

Converting Colors

YIQ(34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(34.0810, -28.8030,
53.9570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	28079E
RGB	40, 7, 158
RGB Percent	16%, 3%, 62%
CMY	0.8429, 0.9726, 0.3806
CMYK	0.75, 0.96, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	253°, 92%, 32%
HSV	253°, 96%, 62%
XYZ	7.1191, 3.0703, 32.5385
YIQ	34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

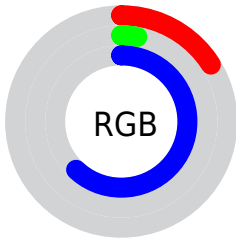
Format	Color
RYB	40, 7, 158
Decimal	2623390
CIELab	20.32, 54.20, -71.09
CIELCh	20, 89.393, 307.323
Yxy	3.0703, 0.1666, 0.0719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280813470 (0xFF28079E)
YUV	34.0810, 61.0921, 5.1910
Hunter-Lab	17.5221, 41.8592, -97.8358

Details

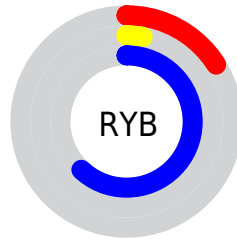
The YIQ color **34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **130.9190, 28.8030, -53.9570**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.7830, -21.9720, 56.8120**, and **11.9700, -33.7050, 32.6550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.4770, -29.8580, 56.5580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.0610, -26.0510, 48.1330**.

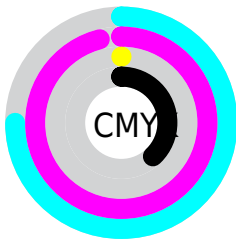
Distribution



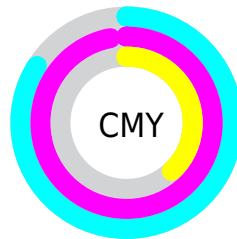
- Red (16%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570 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 34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 34.0810, -28.8030,
53.9570

■ 34.0810, -28.8030,
53.9570

■ 253.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 14.9340, -42.0510,
40.7410

■ 92.7830, -21.9720,
56.8120

■ 11.9700, -33.7050,
32.6550

■ 120.3210,
-20.5510, 58.5930

■ 9.7070, -25.9550,
24.3570

■ 145.6220,
-14.2690, 54.8750

■ 9.3190, -19.3510,
14.8010

■ 169.8540, -3.5390,
47.6370

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 194.6730, 6.9160,
39.8760

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 219.7800, 16.5000,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

31.3800

0.0000

■ 236.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

■ 34.0810, -28.8030,
53.9570

■ 34.0810, -28.8030,
53.9570

■ 28.4770, -29.8580,
56.5580

■ 47.0610, -26.0510,
48.1330

■ 60.3400, -22.7030,
42.5210

■ 72.7330, -19.6760,
37.2200

■ 85.7130, -16.9240,
31.3960

■ 98.9920, -13.5760,
25.7840

■ 111.9720,
-10.8240, 19.9600

■ 124.9520, -8.0720,
14.1360

■ 137.6440, -4.4490,
9.0470

■ 150.6240, -1.6970,
3.2230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.2500, -75.6560, 27.5120



34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570



50.6830, 45.6550, 59.1830

Triad

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



34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570



40.1670, 54.0540, 11.5740



47.9130, -39.8400, -15.8720

Complementary

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



34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570



130.9190, 28.8030, -53.9570

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.



39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410



34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570



45.1640, 13.4370, -17.7550

Square

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



34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570



40.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



36.9810, -17.3250, -32.9490



56.4970, -61.2550, 3.2970

Rectangle

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



34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570



51.1630, 70.1860, 49.6260



36.9810, -17.3250, -32.9490



45.1770, -32.1360, -23.3360

Sweetspot

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



34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570



157.7270, -11.5120, 21.4160



93.4800, -80.9210, -14.7530



74.6100, -7.1090, 13.2030



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570



37.0530, -39.6270, 73.9170



56.5060, 15.8970, 69.8570



72.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



25.5710, -27.4270, 51.0450



2.6070, -3.0270, 5.3010

Inverse Universe

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



65.6010, 52.1180, 68.7100



80.2470, 71.6910, 93.9550



108.4940, -15.8970, -69.8570



74.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



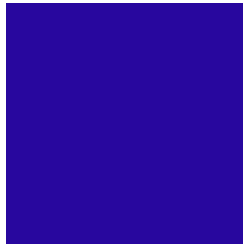
55.5250, 49.2760, 65.1480



5.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

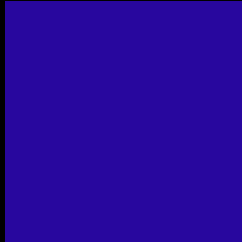
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

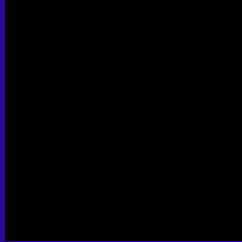
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.0810, -28.8030,

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

34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570

Protanopia

40.6190, -46.8590, 6.7170

Deuteranopia

41.1430, -42.8230, -0.3510



Tritanopia

40.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510

Trichromacy



Original Color

34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570

Protanomaly

38.5790, -40.2140, 23.9620

Deuteranomaly

38.4990, -37.2330, 19.4950

Tritanomaly

38.3220, -32.6010, 12.6390

Monochromacy



Original Color

34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570

Achromatopsia

34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

33.8580, -10.5030, 19.6490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570 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(40, 7, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 7, 158)  
}
```

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(40, 7, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 7, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570 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(40, 7, 158) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 7, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(40, 7, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 7, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 7, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 7, 158)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 34.0810, -28.8030, 53.9570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 7, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 7,  
158) }
```

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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