

# Converting Colors

YIQ(32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(32.7800, 42.8630,  
32.6790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5E0029
RGB	94, 0, 41
RGB Percent	37%, 0%, 16%
CMY	0.6311, 1.0000, 0.8391
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.56, 0.63
HSL	334°, 100%, 18%
HSV	334°, 100%, 37%
XYZ	5.0235, 2.5434, 2.3272
YIQ	32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

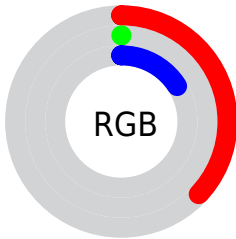
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	94, 0, 41
Decimal	6160425
CIE Lab	18.11, 40.60, 3.31
CIE LCh	18, 40.733, 4.665
Yxy	2.5434, 0.5077, 0.2571
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284350505 (0xFF5E0029)
YUV	32.7800, 4.0525, 53.6899
Hunter-Lab	15.9480, 28.3168, 2.5117

# Details

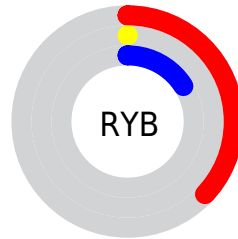
The YIQ color **32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **61.2200, -42.8630, -32.6790**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.9880, 44.9730, 27.4770**, and **13.2700, 25.9030, 9.6390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38.6330, 38.7830, 29.5270**.

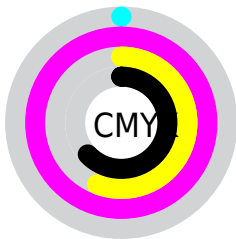
# Distribution



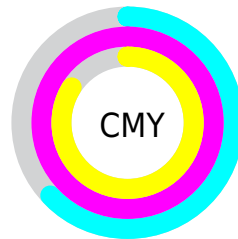
- Red (37%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (63%)




- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (84%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790 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 32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 32.7800, 42.8630,  
32.6790


 32.7800, 42.8630,  
32.6790

 251.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380


 22.4270, 33.1910,  
20.7350


 88.9880, 44.9730,  
27.4770


 13.2700, 25.9030,  
9.6390

 114.7710, 47.0820,  
27.8020

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 141.5540, 49.1910,  
28.1270


 169.4510, 50.9790,  
28.7630


 194.0590, 46.2110,  
27.0670


 212.9860, 30.1190,


21.3430


 233.3150, 12.8350,  
15.1950


 32.7800, 42.8630,  
32.6790

 38.6330, 38.7830,  
29.5270

 45.1870, 34.1070,  
26.1630

 51.0400, 30.0270,  
23.0110

 57.4800, 25.6720,  
19.3360

 63.4470, 21.2710,  
16.4950

■ 69.3000, 17.1910,  
13.3430

■ 75.7400, 12.8360,  
9.6680

■ 81.5930, 8.7560,  
6.5160

■ 88.1470, 4.0800,  
3.1520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.7160, 22.5520, 31.8320



32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790



36.9690, 45.9840, 14.6560

# Triad

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



32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790



36.2160, -1.5090, -22.2210



42.8700, -46.3080, 2.2360

# Complementary

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



32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790



61.2200, -42.8630, -32.6790

# 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.



41.6500, -40.1170, -5.3410



32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790



34.2230, -20.5820, -23.4780

# Square

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



32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790



41.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110



38.3440, -30.8080, -14.3600



39.4450, -46.3090, 7.7630



# Rectangle

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



32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790



40.0680, 40.8510, 3.0510



38.3440, -30.8080, -14.3600



42.7730, -44.6570, -0.1530

# Sweetspot

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



32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790



98.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



26.2640, 0.8180, 40.2580



46.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790



42.5200, 55.6990, 42.3470



31.0410, 54.6490, 17.3130



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



38.3620, 50.1520, 38.2480



82.6050, 108.1890, 82.2770



# Inverse Universe

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



32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790



42.5200, 55.6990, 42.3470



62.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



38.3620, 50.1520, 38.2480

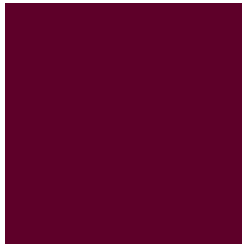


82.6050, 108.1890, 82.2770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

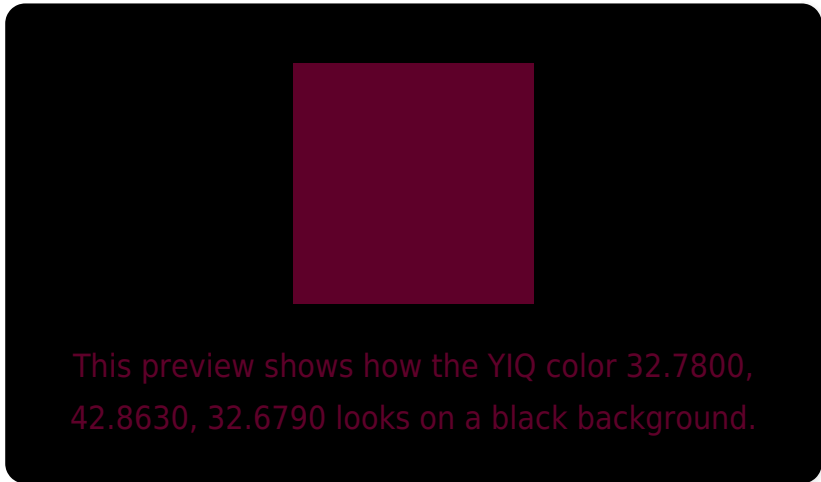
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

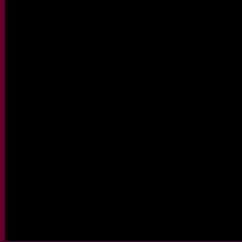
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.7800, 42.8630,



# 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

32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790

### Protanopia

48.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080

### Deuteranopia

48.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



## Tritanopia

39.0230, 45.8920, 16.3240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790

## Protanomaly

43.0760, 12.0100, 13.6260

## Deuteranomaly

42.8720, 21.2720, 10.9680

## Tritanomaly

36.5270, 44.6530, 22.2610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790

## Achromatopsia

33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

32.8760, 15.4490, 11.8730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790 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(94, 0, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 0, 41)  
}
```

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(94, 0, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 0, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790 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(94, 0, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 0, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 0, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 0, 41); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 0, 41); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 0, 41) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 0, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 0,  
41) }
```

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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