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



28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610



73.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640



34.5410, 15.6750, 29.8110



36.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610



27.1980, 52.7690, 18.3450



45.0660, 25.9970, -3.0830



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.1770, 57.2620, 19.5180



69.3240, 132.4040, 45.3960

Inverse Universe

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



50.3700, -33.6970, -11.5610



61.8020, -52.7690, -18.3450



34.5210, -26.2720, 2.5600



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



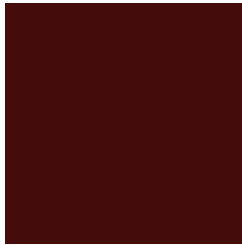
66.8230, -57.2620, -19.5180



155.2630, -132.6790, -45.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

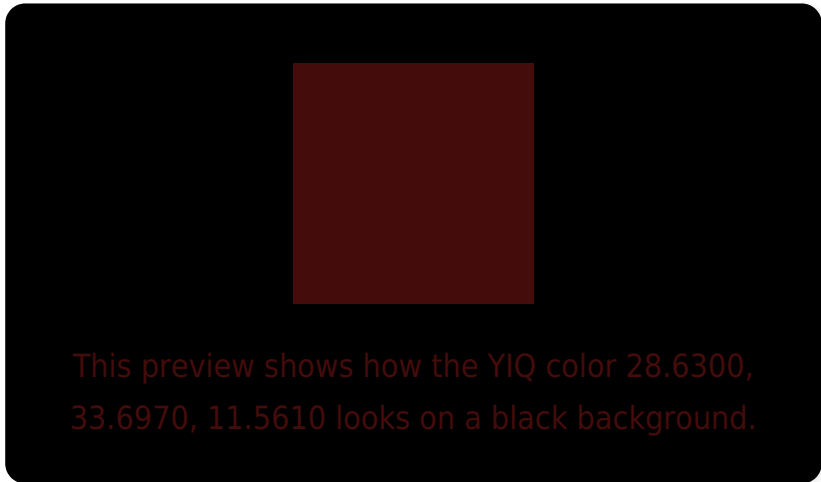
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

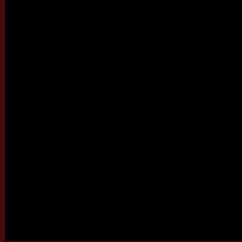
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610.

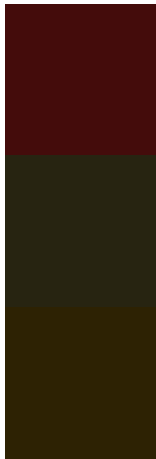


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.6300, 33.6970,

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

28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610

Protanopia

34.7310, 7.8870, -5.2730

Deuteranopia

33.7550, 16.5070, -7.3090



Tritanopia

28.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610

Protanomaly

32.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440

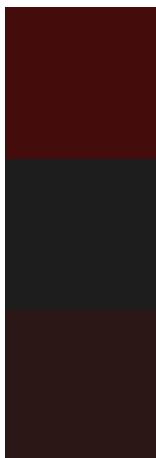
Deuteranomaly

31.7930, 22.5120, -0.4960

Tritanomaly

28.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610

Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

28.8660, 12.2410, 3.9290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610 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(68, 12, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 12, 11)  
}
```

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(68, 12, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 12, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610 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(68, 12, 11) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 12, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 12, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 12, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 12, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 12, 11)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 28.6300, 33.6970, 11.5610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 12, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 12,  
11) }
```

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