

# Converting Colors

YIQ(28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(28.9270, 19.4390,  
5.6390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	331411
RGB	51, 20, 17
RGB Percent	20%, 8%, 7%
CMY	0.7999, 0.9216, 0.9333
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.67, 0.80
HSL	5°, 50%, 13%
HSV	5°, 67%, 20%
XYZ	1.7174, 1.2447, 0.6809
YIQ	28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

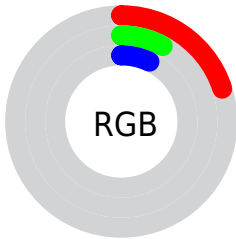
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	51, 20, 17
Decimal	3347473
CIELab	10.88, 15.33, 9.02
CIELCh	11, 17.789, 30.485
Yxy	1.2447, 0.4714, 0.3417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281537553 (0xFF331411)
YUV	28.9270, -5.8800, 19.3580
Hunter-Lab	11.1565, 7.9544, 4.1911

# Details

The YIQ color **28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **39.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.6070, 23.3360, 6.6000**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.4220, 22.4190, 6.6990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.4320, 16.4590, 4.5790**.

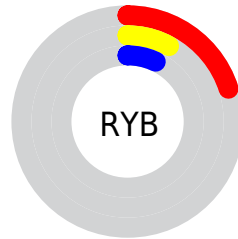
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (8%)

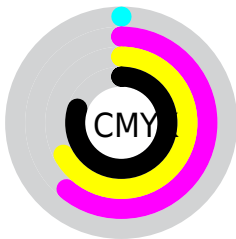
Blue (7%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (8%)

Blue (7%)

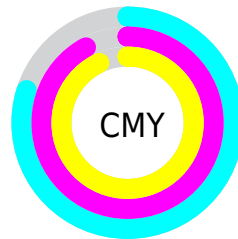


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (67%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390 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 28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.9270, 19.4390,  
5.6390

■ 28.9270, 19.4390,  
5.6390

■ 248.7080, 6.6940,  
-0.1700

■ 9.2690, 18.4760,  
6.5720

■ 73.6070, 23.3360,  
6.6000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 97.7920, 24.2530,  
6.5010


■ 122.6890, 26.0410,  
7.1370


■ 148.9880, 26.6370,  
7.3490


■ 175.5860, 27.8290,  
7.7730


■ 203.1840, 29.0210,


8.1970


 228.3790, 23.9780,  
5.9780


 28.9270, 19.4390,  
5.6390


 28.9270, 19.4390,  
5.6390


 25.4220, 22.4190,  
6.6990


 32.4320, 16.4590,  
4.5790


 22.5040, 25.1240,  
7.2360


 35.3500, 13.7540,  
4.0420

 18.9990, 28.1040,  
8.2960

 38.8550, 10.7740,  
2.9820

 17.5970, 29.2960,  
8.7200

 42.3600, 7.7940,  
1.9220

 45.3920, 4.7680,  
1.6960

■ 48.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 52.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 55.3200, -3.8970,  
-0.9610

■ 58.8250, -6.8770,  
-2.0210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.8220, 15.5410, 10.2050



28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



28.0700, 20.1740, -2.1780

# Triad

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



28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



23.8750, -10.3140, -11.3220



25.1470, -22.2830, 1.8530

# Complementary

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



28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



39.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390

# 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.



25.6580, -25.4000, -2.2320



28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



23.8510, -18.9340, -9.2860

# Square

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



28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



26.4870, 5.4580, -10.8140



25.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540



29.9320, -5.3200, 8.3120



# Rectangle

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



28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



28.1080, 17.0110, -5.4290



25.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540



24.8260, -25.8130, -0.2530

# Sweetspot

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



28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



57.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330



30.7000, 10.3130, 16.8490



27.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730



161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



31.7820, 30.2130, 8.6210



38.9060, 14.7640, -3.2520



23.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



31.3070, 50.8440, 14.6840



76.0360, 124.1070, 36.0670



# Inverse Universe

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



39.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390



47.8050, -30.4880, -9.1440



29.0940, -14.7640, 3.2520



24.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



57.6930, -50.8440, -14.6840

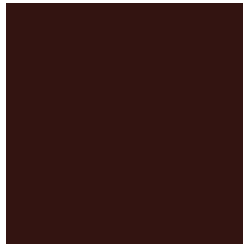


140.9640, -124.1070, -36.0670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

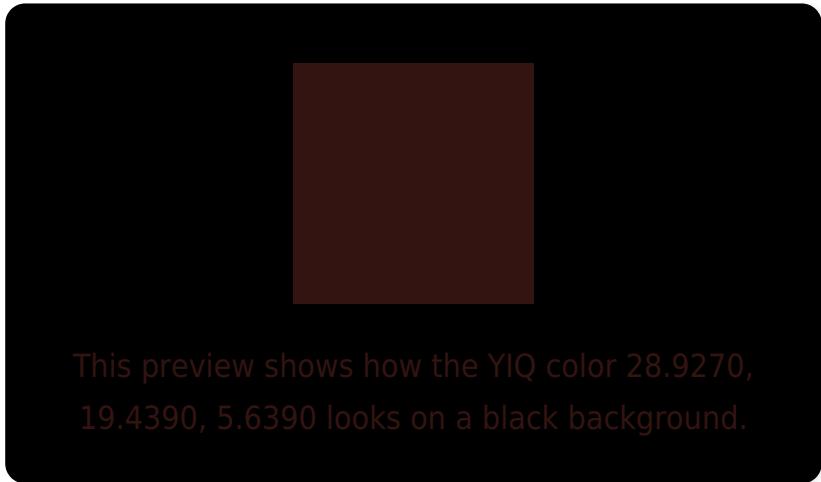
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

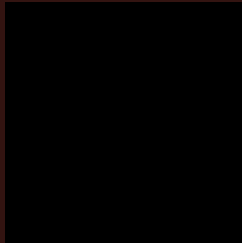
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.9270, 19.4390,



# 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

28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390

### Protanopia

29.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630

### Deuteranopia

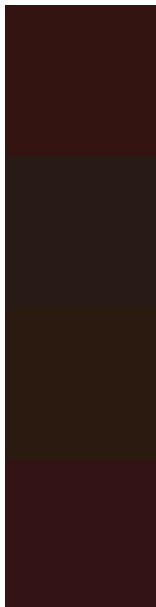
29.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580



## Tritanopia

28.7960, 18.4300, 7.4060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390

## Protanomaly

29.5020, 10.2700, 1.1020

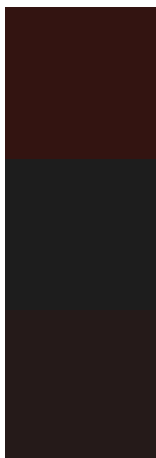
## Deuteranomaly

29.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820

## Tritanomaly

28.6820, 18.7510, 7.0950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390

## Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

29.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390 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(51, 20, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 20, 17)  
}
```

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(51, 20, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 20, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390 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(51, 20, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 20, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 20, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 20, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 20, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 20, 17)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 28.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 20, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 20,  
17) }
```

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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