

Converting Colors

YIQ(29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450)
contains.

YIQ(29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(29.2800, 10.7750,
-2.5450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	261C0D
RGB	38, 28, 13
RGB Percent	15%, 11%, 5%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8902, 0.9490
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.66, 0.85
HSL	36°, 49%, 10%
HSV	36°, 66%, 15%
XYZ	1.2874, 1.2715, 0.5588
YIQ	29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

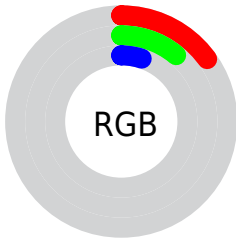
Format	Color
RYB	30, 38, 13
Decimal	2497549
CIELab	11.07, 2.48, 11.10
CIELCh	11, 11.376, 77.393
Yxy	1.2715, 0.4129, 0.4078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280687629 (0xFF261C0D)
YUV	29.2800, -8.0260, 7.6474
Hunter-Lab	11.2763, 0.6450, 4.9551

Details

The YIQ color **29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **21.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.6500, 12.6090, -2.7430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470**.

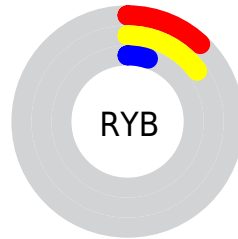
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (11%)

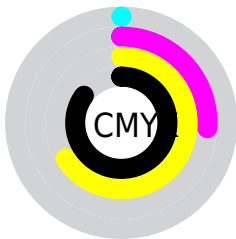
Blue (5%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (5%)

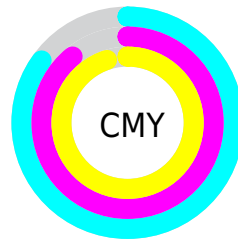


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (66%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450 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 29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.2800, 10.7750,
-2.5450

■ 29.2800, 10.7750,
-2.5450

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 4.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

■ 72.8780, 11.9670,
-2.1210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 97.0630, 12.8840,
-2.2200

■ 121.9490, 13.2050,
-2.5310

■ 147.5470, 14.3970,
-2.1070

■ 174.4330, 14.7180,
-2.4180

■ 201.7320, 15.3140,

-2.2060

■ 229.6180, 15.6350,
-2.5170

■ 29.2800, 10.7750,
-2.5450

■ 29.2800, 10.7750,
-2.5450

■ 27.6500, 12.6090,
-2.7430

■ 30.9100, 8.9410,
-2.3470

■ 26.6070, 14.1680,
-3.4640

■ 31.9530, 7.3820,
-1.6260

■ 25.0910, 15.6810,
-3.3510

■ 33.4690, 5.8690,
-1.7390

■ 24.8630, 16.3230,
-3.9730

■ 34.5120, 4.3100,
-1.0180

■ 36.1420, 2.4760,
-0.8200

■ 37.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 38.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 39.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 41.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.5840, 12.9750, 1.6390



29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



28.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980

Triad

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



29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



25.0300, -17.8800, -6.3600



30.5860, 1.4660, 6.4740

Complementary

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



29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



21.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450

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.



29.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



24.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720

Square

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



29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



26.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520



27.2140, -15.2220, 0.5380



30.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270

Rectangle

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



29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



28.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



27.2140, -15.2220, 0.5380



30.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370

Sweetspot

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



29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



45.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300



21.6150, 11.6900, 8.4100



23.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080



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.



29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



34.8630, 16.3230, -3.9730



34.5520, 6.8330, -8.1990



17.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



53.2810, 35.3970, -8.2430



135.8660, 90.1890, -21.0670

Inverse Universe

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



21.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450



23.7240, -16.5980, 3.4500



16.4480, -6.8330, 8.1990



16.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



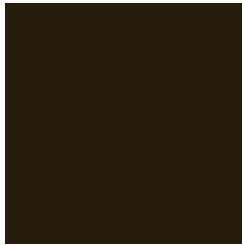
28.7190, -35.3970, 8.2430



73.1340, -90.1890, 21.0670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

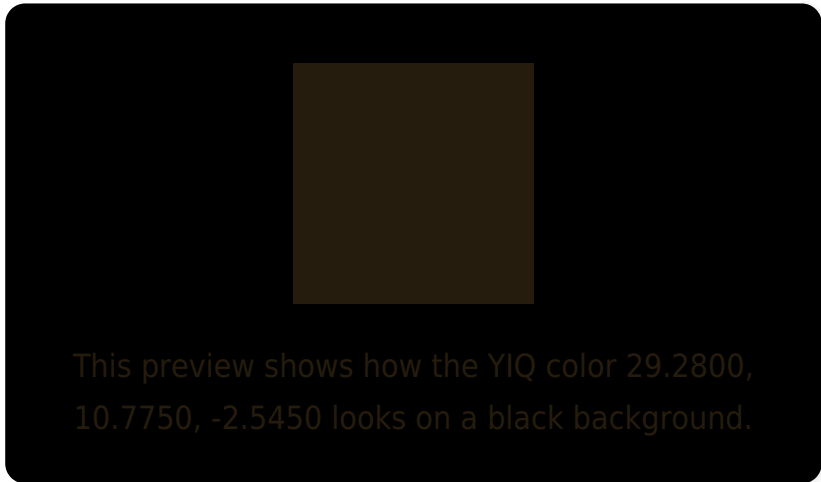
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

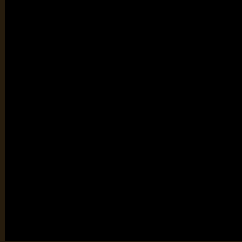
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450.



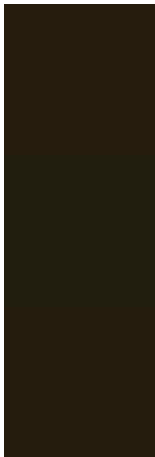
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.2800, 10.7750,

-2.5450.

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

29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450

Protanopia

29.0730, 6.9240, -4.3400

Deuteranopia

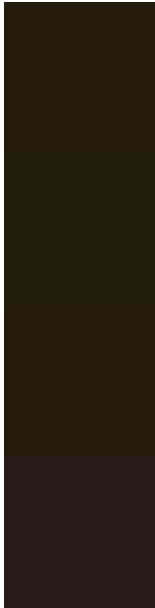
28.9810, 10.1790, -2.7570



Tritanopia

30.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450

Protanomaly

29.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930

Deuteranomaly

28.9810, 10.1790, -2.7570

Tritanomaly

30.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450

Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

29.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450 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(38, 28, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 28, 13)  
}
```

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(38, 28, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 28, 13) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450 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(38, 28, 13) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 28, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 28, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 28, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 28, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 28, 13)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 29.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 28, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 28,  
13) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor