

Converting Colors

YIQ(32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(32.1850, -50.6680,
26.1960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	001D85
RGB	0, 29, 133
RGB Percent	0%, 11%, 52%
CMY	0.9999, 0.8862, 0.4787
CMYK	1.00, 0.78, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	227°, 100%, 26%
HSV	227°, 100%, 52%
XYZ	4.6683, 2.5708, 22.4145
YIQ	32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

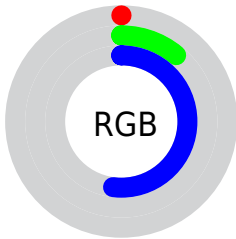
Format	Color
RYB	0, 24, 133
Decimal	7557
CIELab	18.24, 35.54, -59.06
CIELCh	18, 68.933, 301.037
Yxy	2.5708, 0.1574, 0.0867
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278197637 (0xFF001D85)
YUV	32.1850, 49.7018, -28.2262
Hunter-Lab	16.0338, 23.9125, -71.6611

Details

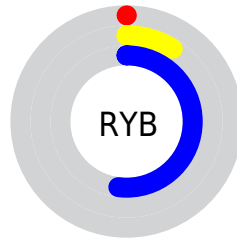
The YIQ color **32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **100.8150, 50.6680, -26.1960**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.9750, -32.1010, 36.6270**, and **9.3480, -26.3220, 25.5020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.9420, -45.6700, 23.7220**.

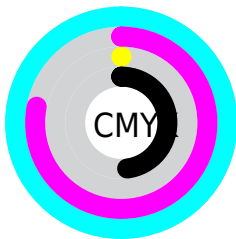
Distribution



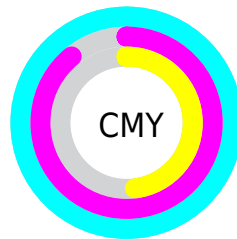
- Red (0%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960 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 32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 32.1850, -50.6680,
26.1960

■ 32.1850, -50.6680,
26.1960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 17.4810, -36.8220,
28.5700

■ 88.9750, -32.1010,
36.6270

■ 9.3480, -26.3220,
25.5020

■ 115.2250,
-29.8090, 39.1430

■ 9.5470, -19.9930,
15.4230

■ 141.8770,
-28.7090, 41.2350

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 166.7650,
-22.7020, 36.9940

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 191.5840,
-12.2470, 29.2330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 216.1040, -2.3880,

21.2600

■ 240.9120, 6.6000,
12.5520

■ 32.1850, -50.6680,
26.1960

■ 41.9420, -45.6700,
23.7220

■ 52.5850, -40.3510,
20.9370

■ 62.3420, -35.3530,
18.4630

■ 72.6860, -30.6300,
15.4660

■ 82.4430, -25.6320,
12.9920

■ 92.4990, -20.0380,
10.7300

■ 102.8430,
-15.3150, 7.7330

■ 112.6000,
-10.3170, 5.2590

■ 123.2430, -4.9980,
2.4740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.9830, -62.0830, 18.3090



32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960



40.6160, 29.4260, 50.4340

Triad

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



32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960



35.7260, 50.9820, 12.1820



40.9370, -31.2200, -17.9080

Complementary

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



32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960



100.8150, 50.6680, -26.1960

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.



34.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570



32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960



42.2730, 20.6800, -11.3520

Square

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



32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960



34.9830, 69.7320, 24.8040



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



47.3380, -47.8660, -2.5700

Rectangle

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



32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960



42.6490, 51.0220, 44.5100



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



38.8850, -25.4420, -23.5060

Sweetspot

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



32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960



133.9720, -19.9920, 9.8960



89.6990, -69.3170, -37.8370



62.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960



42.0280, -65.9830, 33.9290



25.6270, -21.8330, 48.7830



61.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



31.2560, -49.4300, 25.7860



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



43.0730, 69.9590, 37.2150



56.0590, 90.9100, 48.4940



107.0740, 21.2370, -48.9950



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



42.0620, 68.4920, 36.2680



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

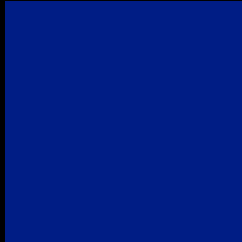
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

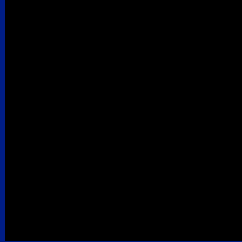
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.1850, -50.6680,

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

32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960

Protanopia

36.4300, -41.9530, 5.9110

Deuteranopia

36.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120



Tritanopia

36.0930, -31.3590, -9.8790

Trichromacy



Original Color

32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960

Protanomaly

35.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910

Deuteranomaly

34.7660, -42.7790, 9.8690

Tritanomaly

34.7030, -38.4680, 3.3240

Monochromacy



Original Color

32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960

Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

32.0430, -18.7540, 9.4860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960 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, 29, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 29, 133)  
}
```

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, 29, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 29, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960 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, 29, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 29, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 29, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 29, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 29, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 29, 133)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 29, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 29,  
133) }
```

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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