

Converting Colors

YIQ(29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420)
contains.

YIQ(29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420)	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(29.1120, -32.3700,
2.9420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002446
RGB	0, 36, 70
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 27%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8588, 0.7256
CMYK	1.00, 0.49, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	209°, 100%, 14%
HSV	209°, 100%, 27%
XYZ	1.7356, 1.7044, 6.0253
YIQ	29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

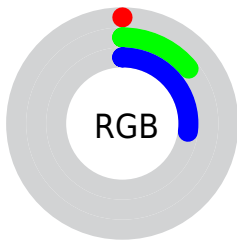
Format	Color
RYB	0, 24, 70
Decimal	9286
CIELab	13.85, 2.99, -24.74
CIELCh	14, 24.925, 276.893
Yxy	1.7044, 0.1834, 0.1801
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199366 (0xFF002446)
YUV	29.1120, 20.1578, -25.5312
Hunter-Lab	13.0552, 0.8837, -18.2254

Details

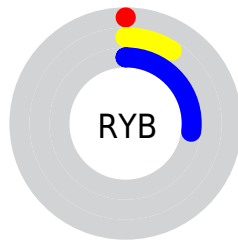
The YIQ color **29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **40.8880, 32.3700, -2.9420**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.5690, -26.2270, 7.2530**, and **3.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.9660, -29.0230, 2.8570**.

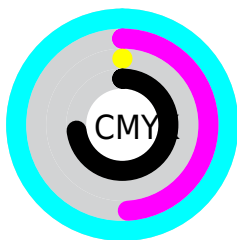
Distribution



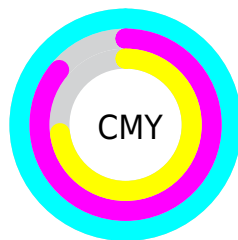
- Red (0%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420 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 29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.1120, -32.3700,
2.9420

■ 29.1120, -32.3700,
2.9420

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 13.5760, -18.9370,
7.2950

■ 77.5690, -26.2270,
7.2530

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 101.9820,
-25.9520, 7.7760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 127.5090,
-25.9980, 8.6100

■ 153.6230,
-26.3190, 8.9210

■ 180.8510,
-26.9610, 9.5430

■ 208.2640,

-26.6860, 10.0660

■ 233.6590,
-17.9730, 0.8350

■ 29.1120, -32.3700,
2.9420

■ 32.9660, -29.0230,
2.8570

■ 37.4070, -25.9510,
2.2490

■ 41.2610, -22.6040,
2.1640

■ 45.7020, -19.5320,
1.5560

■ 49.5560, -16.1850,
1.4710

■ 53.4100, -12.8380,
1.3860

■ 57.8510, -9.7660,
0.7780

■ 61.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 66.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



31.7050, -32.7820, -0.6060



29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420



36.4640, -3.7620, 13.1180

Triad

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



29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420



33.6460, 27.6000, 6.4160



27.6350, -18.5660, -15.9580

Complementary

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



29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420



40.8880, 32.3700, -2.9420

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.



30.3570, 2.7080, -16.0440



29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420



33.4680, 24.8050, -3.5070

Square

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



29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420



33.9480, 24.1140, 14.5300



33.6900, 15.1320, -9.9240



29.6870, -24.3440, -10.3600

Rectangle

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



29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420



36.5040, 7.9290, 16.0010



33.6900, 15.1320, -9.9240



27.5600, -13.9810, -16.4530

Sweetspot

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



29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420



75.4100, -12.8380, 1.3860



44.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360



36.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420



38.0770, -42.4570, 4.0310



8.5670, -22.7450, 21.2470



33.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



41.2230, -45.8040, 4.1160



94.5570, -105.0420, 9.4060

Inverse Universe

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



25.0340, 30.1640, 26.0360



32.8660, 39.7450, 34.1210



61.4330, 22.7450, -21.2470



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



35.4150, 42.6330, 36.8490



81.2110, 97.7350, 84.5110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

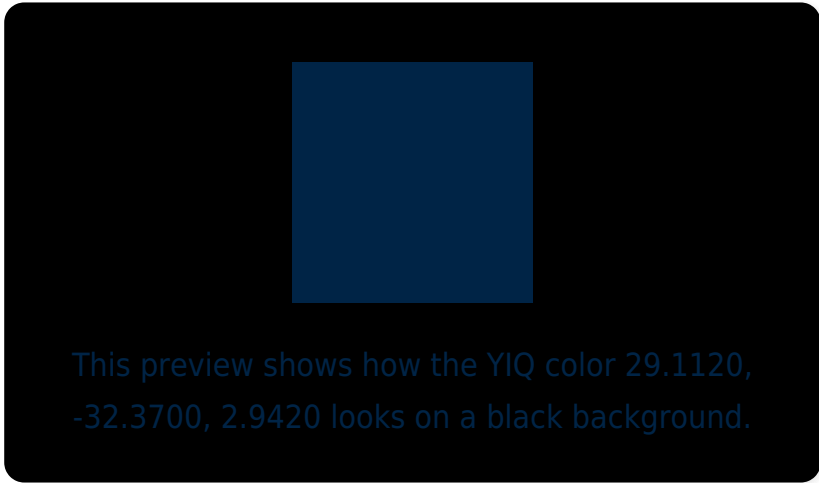
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

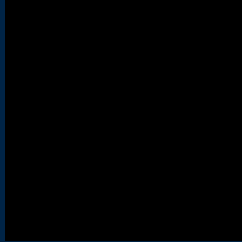
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.1120, -32.3700,

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

29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420

Protanopia

33.4940, -21.6420, 6.7580

Deuteranopia

29.1290, -31.0400, 0.8640



Tritanopia

28.3820, -24.8030, -7.5470

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420

Protanomaly

31.7000, -25.2180, 5.4860

Deuteranomaly

29.3570, -31.6820, 1.4860

Tritanomaly

28.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420

Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

29.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420 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(0, 36, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 36, 70)  
}
```

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(0, 36, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 36, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420 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(0, 36, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 36, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 36, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 36, 70); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 70); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 70) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 29.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 36, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 36,  
70) }
```

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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