

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130)
contains.

YIQ(62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130)	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(62.8000, -40.1190,
5.7130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C4675
RGB	28, 70, 117
RGB Percent	11%, 27%, 46%
CMY	0.8902, 0.7254, 0.5414
CMYK	0.76, 0.40, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	212°, 61%, 28%
HSV	212°, 76%, 46%
XYZ	5.8776, 5.9123, 17.6457
YIQ	62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

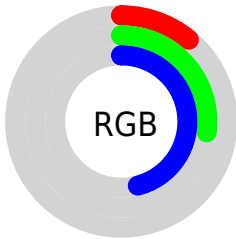
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 57, 117
Decimal	1853045
CIE _{Lab}	29.19, 2.94, -31.13
CIE _{LCh}	29, 31.265, 275.392
Yxy	5.9123, 0.1997, 0.2009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280043125 (0xFF1C4675)
YUV	62.8000, 26.7206, -30.5196
Hunter-Lab	24.3153, 0.5961, -26.0061




Details

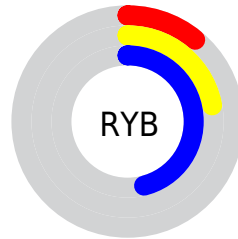
The YIQ color **62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **82.2000, 40.1190, -5.7130**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.9470, -36.0390, 8.8650**, and **24.1880, -29.5280, 6.5040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6900, -45.6210, 6.3070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.9100, -34.6170, 5.1190**.

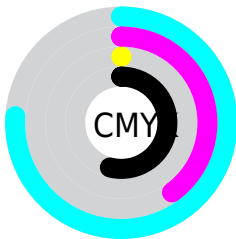
Distribution







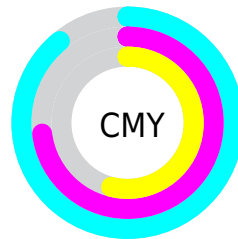
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (27%)
-  Blue (46%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (46%)



-  Cyan (76%)
-  Magenta (40%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (54%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (73%)
-  Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130 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 62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.8000, -40.1190,
5.7130

■ 62.8000, -40.1190,
5.7130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.6640, -42.7320,
3.5080

■ 113.9470,
-36.0390, 8.8650

■ 24.1880, -29.5280,
6.5040

■ 139.8870,
-35.8100, 10.2220

■ 7.5920, -15.8660,
12.2140

■ 167.0010,
-36.1310, 10.5330

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 194.5280,
-36.1770, 11.3670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.4500,
-27.5100, 2.9700

■ 245.1440,

-18.2010, -6.0490

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 62.8000, -40.1190,
5.7130

■ 62.8000, -40.1190,
5.7130

■ 55.6900, -45.6210,
6.3070

■ 69.9100, -34.6170,
5.1190

■ 48.8790, -50.5270,
7.1130

■ 76.7210, -29.7110,
4.3130

■ 45.6230, -52.6820,
7.6220

■ 84.4180, -24.4840,
3.1960

■ 91.5280, -18.9820,
2.6020

■ 98.3390, -14.0760,
1.7960

■ 105.4490, -8.5740,
1.2020

■ 112.5590, -3.0720,
0.6080

■ 119.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 127.0670, 7.0610,
-1.3150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.9670, -57.1270, -5.4390



62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130



70.8430, -6.1470, 17.7970

Triad

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



62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130



67.9140, 38.6490, 9.9210



55.7320, -29.3850, -23.6330

Complementary

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



62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130



82.2000, 40.1190, -5.7130

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.



62.9500, 2.2960, -19.5920



62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130



67.2580, 34.2040, -3.1400

Square

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



62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130



68.7860, 33.5580, 19.5900



65.7630, 22.0560, -14.2640



55.8690, -45.7080, -19.6600

Rectangle

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



62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130



71.1610, 10.6330, 22.0650



65.7630, 22.0560, -14.2640



59.6150, -15.8140, -21.7820

Sweetspot

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



62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130



131.3820, -15.6350, 2.5170



85.4870, -39.2410, -32.2410



63.3780, -9.8120, 1.6120



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130



68.5880, -62.7690, 8.7110



38.4450, -27.9730, 27.8910



55.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



47.9540, -55.1120, 7.6080



97.7660, -112.7000, 16.0360

Inverse Universe

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



59.3990, 39.5620, 31.9300



63.0850, 61.6580, 49.9940



106.2560, 27.3770, -28.1030



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.0900, 54.0940, 43.9020



88.2020, 111.1220, 89.6980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

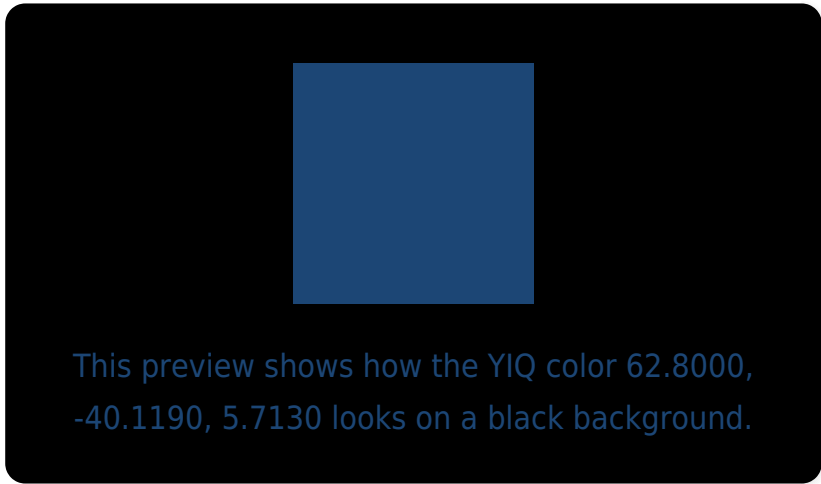
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

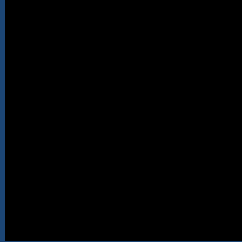
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.8000, -40.1190,

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

62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130

Protanopia

66.9760, -25.8150, 10.8010

Deuteranopia

63.7080, -36.8640, 7.2960



Tritanopia

53.9600, -47.2220, -14.2460

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130

Protanomaly

65.2850, -31.1790, 8.8930

Deuteranomaly

63.1100, -38.0560, 6.8720

Tritanomaly

57.2580, -44.8850, -7.0370

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

63.1540, -14.9930, 1.8950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130 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(28, 70, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 70, 117)  
}
```

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(28, 70, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 70, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130 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(28, 70, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 70, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 70, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 70, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 70, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 70,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 70, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 70,  
117) }
```

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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