

# Converting Colors

YIQ(42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(42.8390, -26.6870,  
15.5930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1B2863
RGB	27, 40, 99
RGB Percent	11%, 16%, 39%
CMY	0.8941, 0.8431, 0.6119
CMYK	0.73, 0.60, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	229°, 57%, 25%
HSV	229°, 73%, 39%
XYZ	3.4613, 2.6511, 12.1240
YIQ	42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

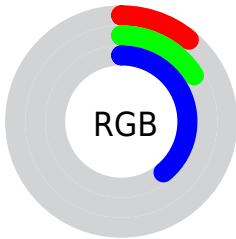
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	27, 38, 99
Decimal	1779811
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	18.59, 16.64, -36.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	19, 40.190, 294.461
Yxy	2.6511, 0.1898, 0.1454
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279969891 (0xFF1B2863)
YUV	42.8390, 27.6874, -13.8908
Hunter-Lab	16.2822, 9.4519, -32.7506

# Details

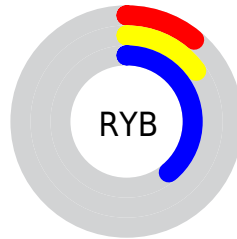
The YIQ color **42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **83.1610, 26.6870, -15.5930**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.2140, -23.2490, 19.3670**, and **5.9280, -16.6920, 16.1720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.1530, -30.4470, 17.6570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.5250, -22.9270, 13.5290**.

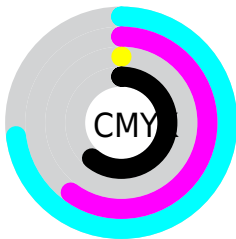
# Distribution



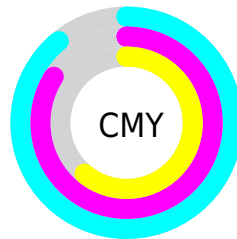
- Red (11%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930 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 42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.8390, -26.6870,  
15.5930

■ 42.8390, -26.6870,  
15.5930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 20.2900, -29.5750,  
12.8650

■ 91.2140, -23.2490,  
19.3670

■ 5.9280, -16.6920,  
16.1720

■ 116.1540,  
-23.0200, 20.7240

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 142.0940,  
-22.7910, 22.0810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 168.6210,  
-22.8370, 22.9150

■ 195.3500,  
-20.6360, 21.5720

■ 220.4570,

-11.0520, 13.0760

■ 245.5640, -1.4680,  
4.5800

■ 42.8390, -26.6870,  
15.5930

■ 42.8390, -26.6870,  
15.5930

■ 35.1530, -30.4470,  
17.6570

■ 50.5250, -22.9270,  
13.5290

■ 27.4670, -34.2070,  
19.7210

■ 58.2110, -19.1670,  
11.4650

■ 21.8520, -36.7290,  
21.3750

■ 65.8970, -15.4070,  
9.4010

■ 73.5830, -11.6470,  
7.3370

■ 81.5570, -8.7580,  
4.5380

■ 89.2430, -4.9980,  
2.4740

■ 96.9290, -1.2380,  
0.4100

■ 104.6150, 2.5220,  
-1.6540

■ 112.3010, 6.2820,  
-3.7180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.7930, -47.4090, 5.6710



42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930



44.7470, 12.0990, 28.5390

# Triad

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



42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930



41.2530, 41.7680, 2.9520



37.9050, -28.1940, -17.6820

# Complementary

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



42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930



83.1610, 26.6870, -15.5930

# 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.



32.9690, -17.0510, -26.8990



42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930



43.1920, 25.4020, -8.8220

# Square

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



42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930



36.5980, 45.8910, 21.8510



40.4020, 6.8350, -19.2530



41.9120, -38.0990, -8.8750



# Rectangle

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



42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930



39.5490, 30.3920, 32.9200



40.4020, 6.8350, -19.2530



36.7650, -24.9840, -20.7920

# Sweetspot

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



42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930



105.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810



75.9900, -38.7390, -19.3070



50.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930



41.3940, -41.1310, 24.0610



42.0850, -9.4040, 27.2680



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



24.5080, -41.4520, 24.3720



52.6010, -88.8650, 52.1510



# Inverse Universe

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



50.0100, 38.7390, 19.3070



52.4690, 59.7360, 29.7520



83.9150, 9.4040, -27.2680



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.7680, 60.3320, 29.9640



76.6620, 129.2370, 64.2530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

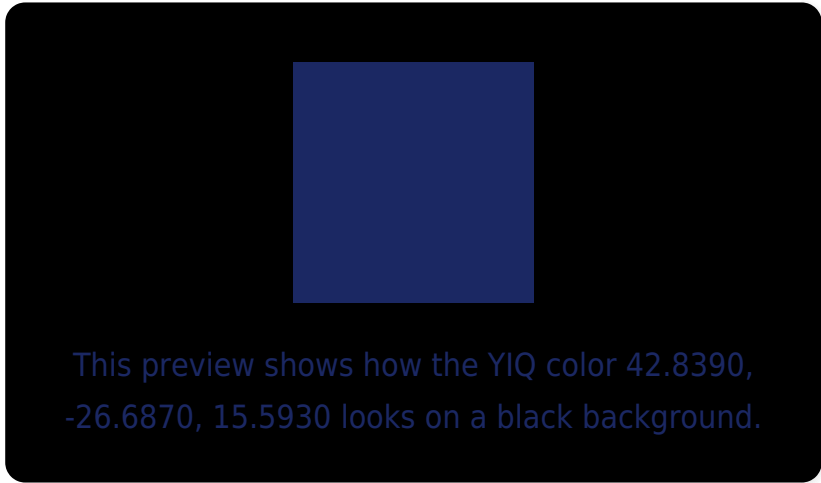
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.8390, -26.6870,



# 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

42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930

### Protanopia

36.4300, -41.9530, 5.9110

### Deuteranopia

36.7090, -38.6050, 0.2990



## Tritanopia

36.0930, -31.3590, -9.8790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930

## Protanomaly

39.0610, -36.3600, 9.1760

## Deuteranomaly

38.7360, -34.0670, 6.1650

## Tritanomaly

38.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

42.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930 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(27, 40, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 40, 99)  
}
```

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(27, 40, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 40, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930 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(27, 40, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 40, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 40, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 40, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 40, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 40, 99)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 40, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 40,  
99) }
```

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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