

# Converting Colors

YIQ(28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(28.7090, -53.5180,  
66.8500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1300CA
RGB	19, 0, 202
RGB Percent	7%, 0%, 79%
CMY	0.9252, 1.0000, 0.2082
CMYK	0.91, 1.00, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	246°, 100%, 40%
HSV	246°, 100%, 79%
XYZ	10.9189, 4.3987, 56.0923
YIQ	28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

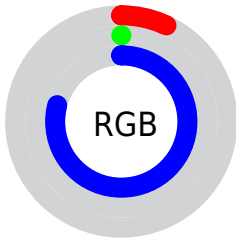
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	19, 0, 202
Decimal	1245386
CIE Lab	24.95, 66.56, -89.73
CIE LCh	25, 111.722, 306.569
Yxy	4.3987, 0.1529, 0.0616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279435466 (0xFF1300CA)
YUV	28.7090, 85.4325, -8.5148
Hunter-Lab	20.9731, 56.2273, -143.8894

# Details

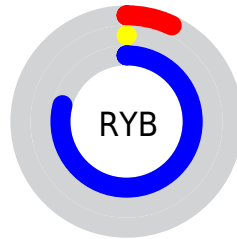
The YIQ color **28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0000CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **173.2910, 53.5180, -66.8500**, and the grayscale version is **28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.5280, -33.8950, 69.1530**, and **16.6440, -46.8660, 45.4060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.8310, -48.2900, 60.2060**.

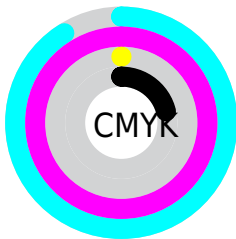
# Distribution



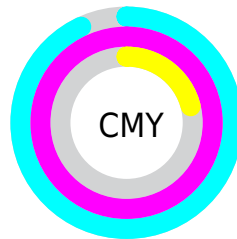
- Red (7%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500 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 28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.7090, -53.5180,  
66.8500

■ 28.7090, -53.5180,  
66.8500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 19.8360, -55.8540,  
54.1140

■ 99.5280, -33.8950,  
69.1530

■ 16.6440, -46.8660,  
45.4060

■ 124.6570,  
-21.3770, 62.5510

■ 13.5660, -38.1990,  
37.0090

■ 150.0740, -9.7300,  
55.2140

■ 18.2330, -33.4280,  
22.1240

■ 175.1920, 1.3210,  
47.6650

■ 12.4480, -24.0280,  
16.9640

■ 200.6090, 12.9680,  
40.3280


■ 6.8910, -15.2700,  
12.4260

■ 222.7150, 15.1250,


■ 3.3230, -7.9790,


28.7650


6.9410


 239.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 28.7090, -53.5180,  
66.8500

 45.8310, -48.2900,  
60.2060

 63.2520, -42.4660,  
53.7740

 80.9610, -37.5130,  
46.6070

 98.0830, -32.2850,  
39.9630

 115.2050,  
-27.0570, 33.3190

■ 132.6260,  
-21.2330, 26.8870

■ 149.7480,  
-16.0050, 20.2430

■ 167.4570,  
-11.0520, 13.0760

■ 184.8780, -5.2280,  
6.6440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.9830, -96.4730, 35.8390



28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500



63.4430, 55.7390, 74.6750

# Triad

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



28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500



42.6470, 70.5580, 20.8460



57.4990, -47.5420, -19.4620

# Complementary

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



28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500



173.2910, 53.5180, -66.8500

# 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.



47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630



28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500



54.0240, 16.6470, -20.8650

# Square

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



28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500



50.5310, 100.7240, 35.8280



44.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



68.9500, -75.6520, 5.4040



# Rectangle

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



28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500



64.0500, 87.1020, 62.4460



44.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



53.4920, -37.6370, -28.2690

# Sweetspot

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



28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500



189.7570, -20.2240, 25.1200



131.6230, -115.7170, -33.9330



88.4400, -12.3820, 15.1540



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500



36.2460, -67.5510, 84.3930



58.3100, 5.4860, 87.8380



93.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



23.7080, -43.7500, 55.0180



5.5280, -9.8140, 12.6660



# Inverse Universe

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



81.2600, 61.6490, 99.7370



102.5790, 77.8290, 125.9010



143.6900, -5.4860, -87.8380



96.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



66.7340, 50.7860, 81.8420

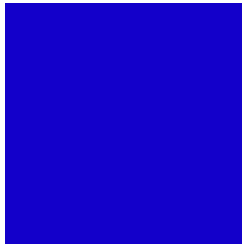


15.3520, 11.4130, 18.9410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

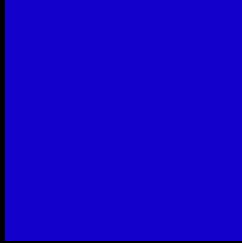
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500 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 28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.7090, -53.5180,



# 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

28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500

### Protanopia

48.8830, -56.3500, 8.0180

### Deuteranopia

49.5380, -51.3050, -0.8170



## Tritanopia

48.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500

## Protanomaly

41.8410, -55.3910, 29.1930

## Deuteranomaly

42.1200, -52.0430, 23.5810

## Tritanomaly

40.9000, -45.8520, 16.0040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500

## Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

28.5290, -19.5820, 24.4980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500 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(19, 0, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 0, 202)  
}
```

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(19, 0, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 0, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500 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(19, 0, 202) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 0, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 0, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 0, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 0, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 0, 202)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 28.7090, -53.5180, 66.8500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 0, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 0,  
202) }
```

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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