

Converting Colors

YIQ(32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(32.4330, -18.5310,
44.0050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A0980
RGB	42, 9, 128
RGB Percent	16%, 4%, 50%
CMY	0.8351, 0.9648, 0.4982
CMYK	0.67, 0.93, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	257°, 87%, 27%
HSV	257°, 93%, 50%
XYZ	4.9475, 2.2455, 20.5802
YIQ	32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

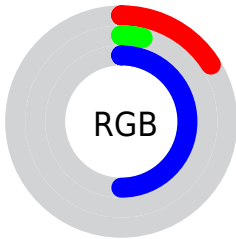
Format	Color
RYB	42, 9, 128
Decimal	2754944
CIELab	16.73, 45.63, -58.35
CIELCh	17, 74.074, 308.022
Yxy	2.2455, 0.1781, 0.0809
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280945024 (0xFF2A0980)
YUV	32.4330, 47.1145, 8.3903
Hunter-Lab	14.9851, 32.7094, -70.9377

Details

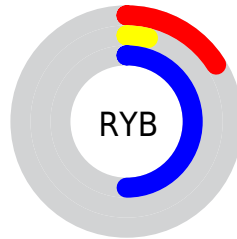
The YIQ color **32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **104.5670, 18.5310, -44.0050**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.1670, -14.7260, 46.6340**, and **8.7780, -24.7170, 23.9470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.3560, -19.6320, 47.4400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.7550, -16.7420, 39.1140**.

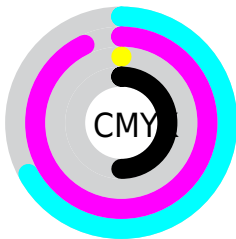
Distribution



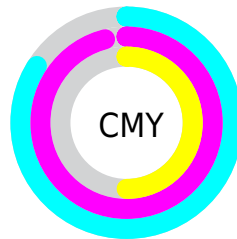
- Red (16%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050 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 32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 32.4330, -18.5310,
44.0050

■ 32.4330, -18.5310,
44.0050

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 11.6280, -32.7420,
31.7220

■ 86.1670, -14.7260,
46.6340

■ 8.7780, -24.7170,
23.9470

■ 112.4060,
-13.9010, 48.2030

■ 8.9770, -18.3880,
13.8680

■ 139.0580,
-12.8010, 50.2950

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 164.8150, -7.8030,
47.8210


■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220


■ 189.3350, 2.0560,
39.8480


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 214.4420, 11.6400,


31.3520


 233.8680, 9.9000,
18.8280


 32.4330, -18.5310,
44.0050


 32.4330, -18.5310,
44.0050


 25.3560, -19.6320,
47.4400

 42.7550, -16.7420,
39.1140

 53.3760, -14.3570,
34.4350

 63.1110, -12.2930,
30.0670

 73.4330, -10.5040,
25.1760

 83.7550, -8.7150,
20.2850

■ 94.0770, -6.9260,
15.3940

■ 104.6980, -4.5410,
10.7150

■ 114.4330, -2.4770,
6.3470

■ 124.7550, -0.6880,
1.4560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.8030, -61.3960, 22.3800



32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050



41.9390, 38.6420, 48.6100

Triad

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



32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050



35.6710, 43.6470, 7.4470



40.9030, -33.8800, -13.7520

Complementary

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



32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050



104.5670, 18.5310, -44.0050

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.



33.4590, -15.6750, -29.8110



32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050



37.4890, 11.1440, -14.7440

Square

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



32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050



33.4880, 66.7520, 23.7440



31.1110, -14.5750, -27.7190



47.5320, -51.1680, 2.2080

Rectangle

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



32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050



42.2490, 57.9000, 41.0040



31.1110, -14.5750, -27.7190



38.1500, -27.5060, -19.1380

Sweetspot

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



32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050



128.2450, -7.3390, 17.3730



73.6350, -62.1240, -8.4920



61.2850, -4.8160, 10.1920



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050



32.6780, -25.8700, 61.3780



49.7750, 16.0370, 56.3010



58.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



25.0570, -20.2280, 47.2280



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



54.3850, 43.3180, 51.9740



63.3140, 60.4160, 72.5120



87.2250, -16.0370, -56.3010



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



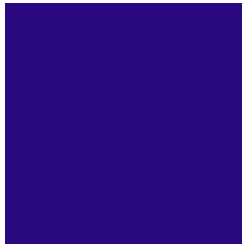
48.7600, 46.7560, 55.7480



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

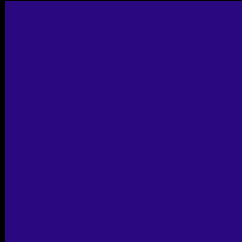
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

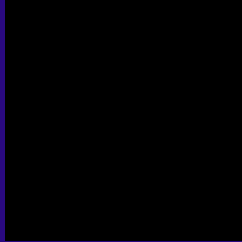
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.4330, -18.5310,

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

32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050

Protanopia

34.6860, -39.7980, 5.4020

Deuteranopia

34.9650, -36.4500, -0.2100



Tritanopia

33.9900, -29.5710, -9.2430

Trichromacy



Original Color

32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050

Protanomaly

33.8370, -32.3730, 19.5230

Deuteranomaly

33.9850, -30.0340, 15.6780

Tritanomaly

33.4490, -25.7690, 9.9670

Monochromacy



Original Color

32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050

Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

32.4900, -6.6510, 15.9170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050 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(42, 9, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 9, 128)  
}
```

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(42, 9, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 9, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050 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(42, 9, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 9, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 9, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 9, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 9, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 9, 128)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.4330, -18.5310, 44.0050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 9, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 9,  
128) }
```

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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