

Converting Colors

YIQ(28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(28.9870, 0.8740,
-15.8460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	142701
RGB	20, 39, 1
RGB Percent	8%, 15%, 0%
CMY	0.9216, 0.8470, 0.9960
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.97, 0.85
HSL	90°, 95%, 8%
HSV	90°, 97%, 15%
XYZ	1.0194, 1.6023, 0.2845
YIQ	28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

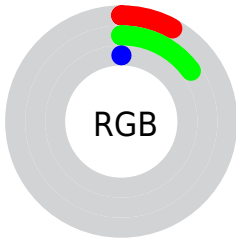
Format	Color
RYB	1, 39, 20
Decimal	1320705
CIELab	13.24, -15.79, 18.77
CIELCh	13, 24.522, 130.071
Yxy	1.6023, 0.3508, 0.5513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279510785 (0xFF142701)
YUV	28.9870, -13.7976, -7.8816
Hunter-Lab	12.6582, -7.7763, 7.5282

Details

The YIQ color **28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **11.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.6170, -0.9600, -15.6480**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.5740, 0.5990, -16.3690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.0410, 0.7820, -14.1780**.

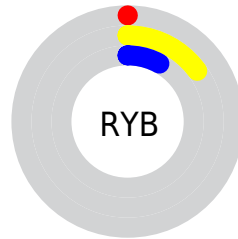
Distribution



Red (8%)

Green (15%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (8%)

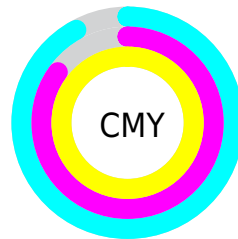


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (92%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460 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 28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.9870, 0.8740,
-15.8460

■ 28.9870, 0.8740,
-15.8460

■ 249.7150, 4.8160,
-10.1920

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 73.6170, -0.9600,
-15.6480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 97.9760, -0.5930,
-16.7930

■ 122.8620, -0.2720,
-17.1040

■ 148.4490, -0.5470,
-17.6270

■ 175.3350, -0.2260,
-17.9380

■ 202.9220, -0.5010,

-18.4610

■ 230.8080, -0.1800,
-18.7720

■ 28.9870, 0.8740,
-15.8460

■ 28.9870, 0.8740,
-15.8460

■ 28.5740, 0.5990,
-16.3690

■ 30.0410, 0.7820,
-14.1780

■ 31.0950, 0.6900,
-12.5100

■ 32.1490, 0.5980,
-10.8420

■ 33.2030, 0.5060,
-9.1740

■ 34.2570, 0.4140,
-7.5060

■ 35.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

■ 36.2510, 0.5510,
-4.4810

■ 37.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

■ 38.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



32.2060, 13.6190, -10.0370



28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



26.5750, -18.3370, -14.6010

Triad

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



28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



30.4170, -31.9110, 0.1290



32.7200, 24.7560, 13.9080

Complementary

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



28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



11.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460

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.



34.6250, 14.8980, 16.3540



28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



29.5040, -27.6020, 4.6380

Square

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



28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



30.4510, -29.2510, -4.0270



35.2470, -1.6530, 13.4430



32.7060, 27.3710, 5.0590

Rectangle

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



28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



28.5300, -22.4640, -11.3920



35.2470, -1.6530, 13.4430



33.1050, 22.2340, 15.5620

Sweetspot

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



28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



47.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



23.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



23.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590



153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



37.4120, 0.8750, -21.3730



23.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



19.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



61.8660, 1.9320, -35.0280



156.1380, 4.8760, -88.4040

Inverse Universe

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



11.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460



13.5880, -0.8750, 21.3730



16.6940, 10.4500, 19.8740



18.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



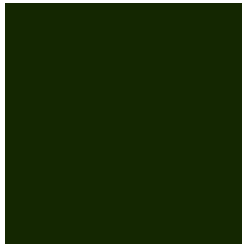
22.1340, -1.9320, 35.0280



55.8620, -4.8760, 88.4040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

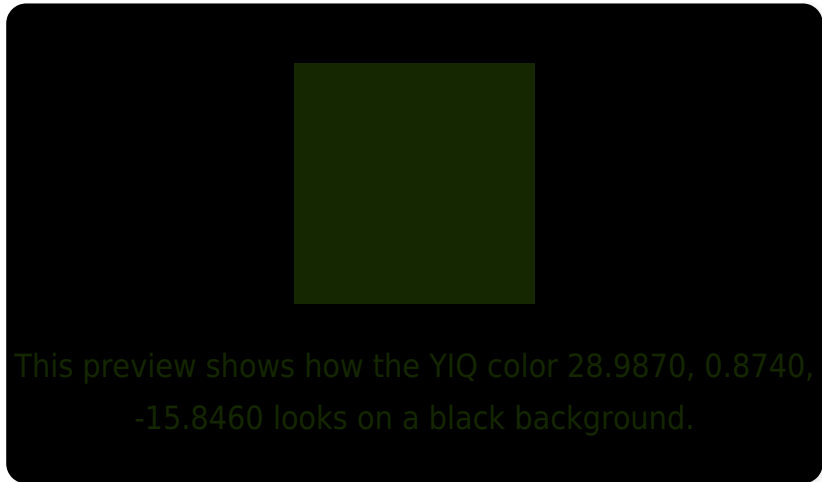
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

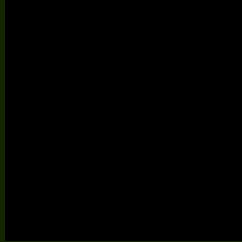
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460.



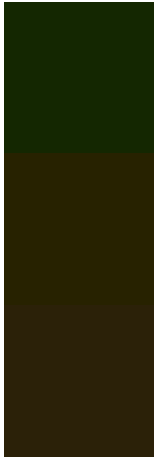
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 28.9870, 0.8740,

-15.8460.

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

28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460

Protanopia

31.6190, 13.8940, -9.5140

Deuteranopia

33.1400, 13.9850, -5.6550



Tritanopia

33.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460

Protanomaly

30.7000, 9.1720, -12.0440

Deuteranomaly

31.5800, 9.6300, -9.3300

Tritanomaly

31.4460, -4.4920, -6.7000

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460

Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

29.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460 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(20, 39, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 39, 1)  
}
```

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(20, 39, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 39, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460 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(20, 39, 1) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 39, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(20, 39, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 39, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 39, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 39, 1) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 28.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 39, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 39,  
1) }
```

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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