

# Converting Colors

Hex(201232)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(201232) contains.

<b>Hex(201232)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Hex(201232)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	201232
RGB	32, 18, 50
RGB Percent	13%, 7%, 20%
CMY	0.8745, 0.9294, 0.8039
CMYK	0.36, 0.64, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	266°, 47%, 13%
HSV	266°, 64%, 20%
XYZ	1.3877, 0.9700, 3.1317
YIQ	25.8340, -1.9280, 12.9200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

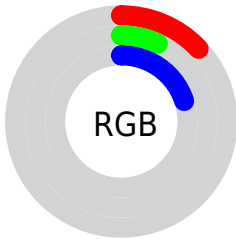
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	32, 18, 50
Decimal	2101810
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	8.74, 15.57, -18.62
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	9, 24.277, 309.899
Yxy	0.9700, 0.2528, 0.1767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280291890 (0xFF201232)
<b>YUV</b>	25.8340, 11.9138, 5.4076
Hunter-Lab	9.8487, 7.9154, -11.9589




# Details

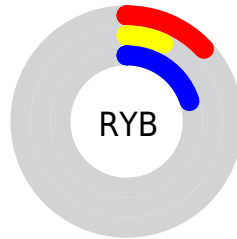
The Hex color **201232** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **243212**, and the grayscale version is **1A1A1A**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4E3C61**, and **000000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **1D0D32**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **231732**.

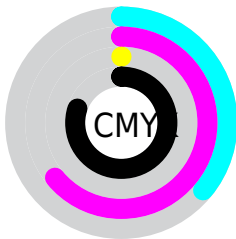
# Distribution







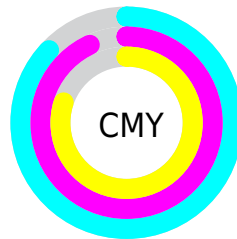
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (7%)
-  Blue (20%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (7%)
-  Blue (20%)



-  Cyan (36%)
-  Magenta (64%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (80%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (93%)
-  Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 201232 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 Hex color 201232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 201232

■ 201232

■ FFF3FF

■ 07001D

■ 4E3C61

■ 000000

■ 665479

■ 7F6C93

■ 9985AE

■ B4A0C9

■ D0BBE6

■ ECD6FF

■ 201232

■ 201232

■ 1D0D32

■ 231732

■ 1A0832

■ 261C32

■ 180332

■ 282132

■ 160032

■ 2B2632

■ 2E2B32

■ 313032

■ 343532

■ 373A32

■ 393F32

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



001939



201232



300A24

# Triad

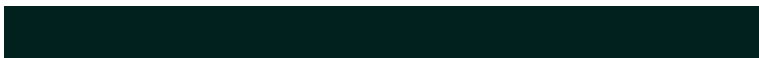
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



201232



291400



00211E

# Complementary

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



201232



243212

# 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.



00210B



201232



1C1A00

# Square

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



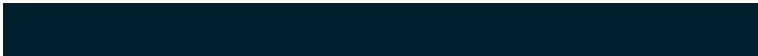
201232



330C00



081E00



00202D

# Rectangle

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



201232



35071A



081E00



002118



# Sweetspot

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



201232



393440



122432



1D1A21



A1A1A1



212121



# Same Dimension

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



201232



240F40



301232



18171A



270059



5F00D9



# Inverse Universe

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



321224



400F2A



143212



1A1718



590032

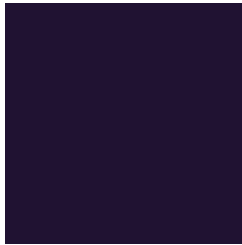


D9007A



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 201232 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

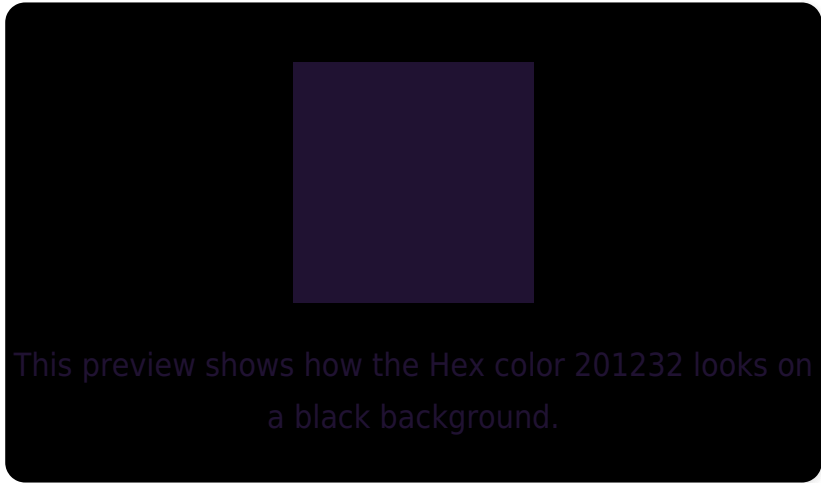
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

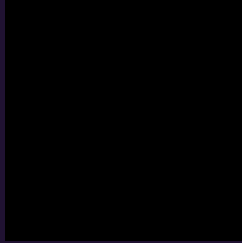
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Hex 201232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 201232.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 201232.

# 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](#).

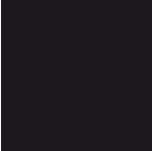
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
201232

**Protanopia**  
001934

**Deuteranopia**  
001A2E



**Tritanopia**  
1B191B

# Trichromacy



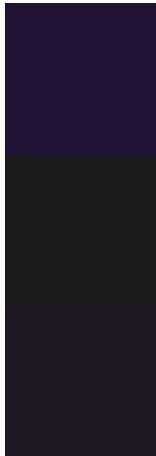
**Original Color**  
201232

**Protanomaly**  
0C1633

**Deuteranomaly**  
0C172F

**Tritanomaly**  
1D1623

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
201232

**Achromatopsia**  
1A1A1A

**Achromatomaly**  
1C1723

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 201232 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 #201232 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#201232  
}
```

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 #201232 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #201232
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 201232 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
#201232 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#201232 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #201232 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #201232; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #201232; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #201232 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 201232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#201232 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#201232 }
```

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](#).



# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor