

# Converting Colors

YIQ(32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(32.6030, -47.6480,  
59.5840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1807BB
RGB	24, 7, 187
RGB Percent	9%, 3%, 73%
CMY	0.9057, 0.9726, 0.2670
CMYK	0.87, 0.96, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	246°, 93%, 38%
HSV	246°, 96%, 73%
XYZ	9.4142, 3.9307, 47.2292
YIQ	32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

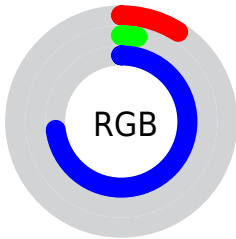
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 7, 187
Decimal	1574843
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	23.44, 61.34, -83.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	23, 103.521, 306.334
Yxy	3.9307, 0.1554, 0.0649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279764923 (0xFF1807BB)
YUV	32.6030, 76.1177, -7.5448
Hunter-Lab	19.8261, 50.0629, -127.3607

# Details

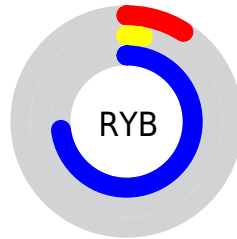
The YIQ color **32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. A complement of this color would be **161.3970, 47.6480, -59.5840**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.0780, -32.7480, 64.8840**, and **15.0480, -42.3720, 41.0520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.7000, -49.2990, 61.9730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.8390, -42.7410, 53.2510**.

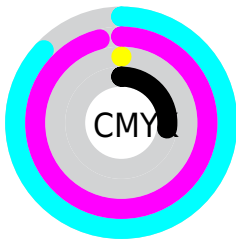
# Distribution



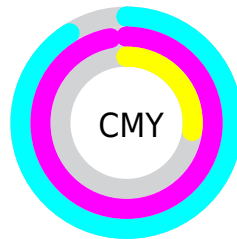
- Red (9%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840 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 32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 32.6030, -47.6480,  
59.5840

■ 32.6030, -47.6480,  
59.5840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 18.1260, -51.0390,  
49.4490

■ 98.0780, -32.7480,  
64.8840

■ 15.0480, -42.3720,  
41.0520

■ 124.0480,  
-24.0360, 61.1800

■ 12.0840, -34.0260,  
32.9660

■ 148.5790,  
-12.7100, 54.1540

■ 14.9900, -28.4300,  
19.6500

■ 173.6970, -1.6590,  
46.6050

■ 9.3190, -19.3510,  
14.8010

■ 198.8150, 9.3920,  
39.0560


■ 5.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

■ 222.1280, 15.4000,


■ 0.9120, -2.5680,


29.2880


2.4880


 239.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 32.6030, -47.6480,  
59.5840


 32.6030, -47.6480,  
59.5840


 26.7000, -49.2990,  
61.9730

 48.8390, -42.7410,  
53.2510

 64.4880, -37.5590,  
47.4410

 80.7240, -32.6520,  
41.1080

 96.9600, -27.7450,  
34.7750

 112.6090,  
-22.5630, 28.9650

■ 128.8450,  
-17.6560, 22.6320

■ 144.7820,  
-13.3450, 16.0870

■ 161.0180, -8.4380,  
9.7540

■ 176.6670, -3.2560,  
3.9440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.9960, -89.3200, 32.8560



32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840



58.8290, 51.4760, 69.3320

# Triad

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



32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840



42.0160, 64.9650, 17.5810



53.9940, -44.5620, -18.4020

# Complementary

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



32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840



161.3970, 47.6480, -59.5840

# 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.



44.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840



51.0780, 16.5550, -19.1970

# Square

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



32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840



47.2420, 94.1680, 33.4960



42.2640, -19.8000, -37.6560



64.6470, -70.4250, 4.2870



# Rectangle

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



32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840



59.4080, 80.0420, 58.2340



42.2640, -19.8000, -37.6560



50.2150, -35.2990, -26.5870

# Sweetspot

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



32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840



182.0730, -18.2980, 23.2540



124.3750, -103.1550, -30.3150



85.9840, -11.0980, 13.9100



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840



34.4650, -63.9740, 80.1380



58.9150, 4.8000, 78.2400



86.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



22.4970, -41.7780, 52.3180



4.4310, -8.1630, 10.2770



# Inverse Universe

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



79.4020, 54.9570, 88.8530



97.3240, 73.9330, 119.4130



135.0850, -4.8000, -78.2400



88.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



63.5440, 48.2650, 77.9690

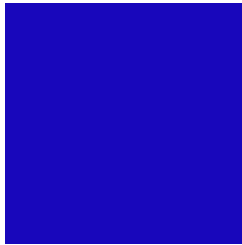


12.4610, 9.4880, 15.2800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

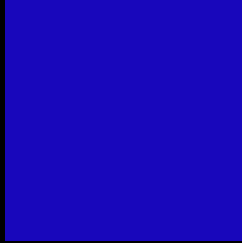
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840 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 32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.6030, -47.6480,



# 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

32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840

### Protanopia

46.2100, -52.9570, 7.0990

### Deuteranopia

45.9190, -48.0040, -0.0680



## Tritanopia

45.2060, -39.1070, -12.6350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840

## Protanomaly

41.1850, -50.6680, 26.1960

## Deuteranomaly

41.1050, -47.6870, 21.7290

## Tritanomaly

40.5860, -42.0920, 13.9400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840

## Achromatopsia

33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

33.2040, -17.2890, 21.4870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840 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(24, 7, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 7, 187)  
}
```

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(24, 7, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 7, 187) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840 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(24, 7, 187) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 7, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 7, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 7, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 7, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 7, 187)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.6030, -47.6480, 59.5840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 7, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 7,  
187) }
```

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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