

Converting Colors

YIQ(29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970)
contains.

YIQ(29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970)	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(29.3200, -19.9510,
36.6970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	210B72
RGB	33, 11, 114
RGB Percent	13%, 4%, 45%
CMY	0.8705, 0.9569, 0.5531
CMYK	0.71, 0.90, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	253°, 82%, 25%
HSV	253°, 90%, 45%
XYZ	3.7827, 1.7769, 16.0511
YIQ	29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

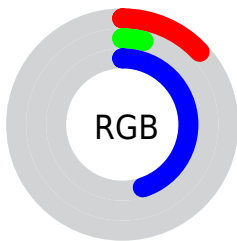
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 11, 114
Decimal	2165618
CIE _{Lab}	14.27, 40.23, -53.46
CIE _{LCh}	14, 66.910, 306.964
Yxy	1.7769, 0.1750, 0.0822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280355698 (0xFF210B72)
YUV	29.3200, 41.7472, 3.2274
Hunter-Lab	13.3302, 27.3246, -62.0609




Details

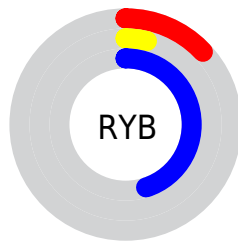
The YIQ color **29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **95.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.1790, -15.0000, 40.5840**, and **7.4100, -20.8650, 20.2150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.1720, -22.2900, 40.5420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.4680, -17.6120, 32.8520**.

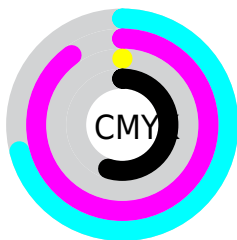
Distribution







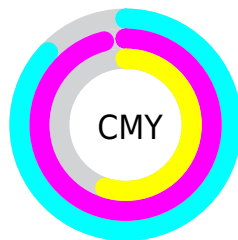
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (4%)
-  Blue (45%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (4%)
-  Blue (45%)



-  Cyan (71%)
-  Magenta (90%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (55%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (96%)
-  Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970 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 29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.3200, -19.9510,
36.6970

■ 29.3200, -19.9510,
36.6970

■ 248.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 10.1460, -28.5690,
27.6790

■ 81.1790, -15.0000,
40.5840

■ 7.4100, -20.8650,
20.2150

■ 106.5320,
-14.4960, 42.4640

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 132.7710,
-13.6710, 44.0330

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860


■ 159.7110,
-13.4420, 45.3900


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 183.9860, -4.2710,
38.8730


■ 209.0930, 5.3130,


30.3770


 232.1070, 10.7250,
20.3970


 29.3200, -19.9510,
36.6970


 29.3200, -19.9510,
36.6970


 20.1720, -22.2900,
40.5420

 38.4680, -17.6120,
32.8520

 48.2030, -15.5480,
28.4840

 57.3510, -13.2090,
24.6390

 67.0860, -11.1450,
20.2710

 76.2340, -8.8060,
16.4260

■ 85.3820, -6.4670,
12.5810

■ 95.1170, -4.4030,
8.2130

■ 104.2650, -2.0640,
4.3680

■ 114.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



39.9300, -54.5640, 19.7080



29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970



36.8410, 32.8660, 43.1540

Triad

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



29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970



31.2190, 39.1080, 7.1080



35.8820, -29.3870, -12.5790

Complementary

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



29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970



95.6800, 19.9510, -36.6970

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.



29.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730



29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970



33.6570, 10.7310, -12.7650

Square

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



29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970



29.6010, 59.0040, 20.9880



27.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810



41.7130, -44.4280, 1.2040

Rectangle

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



29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970



37.1940, 50.5650, 36.2690



27.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810



33.9440, -23.9300, -17.8660

Sweetspot

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



29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970



115.2510, -7.4760, 14.3480



70.8760, -55.6130, -10.8530



54.2310, -4.7240, 8.5240



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970



26.4400, -28.4360, 52.8120



44.2700, 9.8490, 47.2970



51.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



21.4540, -23.0240, 42.8320



44.0050, -47.6990, 88.0530

Inverse Universe

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



51.0310, 35.3870, 47.0270



57.4760, 50.9720, 67.4520



80.7300, -9.8490, -47.2970



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



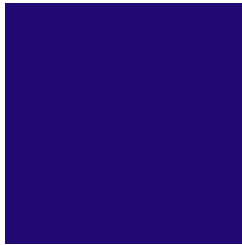
46.5960, 41.3460, 54.6740



95.9690, 84.9380, 112.6980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

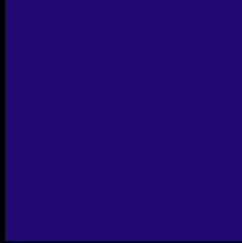
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970 looks on a 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 29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.3200, -19.9510,

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

29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970

Protanopia

30.6110, -35.2130, 4.9070

Deuteranopia

30.4170, -31.9110, 0.1290



Tritanopia

30.3710, -26.2700, -8.4940

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970

Protanomaly

30.3980, -29.7590, 16.2010

Deuteranomaly

30.0730, -27.4660, 13.1900

Tritanomaly

29.7650, -23.8430, 8.1010

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970

Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

28.7240, -7.4300, 13.5140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970 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(33, 11, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 11, 114)  
}
```

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(33, 11, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 11, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970 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(33, 11, 114) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 11, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 11, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 11, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 11, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 11,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 29.3200, -19.9510, 36.6970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 11, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 11,  
114) }
```

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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