

# Converting Colors

YIQ(29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(29.3840, -27.1440,  
7.3520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	082048
RGB	8, 32, 72
RGB Percent	3%, 13%, 28%
CMY	0.9686, 0.8745, 0.7178
CMYK	0.89, 0.56, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	217°, 80%, 16%
HSV	217°, 89%, 28%
XYZ	1.7854, 1.5526, 6.3304
YIQ	29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

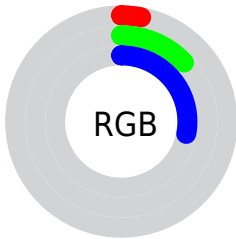
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	8, 25, 72
Decimal	532552
CIE Lab	12.94, 8.18, -27.59
CIE LCh	13, 28.773, 286.513
Yxy	1.5526, 0.1847, 0.1606
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278722632 (0xFF082048)
YUV	29.3840, 21.0097, -18.7538
Hunter-Lab	12.4602, 3.7712, -21.4003

# Details

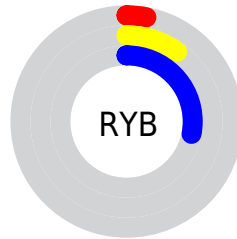
The YIQ color **29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **50.6160, 27.1440, -7.3520**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.3570, -22.5140, 11.5500**, and **3.7790, -9.2630, 8.1850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **24.9430, -30.2160, 7.9600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.4120, -24.3470, 6.2210**.

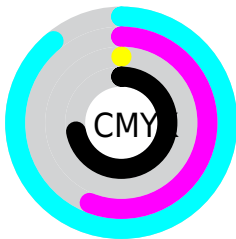
# Distribution



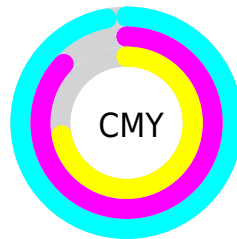
- Red (3%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520 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 29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.3840, -27.1440,  
7.3520

■ 29.3840, -27.1440,  
7.3520

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 10.2820, -17.9290,  
11.0550

■ 76.3570, -22.5140,  
11.5500

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,  
8.1850

■ 100.8840,  
-22.5600, 12.3840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 126.4110,  
-22.6060, 13.2180

■ 152.8240,  
-22.3310, 13.7410

■ 179.3510,  
-22.3770, 14.5750

■ 206.8240,

-22.3310, 13.7410

■ 231.9310,  
-12.7470, 5.2450

■ 29.3840, -27.1440,  
7.3520

■ 29.3840, -27.1440,  
7.3520

■ 24.9430, -30.2160,  
7.9600

■ 34.4120, -24.3470,  
6.2210

■ 24.0570, -30.5370,  
8.2710

■ 38.8530, -21.2750,  
5.6130

■ 43.5930, -17.6070,  
5.2170

■ 48.6210, -14.8100,  
4.0860

■ 53.0620, -11.7380,  
3.4780

■ 58.0900, -8.9410,  
2.3470

■ 62.5310, -5.8690,  
1.7390

■ 67.8580, -2.4760,  
0.8200

■ 72.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



30.5140, -33.5620, 2.5180



29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520



34.2200, 2.9770, 17.6410

# Triad

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



29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520



30.5770, 32.0480, 2.8960



27.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130

# Complementary

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



29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520



50.6160, 27.1440, -7.3520

# 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.



26.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120



29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520



31.9730, 21.8250, -4.5670

# Square

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



29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520



29.4110, 30.1200, 15.8160



30.9990, 9.7680, -11.8320



29.6700, -25.6740, -8.2820



# Rectangle

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



29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520



33.0320, 15.3100, 19.9020



30.9990, 9.7680, -11.8320



25.8910, -16.4110, -16.4670

# Sweetspot

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



29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520



77.1330, -10.5000, 3.0680



50.0140, -30.1190, -21.3430



38.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520



31.2610, -39.7990, 10.9290



17.3890, -16.3720, 21.3880



33.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



33.0050, -41.9540, 11.4380



75.7730, -96.2420, 26.1420



# Inverse Universe

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



29.8720, 30.4400, 21.0320



32.0960, 44.7890, 30.8130



62.6110, 16.3720, -21.3880



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.8190, 47.1270, 32.4950



77.5630, 108.0070, 74.5590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

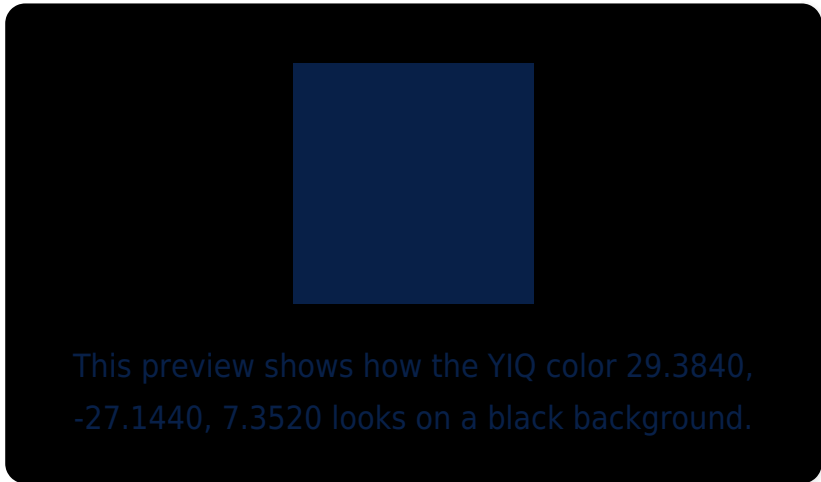
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

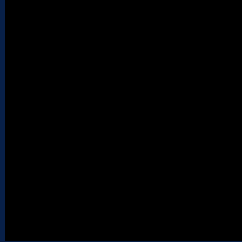
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.3840, -27.1440,



# 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

29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520

### Protanopia

27.3510, -31.5450, 4.5110

### Deuteranopia

27.3850, -28.8850, 0.3550



## Tritanopia

26.8660, -23.2900, -7.4340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520

## Protanomaly

28.3620, -30.0780, 5.4580

## Deuteranomaly

28.1510, -28.1060, 2.7580

## Tritanomaly

27.9570, -24.8040, -2.0200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520

## Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

29.0190, -10.1790, 2.7570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520 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(8, 32, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 32, 72)  
}
```

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(8, 32, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 32, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520 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(8, 32, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 32, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 32, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 32, 72); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 32, 72); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 32, 72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 29.3840, -27.1440, 7.3520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 32, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 32,  
72) }
```

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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