

# Converting Colors

YIQ(29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(29.6360, 16.3650,  
17.3010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	380E29
RGB	56, 14, 41
RGB Percent	22%, 5%, 16%
CMY	0.7803, 0.9452, 0.8392
CMYK	0.00, 0.75, 0.27, 0.78
HSL	321°, 60%, 14%
HSV	321°, 75%, 22%
XYZ	2.1898, 1.3154, 2.2373
YIQ	29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

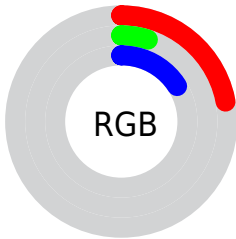
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	56, 14, 41
Decimal	3673641
CIE Lab	11.38, 24.24, -7.57
CIE LCh	11, 25.399, 342.664
Yxy	1.3154, 0.3813, 0.2291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281863721 (0xFF380E29)
YUV	29.6360, 5.6025, 23.1212
Hunter-Lab	11.4690, 14.0103, -3.5377

# Details

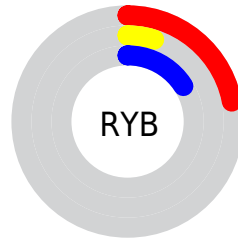
The YIQ color **29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **40.3640, -16.3650, -17.3010**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.8320, 18.7490, 18.1490**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.8860, 18.6570, 19.8170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.3860, 14.0730, 14.7850**.

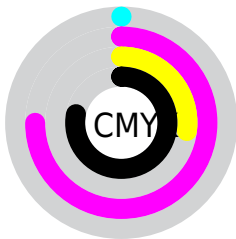
# Distribution



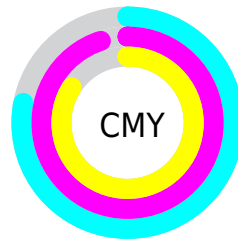
- Red (22%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010 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 29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.6360, 16.3650,  
17.3010

■ 29.6360, 16.3650,  
17.3010

■ 247.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

■ 13.4570, 15.3110,  
14.3750

■ 75.8320, 18.7490,  
18.1490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.5440, 19.6200,  
18.8840


■ 125.8430, 20.2160,  
19.0960


■ 151.5550, 21.0870,  
19.8310


■ 178.8540, 21.6830,  
20.0430


■ 206.5660, 22.5540,


20.7780


 230.3800, 14.2100,  
17.8100


 29.6360, 16.3650,  
17.3010


 29.6360, 16.3650,  
17.3010

 25.8860, 18.6570,  
19.8170


 33.3860, 14.0730,  
14.7850


 22.7230, 20.6740,  
21.8100

 36.5490, 12.0560,  
12.7920

 20.8480, 21.8200,  
23.0680

 40.2990, 9.7640,  
10.2760

 43.4620, 7.7470,  
8.2830

 47.2120, 5.4550,  
5.7670

■ 50.9620, 3.1630,  
3.2510

■ 54.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

■ 57.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

■ 61.0380, -3.1630,  
-3.2510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.2580, -0.1860, 14.3900



29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010



28.0190, 25.3520, 14.1200

# Triad

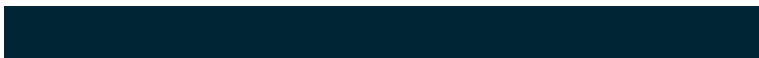
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010



28.6510, 10.8680, -9.7400



28.3480, -27.4630, -3.3910

# Complementary

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



29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010



40.3640, -16.3650, -17.3010

# 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.



26.5240, -22.3270, -8.3670



29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010



25.0300, -0.6850, -15.1250

# Square

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



29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010



29.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



24.4720, -16.5490, -13.9650



27.7270, -29.8480, 1.2880



# Rectangle

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



29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010



27.7710, 28.7460, 7.6740



24.4720, -16.5490, -13.9650



27.8920, -26.1790, -4.6350

# Sweetspot

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



29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010



63.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



23.2730, -4.5420, 16.2420



31.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010



31.9350, 26.1290, 27.5770



27.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



34.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530



81.5550, 85.2630, 90.2790



# Inverse Universe

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



29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010



31.9350, 26.1290, 27.5770



42.7580, -23.1060, -10.7700



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



34.2340, 35.8930, 37.8530

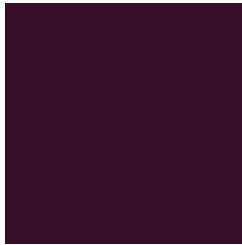


81.5550, 85.2630, 90.2790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

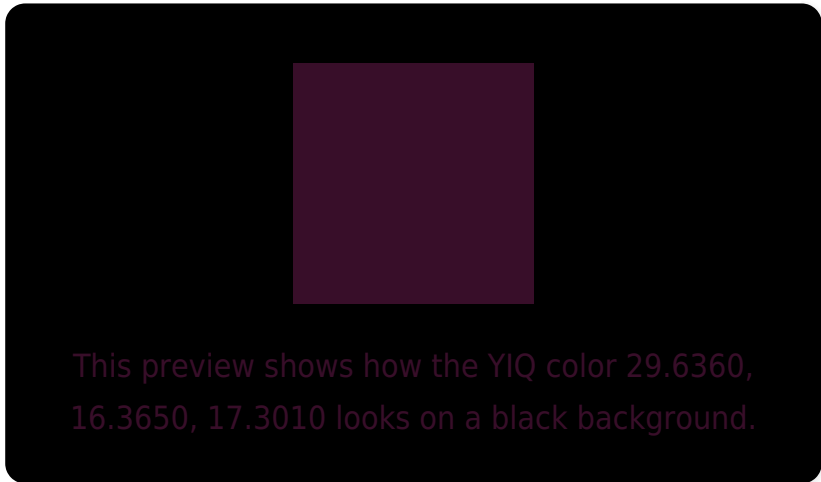
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

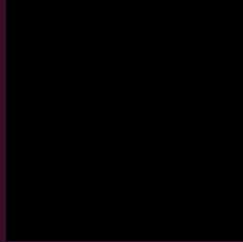
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.6360, 16.3650,



# 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

29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010

### Protanopia

30.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450

### Deuteranopia

32.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



## Tritanopia

30.2800, 19.9430, 7.5190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010

## Protanomaly

30.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720

## Deuteranomaly

31.4940, 4.7210, 8.0570

## Tritanomaly

30.2030, 18.8420, 10.9540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010

## Achromatopsia

30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

29.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010 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(56, 14, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 14, 41)  
}
```

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(56, 14, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 14, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010 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(56, 14, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 14, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 14, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 14, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 14, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 14, 41)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 29.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 14, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 14,  
41) }
```

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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