

Converting Colors

YIQ(42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(42.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E341D
RGB	30, 52, 29
RGB Percent	12%, 20%, 11%
CMY	0.8824, 0.7960, 0.8863
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.44, 0.80
HSL	117°, 28%, 16%
HSV	117°, 44%, 20%
XYZ	1.9851, 2.8213, 1.6023
YIQ	42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

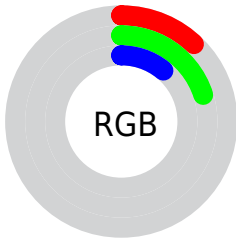
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 52, 51
Decimal	1979421
CIE _{Lab}	19.31, -14.52, 11.87
CIE _{LCh}	19, 18.756, 140.719
Yxy	2.8213, 0.3098, 0.4402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280169501 (0xFF1E341D)
YUV	42.8000, -6.8034, -11.2256
Hunter-Lab	16.7966, -8.2984, 6.1019

Details

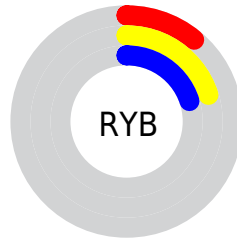
The YIQ color **42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **38.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.8600, -5.9580, -13.1740**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.7350, -7.1040, -14.4320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.8650, -4.3540, -9.2020**.

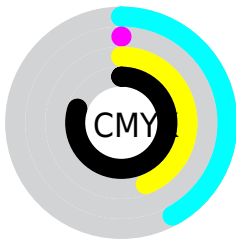
Distribution



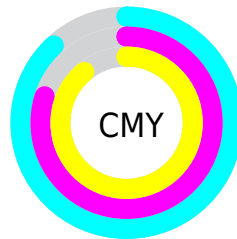
- Red (12%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170 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 42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 42.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

■ 42.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 21.3440, -4.4450,
-13.0610

■ 88.8600, -5.9580,
-13.1740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 113.4470, -6.2330,
-13.6970

■ 139.0340, -6.5080,
-14.2200

■ 164.9200, -6.1870,
-14.5310

■ 192.5070, -6.4620,
-15.0540

■ 220.3930, -6.1410,

-15.3650

■ 245.4580, -4.7660,
-12.7500

■ 42.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

■ 42.8000, -5.7290,
-11.8170

■ 40.7350, -7.1040,
-14.4320

■ 44.8650, -4.3540,
-9.2020

■ 38.6700, -8.4790,
-17.0470

■ 46.9300, -2.9790,
-6.5870

■ 36.4910, -9.5330,
-19.9730

■ 49.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 34.4260, -10.9080,
-22.5880

■ 51.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 32.3610, -12.2830,
-25.2030

■ 53.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 31.1220, -13.1080,
-26.7720

■ 55.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 57.3690, 3.5750,
6.7990

■ 59.5480, 4.6290,
9.7250

■ 61.6130, 6.0040,
12.3400

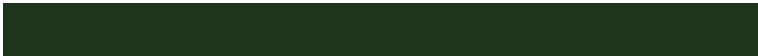
Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



38.8780, -23.5640, -13.4840

Triad

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



42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



41.3850, -28.8850, 0.3550



47.2910, 21.4100, 8.4660

Complementary

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



42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



38.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170

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.



47.9900, 15.1280, 12.1840



42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



46.8820, -11.0510, 7.5490

Square

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



42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



38.8630, -36.4030, -6.5710



48.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040



47.0750, 21.7780, 1.7940

Rectangle

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



42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



37.5120, -31.2210, -12.3810



48.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040



47.7470, 20.1260, 9.7100

Sweetspot

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



42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



65.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



48.7910, 7.6580, -6.6300



33.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



54.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270



43.6410, -9.5350, -8.9190



24.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



53.4390, -22.0910, -45.6990



130.0700, -54.3110, -111.5830

Inverse Universe

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



38.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170



46.6830, 8.9830, 18.9270



37.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190



23.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



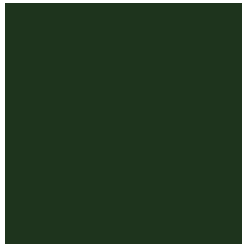
35.5610, 22.0910, 45.6990



86.6310, 53.7150, 111.3710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

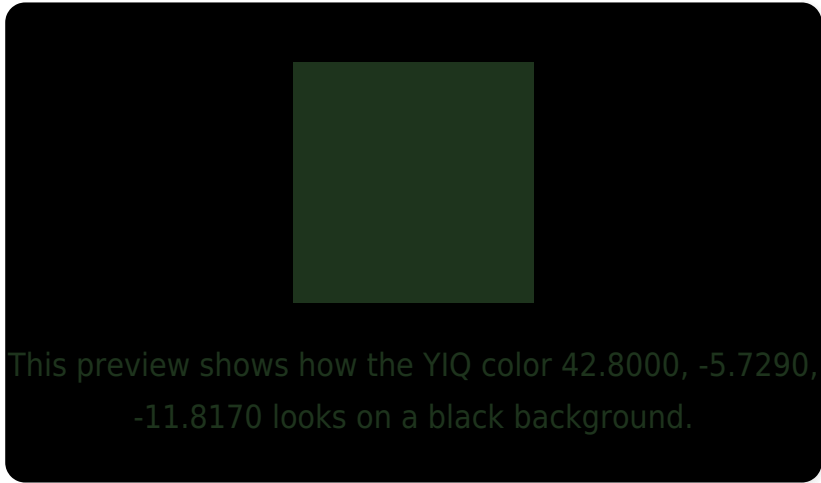
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

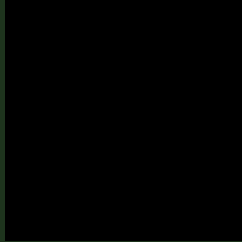
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170.

-11.8170.

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

42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170

Protanopia

45.9160, 8.8040, -5.3720

Deuteranopia

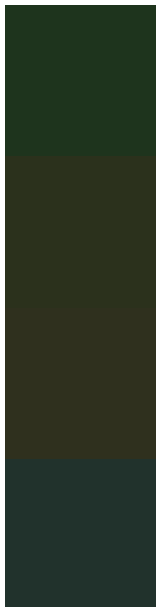
46.6930, 11.0500, -2.0220



Tritanopia

45.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240

Trichromacy



Original Color

42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170

Protanomaly

44.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030

Deuteranomaly

45.6490, 5.1820, -5.8100

Tritanomaly

44.2330, -8.2060, -5.4700

Monochromacy



Original Color

42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170

Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

42.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170 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(30, 52, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 52, 29)  
}
```

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(30, 52, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 52, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170 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(30, 52, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 52, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 52, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 52, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 52, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 52, 29)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 52, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 52,  
29) }
```

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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