

# Converting Colors

YIQ(32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(32.3880, 3.7050,  
48.5130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42006F
RGB	66, 0, 111
RGB Percent	26%, 0%, 44%
CMY	0.7409, 1.0000, 0.5648
CMYK	0.40, 1.00, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	276°, 100%, 22%
HSV	276°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	5.1189, 2.3076, 15.2093
YIQ	32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

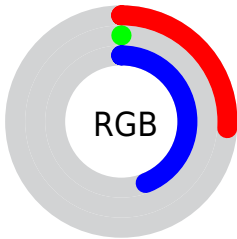
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	66, 0, 111
Decimal	4325487
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	17.02, 46.47, -46.83
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	17, 65.976, 314.779
Yxy	2.3076, 0.2261, 0.1019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282515567 (0xFF42006F)
YUV	32.3880, 38.7557, 29.4777
Hunter-Lab	15.1906, 33.5668, -48.7294

# Details

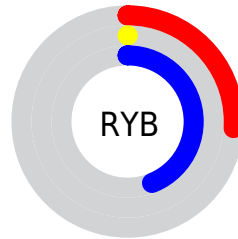
The YIQ color **32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **78.6120, -3.7050, -48.5130**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.0350, 3.2010, 46.6330**, and **10.9550, -12.1540, 22.0380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.3400, 3.6600, 43.8200**.

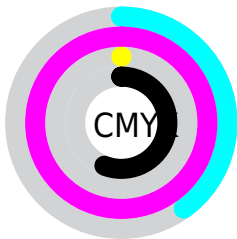
# Distribution



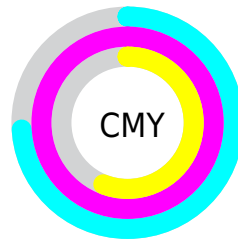
- Red (26%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130 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 32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 32.3880, 3.7050,  
48.5130

■ 32.3880, 3.7050,  
48.5130

■ 249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

■ 21.4650, -4.3620,  
35.0140

■ 88.0350, 3.2010,  
46.6330

■ 10.9550, -12.1540,  
22.0380

■ 113.8610, 3.7510,  
47.6790

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,  
10.5600

■ 140.6870, 4.3010,  
48.7250

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 167.6270, 4.5300,  
50.0820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 192.9450, 12.1420,  
44.2860


■ 216.2580, 18.1500,

34.5180

 232.6940, 10.4500,  
19.8740

 32.3880, 3.7050,  
48.5130

 40.3400, 3.6600,  
43.8200

 47.9930, 3.0190,  
38.9150

 55.9450, 2.9740,  
34.2220

 63.5980, 2.3330,  
29.3170

 71.5500, 2.2880,  
24.6240

■ 79.7900, 1.3720,  
19.1960

■ 87.7420, 1.3270,  
14.5030

■ 95.3950, 0.6860,  
9.5980

■ 103.0480, 0.0450,  
4.6930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.2720, -55.5270, 20.6410



32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130



40.3430, 43.1360, 44.2560

# Triad

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



32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130



39.1380, 34.6620, -0.4260



42.0430, -37.0900, -10.6420

# Complementary

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



32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130



78.6120, -3.7050, -48.5130

# 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.



35.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570



32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130



36.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210

# Square

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



32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130



30.1990, 60.1960, 21.4120



31.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420



47.1730, -51.5350, 3.3530



# Rectangle

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



32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130



39.2010, 57.8550, 36.3110



31.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420



39.6320, -31.6790, -15.0950

# Sweetspot

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



32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130



114.6760, 1.6930, 18.8850



39.6560, -48.2810, 10.4630



54.8620, 0.8690, 11.7890



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.



32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130



42.5430, 5.3070, 63.5390



44.8170, 33.4140, 55.2540



51.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



34.9090, 3.7960, 52.3720



72.1110, 8.3250, 107.9810



# Inverse Universe

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



38.3190, 51.7110, 37.5270



50.0810, 67.4810, 49.0890



66.1830, -33.4140, -55.2540



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



41.4660, 55.7910, 40.6790

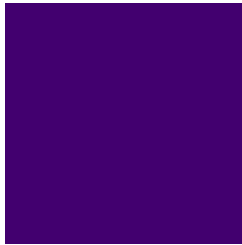


85.2530, 115.1120, 83.4640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

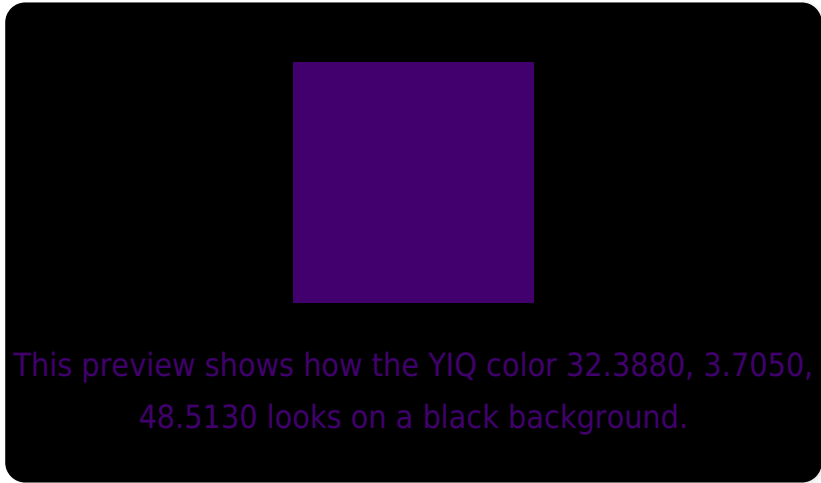
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

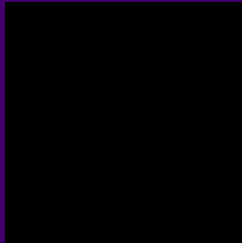
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.3880, 3.7050,



# 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

32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130

### Protanopia

36.4300, -41.9530, 5.9110

### Deuteranopia

36.7090, -38.6050, 0.2990



## Tritanopia

46.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130

## Protanomaly

35.0120, -25.4960, 21.5440

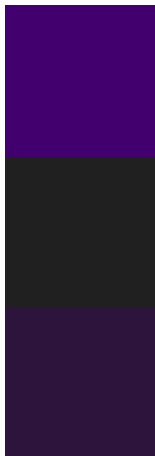
## Deuteranomaly

35.1600, -23.1570, 17.6990

## Tritanomaly

40.8720, 4.0770, 19.7330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130

## Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.8500, 1.1430, 17.8390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130 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(66, 0, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 0, 111)  
}
```

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(66, 0, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 0, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130 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(66, 0, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 0, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 0, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 0, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 0, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 0, 111)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.3880, 3.7050, 48.5130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 0, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 0,  
111) }
```

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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