

Converting Colors

YIQ(32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(32.3780, -18.9800,
-8.4520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 092B27 |
| RGB | 9, 43, 39 |
| RGB Percent | 4%, 17%, 15% |
| CMY | 0.9648, 0.8313, 0.8471 |
| CMYK | 0.79, 0.00, 0.09, 0.83 |
| HSL | 173°, 65%, 10% |
| HSV | 173°, 79%, 17% |
| XYZ | 1.3427, 1.9331, 2.2202 |
| YIQ | 32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

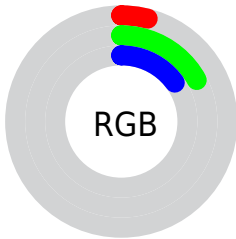
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R_YB | 9, 27, 43 |
| Decimal | 600871 |
| CIE Lab | 15.13, -13.32, -0.96 |
| CIE LCh | 15, 13.356, 184.137 |
| Yxy | 1.9331, 0.2443, 0.3517 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278790951 (0xFF092B27) |
| YUV | 32.3780, 3.2646, -20.5025 |
| Hunter-Lab | 13.9036, -7.0932, 0.2647 |

Details

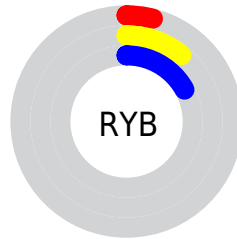
The YIQ color **32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **19.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.0680, -21.0430, -9.6110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040**.

Distribution



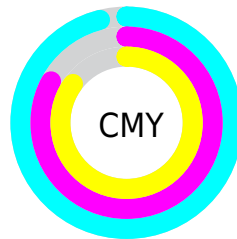
- Red (4%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520 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 32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 32.3780, -18.9800,
-8.4520

■ 32.3780, -18.9800,
-8.4520

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 16.1400, -12.3780,
-6.9540

■ 78.5630, -18.0630,
-8.5510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 102.2640,
-18.6590, -8.7630

■ 127.8510,
-18.9340, -9.2860

■ 153.8510,
-18.9340, -9.2860

■ 180.5520,
-19.5300, -9.4980

■ 208.2530,

-20.1260, -9.7100

■ 236.8400,
-20.4010, -10.2330

■ 32.3780, -18.9800,
-8.4520

■ 32.3780, -18.9800,
-8.4520

■ 31.0680, -21.0430,
-9.6110

■ 33.5740, -16.5960,
-7.6040

■ 29.5730, -24.0230,
-10.6710

■ 35.1830, -13.9370,
-6.2330

■ 36.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

■ 37.6890, -9.4900,
-4.2260

■ 38.9990, -7.4270,
-3.0670

■ 40.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

■ 41.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 43.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



34.5380, -7.7470, -8.2830



32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520



31.3110, -26.0410, -7.1370

Triad

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



32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520



38.9600, -2.5230, 7.1810



38.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620

Complementary

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



32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520



19.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520

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.



38.7200, 15.5880, 3.8440



32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520



39.2770, 6.8300, 8.3820

Square

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



32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520



36.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770



39.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



37.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

Rectangle

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



32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520



32.4900, -24.9870, -4.2110



39.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



38.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070

Sweetspot

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



32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520



51.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



30.4530, -6.3700, -16.7220



25.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520



39.4690, -29.6620, -13.1020



25.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320



19.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



57.7440, -46.8540, -20.9180



145.7620, -118.3270, -52.7190

Inverse Universe

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



19.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520



19.5310, 29.6620, 13.1020



26.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320



18.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



26.2560, 46.8540, 20.9180



66.2380, 118.3270, 52.7190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

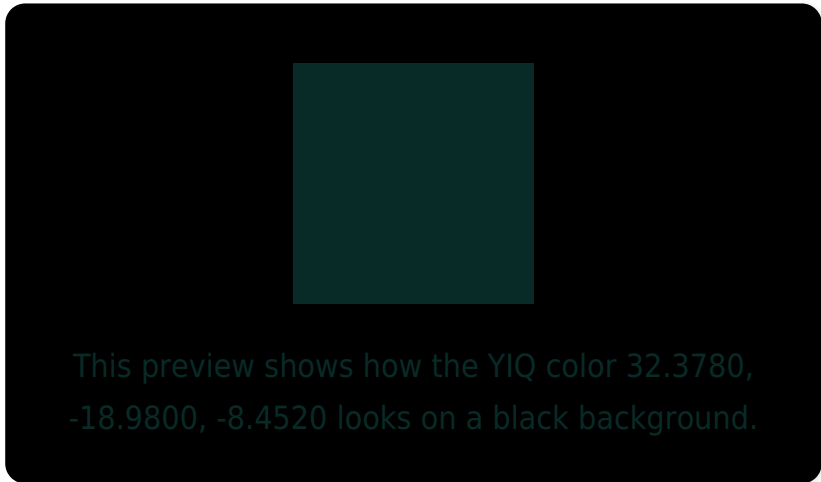
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

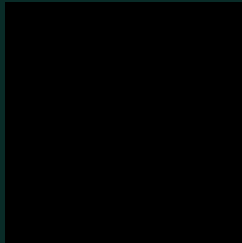
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

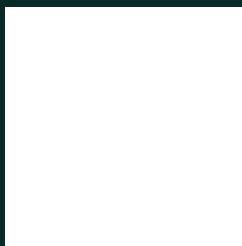
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.3780, -18.9800,

-8.4520.

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

32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520

Protanopia

38.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Deuteranopia

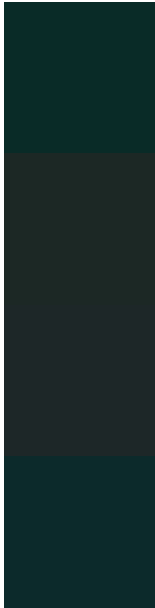
38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



Tritanopia

33.9700, -17.6510, -5.0030

Trichromacy



Original Color

32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520

Protanomaly

36.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770

Deuteranomaly

36.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090

Tritanomaly

33.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490

Monochromacy



Original Color

32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520

Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

32.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520 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(9, 43, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 43, 39)  
}
```

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(9, 43, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 43, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520 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(9, 43, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 43, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 43, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 43, 39); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 43, 39); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 43, 39) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 43, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 43,  
39) }
```

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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