

# Converting Colors

YIQ(28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(28.9850, 14.6650,  
37.1050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42014C
RGB	66, 1, 76
RGB Percent	26%, 0%, 30%
CMY	0.7410, 0.9962, 0.7020
CMYK	0.13, 0.99, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	292°, 97%, 15%
HSV	292°, 99%, 30%
XYZ	3.5653, 1.7030, 6.9783
YIQ	28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

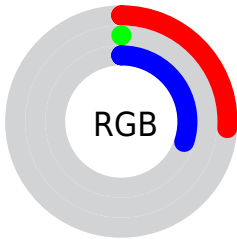
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	66, 1, 76
Decimal	4325708
CIE Lab	13.84, 38.74, -28.58
CIE LCh	14, 48.139, 323.578
Yxy	1.7030, 0.2911, 0.1391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282515788 (0xFF42014C)
YUV	28.9850, 23.1784, 32.4622
Hunter-Lab	13.0497, 25.9306, -22.5702

# Details

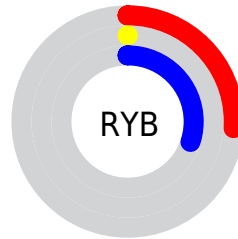
The YIQ color **28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **48.0150, -14.6650, -37.1050**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.9310, 14.7570, 35.4370**, and **6.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.3980, 14.9400, 37.6280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.9800, 13.0610, 33.1330**.

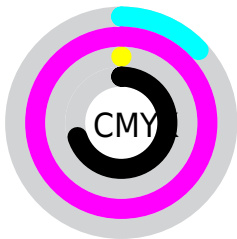
# Distribution



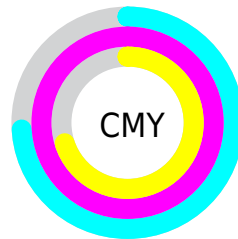
- Red (26%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)




- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (70%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050 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 28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 28.9850, 14.6650,  
37.1050


 28.9850, 14.6650,  
37.1050


 246.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220


 18.8990, 8.6150,  
25.5990

 80.9310, 14.7570,  
35.4370


 6.8230, -3.3950,  
11.9730


 106.7570, 15.3070,  
36.4830

 0.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

 132.5830, 15.8570,  
37.5290


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 159.2950, 16.7280,  
38.2640


 186.7080, 17.0030,  
38.7870


 213.3230, 19.5250,


37.1330


 229.7590, 11.8250,  
22.4890


 28.9850, 14.6650,  
37.1050


 28.9850, 14.6650,  
37.1050

 28.3980, 14.9400,  
37.6280

 33.9800, 13.0610,  
33.1330

 38.3880, 11.7320,  
29.6840

 43.3830, 10.1280,  
25.7120

 47.7910, 8.7990,  
22.2630

 52.7860, 7.1950,  
18.2910

■ 57.7810, 5.5910,  
14.3190

■ 62.1890, 4.2620,  
10.8700

■ 67.1840, 2.6580,  
6.8980

■ 71.5920, 1.3290,  
3.4490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.8960, -40.0290, 15.0990



28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050



31.3280, 38.3240, 32.3400

# Triad

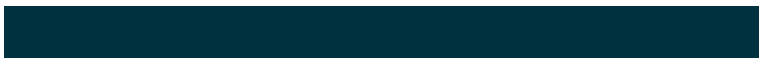
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050



34.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



35.8310, -33.3770, -6.3450

# Complementary

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



28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050



48.0150, -14.6650, -37.1050

# 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.



31.2540, -21.8670, -16.7070



28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050



29.4490, -0.5470, -17.6270

# Square

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



28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050



28.8820, 41.6750, 10.1470



27.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580



37.8490, -41.8150, 3.4090



# Rectangle

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



28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050



29.4180, 46.5780, 25.9220



27.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580



34.4630, -29.5250, -10.0770

# Sweetspot

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



28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050



80.7810, 5.5910, 14.3190



15.4200, -26.8250, 18.0950



39.8360, 3.7580, 8.9900



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.



28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050



37.0000, 19.4770, 49.0210



28.7830, 29.6130, 30.5170



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



37.9400, 19.7060, 50.3780



85.7210, 44.7740, 113.7180



# Inverse Universe

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



24.5650, 41.4900, 19.0100



31.0830, 54.8310, 25.0310



48.1030, -29.2920, -30.8280



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.0940, 56.2980, 25.9780

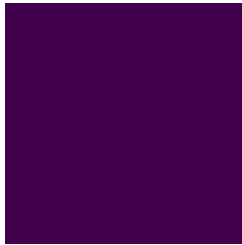


72.1900, 127.4500, 58.0900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

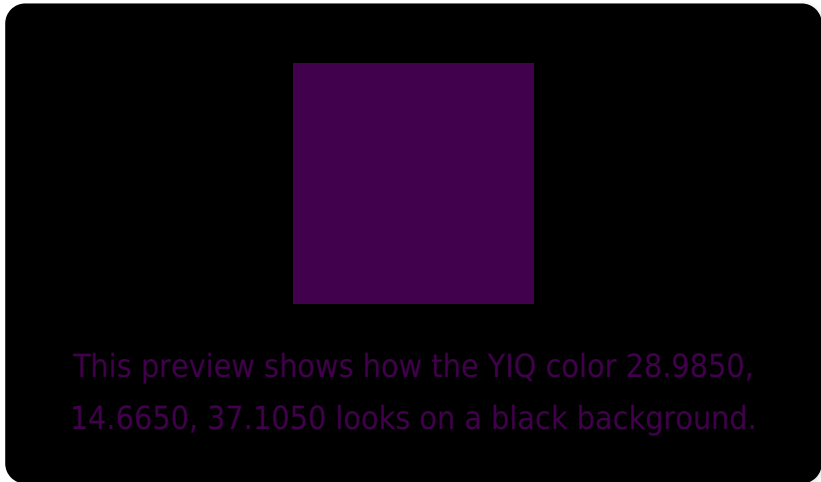
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

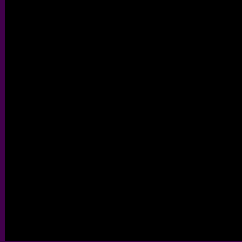
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.9850, 14.6650,



# 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

28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050

### Deuteranopia

31.5740, -33.7910, 1.1610

### Tritanopia

39.1980, 17.2380, 6.9820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050

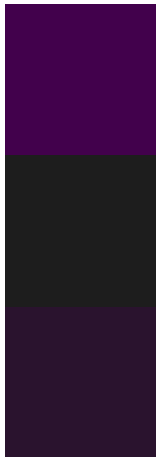
## Deuteranomaly

30.7600, -16.2790, 14.1930

## Tritanomaly

35.1630, 16.3190, 18.1350

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050

## Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

28.9550, 5.0410, 13.2730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050 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(66, 1, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 1, 76)  
}
```

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(66, 1, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 1, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050 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(66, 1, 76) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 1, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 1, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 1, 76); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 1, 76); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 1, 76) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 28.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 1, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 1,  
76) }
```

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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