

# Converting Colors

YIQ(28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(28.9830, 8.9790,  
41.0350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F0059
RGB	63, 0, 89
RGB Percent	25%, 0%, 35%
CMY	0.7527, 1.0000, 0.6510
CMYK	0.29, 1.00, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	283°, 100%, 17%
HSV	283°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	3.8561, 1.7796, 9.5896
YIQ	28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

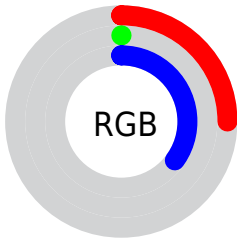
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	63, 0, 89
Decimal	4128857
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	14.29, 41.27, -36.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	14, 55.269, 318.299
Yxy	1.7796, 0.2533, 0.1169
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282318937 (0xFF3F0059)
YUV	28.9830, 29.5884, 29.8329
Hunter-Lab	13.3402, 28.2510, -33.2824

# Details

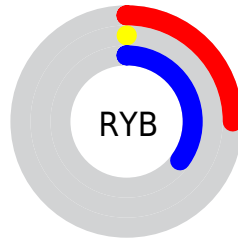
The YIQ color **28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **60.0170, -8.9790, -41.0350**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.0430, 8.7500, 39.6780**, and **6.8810, -9.3100, 14.5460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.1630, 8.2920, 36.9640**.

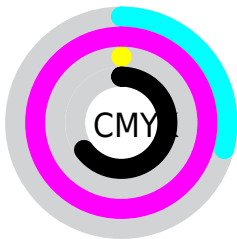
# Distribution



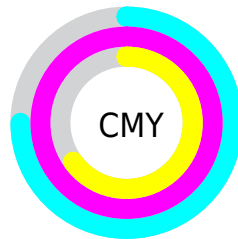
- Red (25%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350 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 28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.9830, 8.9790,  
41.0350

■ 28.9830, 8.9790,  
41.0350

■ 246.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220

■ 19.0710, 2.3790,  
28.4830

■ 82.0430, 8.7500,  
39.6780

■ 6.8810, -9.3100,  
14.5460

■ 107.4560, 9.0250,  
40.2010

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 133.6950, 9.8500,  
41.7700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 160.5210, 10.4000,  
42.8160

■ 188.0480, 10.3540,  
43.6500

■ 213.3230, 19.5250,

37.1330

■ 230.3460, 11.5500,  
21.9660

■ 28.9830, 8.9790,  
41.0350

■ 35.1630, 8.2920,  
36.9640

■ 41.0440, 7.0090,  
32.6810

■ 47.2240, 6.3220,  
28.6100

■ 53.1050, 5.0390,  
24.3270

■ 58.6980, 4.6270,  
20.7790

■ 64.8780, 3.9400,  
16.7080

■ 70.7590, 2.6570,  
12.4250

■ 76.9390, 1.9700,  
8.3540

■ 82.8200, 0.6870,  
4.0710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.7260, -45.3020, 17.0500



28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350



33.8490, 38.4150, 36.1990

# Triad

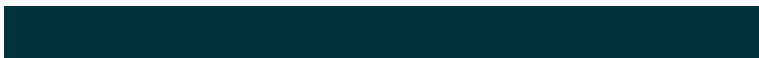
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350



34.3650, 26.5930, -2.8710



36.7770, -33.2850, -8.0130

# Complementary

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



28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350



60.0170, -8.9790, -41.0350

# 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.



31.5160, -19.8490, -20.2410



28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350



31.5310, 2.1580, -17.0900

# Square

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



28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350



25.1160, 50.0640, 17.8080



27.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810



40.1800, -44.2450, 3.3950



# Rectangle

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



28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350



32.4940, 49.4200, 29.4840



27.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810



35.1810, -28.7910, -12.3670

# Sweetspot

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



28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350



91.4650, 3.6650, 16.1850



25.9950, -35.9940, 13.5580



44.5800, 1.6030, 9.4990



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350



37.3290, 11.3610, 52.9370



34.7050, 30.2530, 40.9490



40.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



34.9220, 10.9490, 49.3890



76.4240, 23.5010, 108.2770



# Inverse Universe

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



29.5750, 44.6980, 26.9540



38.1470, 57.9470, 34.6430



54.2950, -30.2530, -40.9490



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



35.5270, 53.8210, 32.3250

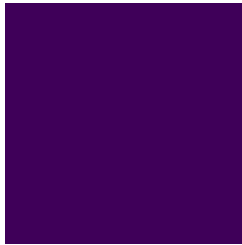


78.0170, 118.2320, 70.9680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

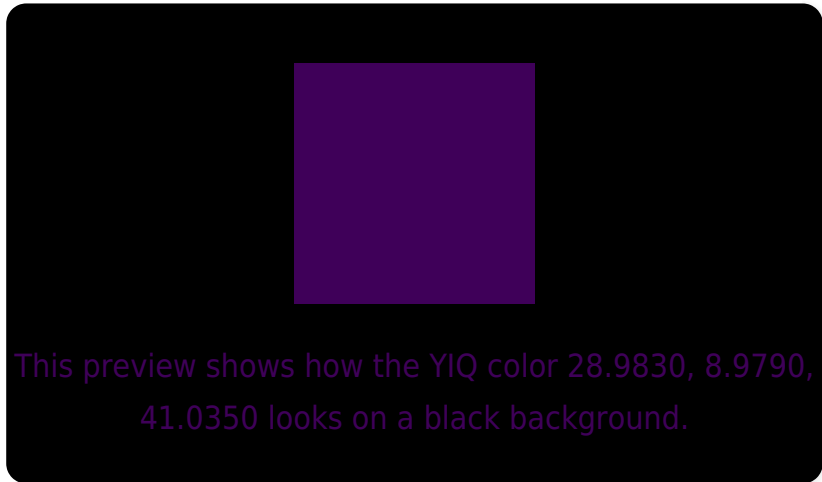
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

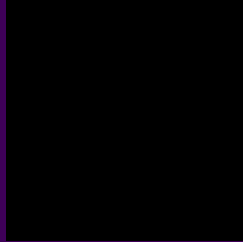
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.9830, 8.9790,



# 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

28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350

### Protanopia

32.2410, -37.0470, 5.1050

### Deuteranopia

32.1610, -34.0660, 0.6380



## Tritanopia

40.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350

## Protanomaly

31.2420, -20.4520, 18.2360

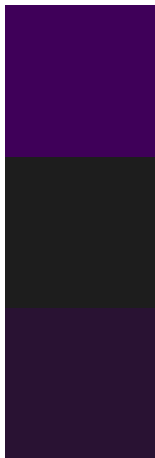
## Deuteranomaly

31.0310, -18.4800, 15.5360

## Tritanomaly

36.3410, 9.9460, 17.9940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350

## Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

28.6390, 3.1150, 15.1390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350 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(63, 0, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 0, 89)  
}
```

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(63, 0, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 0, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350 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(63, 0, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 0, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(63, 0, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 0, 89); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 0, 89); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 0, 89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 28.9830, 8.9790, 41.0350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 0, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 0,  
89) }
```

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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