

# Converting Colors

YIQ(29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(29.4040, -36.7820,  
60.8980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2000AE
RGB	32, 0, 174
RGB Percent	13%, 0%, 68%
CMY	0.8743, 1.0000, 0.3179
CMYK	0.82, 1.00, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	251°, 100%, 34%
HSV	251°, 100%, 68%
XYZ	8.2301, 3.3610, 40.2228
YIQ	29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

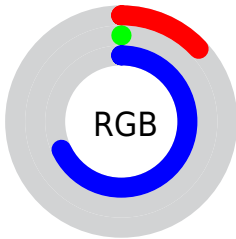
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	32, 0, 174
Decimal	2097326
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	21.44, 59.84, -78.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	21, 99.077, 307.158
Yxy	3.3610, 0.1588, 0.0649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280287406 (0xFF2000AE)
YUV	29.4040, 71.2858, 2.2767
Hunter-Lab	18.3331, 48.0495, -117.2489

# Details

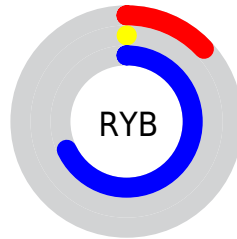
The YIQ color **29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **144.5960, 36.7820, -60.8980**, and the grayscale version is **29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.5470, -26.8790, 63.1450**, and **13.6800, -38.5200, 37.3200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.5690, -33.1130, 54.9750**.

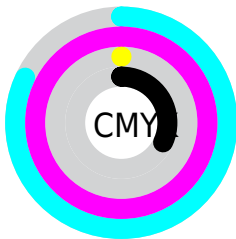
# Distribution



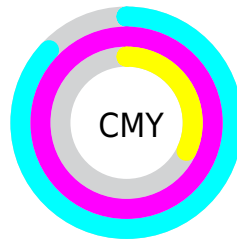
- Red (13%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980 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 29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.4040, -36.7820,  
60.8980

■ 29.4040, -36.7820,  
60.8980

■ 253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

■ 16.6440, -46.8660,  
45.4060

■ 93.5470, -26.8790,  
63.1450

■ 13.6800, -38.5200,  
37.3200

■ 120.8140,  
-23.2570, 63.5830

■ 10.7160, -30.1740,  
29.2340

■ 145.3450,  
-11.9310, 56.5570

■ 12.5620, -24.3490,  
17.2750

■ 170.1640, -1.4760,  
48.7960

■ 7.5920, -15.8660,  
12.2140

■ 195.2820, 9.5750,  
41.2470

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

■ 219.1930, 16.7750,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

31.9030

0.0000

■ 236.2160, 8.8000,  
16.7360

■ 29.4040, -36.7820,  
60.8980

■ 43.5690, -33.1130,  
54.9750

■ 58.3210, -29.7190,  
48.5290

■ 72.7850, -25.4540,  
42.8180

■ 87.5370, -22.0600,  
36.3720

■ 101.7020,  
-18.3910, 30.4490

■ 115.8670,  
-14.7220, 24.5260

■ 130.6190,  
-11.3280, 18.0800

■ 145.0830, -7.0630,  
12.3690

■ 159.8350, -3.6690,  
5.9230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.8780, -83.1760, 31.6400



29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980



54.9980, 49.3220, 64.3140

# Triad

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



29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980



39.9120, 59.3260, 15.1500



50.0160, -41.6280, -16.5080

# Complementary

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



29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980



144.5960, 36.7820, -60.8980

# 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.



41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330



29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980



46.6370, 13.4830, -18.5890

# Square

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



29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980



43.9530, 87.6120, 31.1640



39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410



60.2130, -66.2070, 4.9370



# Rectangle

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



29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980



55.5060, 76.6500, 53.6260



39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410



47.0520, -33.2820, -24.5940

# Sweetspot

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



29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980



170.3400, -14.6760, 23.6920



103.1900, -94.9040, -20.1520



80.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980



38.4360, -47.8350, 79.5010



55.4170, 15.0700, 79.3420



79.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



25.4720, -31.4620, 52.5860



3.8180, -4.9990, 8.0010



# Inverse Universe

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



68.2140, 58.1220, 81.0500



88.9630, 75.9070, 105.6590



118.5830, -15.0700, -79.3420



81.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



58.8720, 49.9170, 70.0530

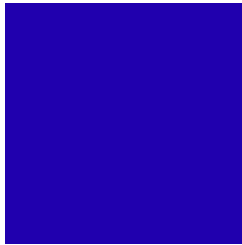


9.0430, 7.6090, 10.7850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980 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 29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

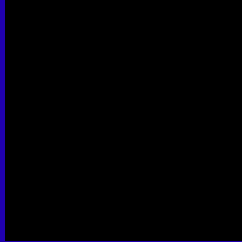
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.4040, -36.7820,



# 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

29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980

### Protanopia

43.0640, -49.6100, 7.0140

### Deuteranopia

43.4740, -45.2530, -0.3650



## Tritanopia

42.4020, -36.7230, -11.7870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980

## Protanomaly

38.1210, -44.6160, 26.6480

## Deuteranomaly

38.6280, -41.9100, 21.6580

## Tritanomaly

37.6360, -36.3610, 14.7030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980

## Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

28.8840, -13.3920, 22.4480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980 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(32, 0, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 0, 174)  
}
```

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(32, 0, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 0, 174) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980 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(32, 0, 174) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 0, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 0, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 0, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 0, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 0, 174)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 29.4040, -36.7820, 60.8980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 0, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 0,  
174) }
```

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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