

# Converting Colors

YIQ(32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(32.5000, -72.2230,  
58.9210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	000ED5
RGB	0, 14, 213
RGB Percent	0%, 5%, 84%
CMY	0.9997, 0.9451, 0.1651
CMYK	1.00, 0.93, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	236°, 100%, 42%
HSV	236°, 100%, 83%
XYZ	12.1534, 5.1128, 63.2223
YIQ	32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

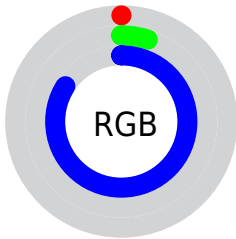
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 13, 213
Decimal	3797
CIELab	27.05, 66.32, -92.62
CIELCh	27, 113.918, 305.604
Yxy	5.1128, 0.1510, 0.0635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278193877 (0xFF000ED5)
YUV	32.5000, 88.9865, -28.5025
Hunter-Lab	22.6115, 56.3715, -149.9485

# Details

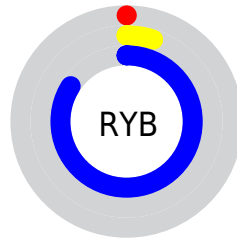
The YIQ color **32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0000CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **180.5000, 72.2230, -58.9210**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.3380, -36.4160, 65.2800**, and **17.7840, -50.0760, 48.5160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.5190, -65.2070, 52.9130**.

# Distribution



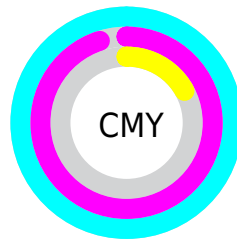
- Red (0%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210 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 32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 32.5000, -72.2230,  
58.9210

■ 32.5000, -72.2230,  
58.9210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 20.9760, -59.0640,  
57.2240

■ 103.3380,  
-36.4160, 65.2800

■ 17.7840, -50.0760,  
48.5160

■ 128.4670,  
-23.8980, 58.6780

■ 14.7060, -41.4090,  
40.1190

■ 153.5960,  
-11.3800, 52.0760

■ 17.0250, -35.5380,  
27.3260

■ 179.6000, -0.0080,  
44.2160

■ 14.7620, -27.7880,  
19.0280

■ 205.0170, 11.6390,  
36.8790

■ 9.0910, -18.7090,  
14.1790


■ 226.8240, 13.2000,


■ 4.8220, -10.8220,


25.1040


8.9060


 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600


 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 32.5000, -72.2230,  
58.9210

 50.5190, -65.2070,  
52.9130

 68.8370, -57.5950,  
47.1170

 86.8560, -50.5790,  
41.1090

 104.8750,  
-43.5630, 35.1010

■ 122.6060,  
-35.6760, 29.8280

■ 140.6250,  
-28.6600, 23.8200

■ 158.6440,  
-21.6440, 17.8120

■ 176.6630,  
-14.6280, 11.8040

■ 194.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.0580, -101.0580, 36.3340



32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210



66.3770, 56.1050, 79.0570

# Triad

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



32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210



45.3380, 75.9220, 22.7540



60.6620, -49.5590, -21.4550

# Complementary

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



32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210



180.5000, 72.2230, -58.9210

# 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.



50.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780



32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210



58.7640, 20.3150, -21.2610

# Square

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



32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210



53.5210, 106.6840, 37.9480



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



73.1560, -79.2280, 4.1320



# Rectangle

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



32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210



67.2400, 89.6230, 66.3190



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



57.1280, -39.6080, -31.0960

# Sweetspot

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



32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210



190.5990, -25.7710, 21.0210



147.7170, -122.4540, -49.5100



89.0050, -15.5910, 12.7370



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210



39.0490, -86.5300, 70.4140



51.7900, -13.5410, 85.7470



97.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



25.9510, -57.9160, 47.4280



6.6630, -14.6280, 11.8040



# Inverse Universe

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



65.2830, 122.4540, 49.5100



78.1830, 146.5230, 59.3470



161.2100, 13.5410, -85.7470



99.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



52.3830, 98.3850, 39.6730

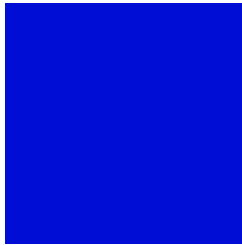


13.1990, 24.6650, 10.0490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

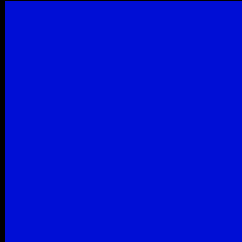
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

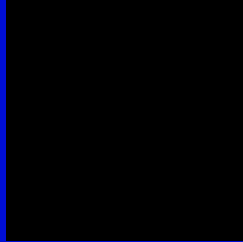
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.5000, -72.2230,



# 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

32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210

### Protanopia

52.0290, -59.6970, 8.1030

### Deuteranopia

52.0970, -54.3770, -0.2090



## Tritanopia

50.9280, -44.1960, -14.0200

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210

## Protanomaly

44.7690, -64.0560, 26.5360

## Deuteranomaly

45.1620, -61.0290, 21.2350

## Tritanomaly

44.3010, -54.4710, 12.5130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210

## Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.8270, -26.4130, 21.6430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210 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, 14, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 14, 213)  
}
```

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, 14, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 14, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210 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, 14, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 14, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 14, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 14, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 14, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 14, 213)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.5000, -72.2230, 58.9210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 14, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 14,  
213) }
```

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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