

Converting Colors

YIQ(32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(32.8940, -45.7150,
19.0290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	012174
RGB	1, 33, 116
RGB Percent	0%, 13%, 45%
CMY	0.9961, 0.8705, 0.5453
CMYK	0.99, 0.72, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	223°, 98%, 23%
HSV	223°, 99%, 45%
XYZ	3.7054, 2.3544, 16.7630
YIQ	32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

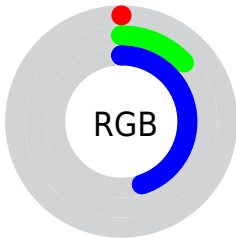
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 26, 116
Decimal	74100
CIE _{Lab}	17.25, 26.23, -49.87
CIE _{LCh}	17, 56.349, 297.746
Yxy	2.3544, 0.1624, 0.1032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278264180 (0xFF012174)
YUV	32.8940, 40.9713, -27.9710
Hunter-Lab	15.3440, 16.2539, -54.0325

Details

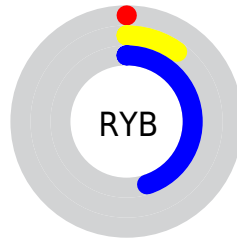
The YIQ color **32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **84.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.8900, -30.7240, 28.1880**, and **7.6380, -21.5070, 20.8370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.1780, -40.7630, 17.3890**.

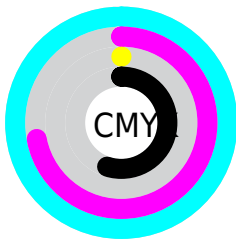
Distribution



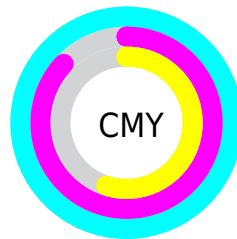
- Red (0%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290 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 32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 32.8940, -45.7150,
19.0290

■ 32.8940, -45.7150,
19.0290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 18.5920, -33.0610,
20.9790

■ 86.8900, -30.7240,
28.1880

■ 7.6380, -21.5070,
20.8370

■ 112.5420,
-29.6240, 30.2800

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 138.7810,
-28.7990, 31.8490

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 165.7210,
-28.5700, 33.2060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 190.3550,
-19.0320, 25.5440

■ 214.8750, -9.1730,

17.5710

239.9820, 0.4110,
9.0750

32.8940, -45.7150,
19.0290

32.8940, -45.7150,
19.0290

32.0080, -46.0360,
19.3400

41.1780, -40.7630,
17.3890

49.7500, -36.6820,
15.0140

58.0340, -31.7300,
13.3740

66.0190, -27.3740,
11.5220

74.8900, -22.6970,
9.3590

■ 83.1740, -17.7450,
7.7190

■ 91.7460, -13.6640,
5.3440

■ 100.0300, -8.7120,
3.7040

■ 108.0150, -4.3560,
1.8520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.7140, -54.1960, 13.0360



32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290



35.2190, 23.0540, 44.7660

Triad

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



32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290



35.6930, 46.5810, 9.3410



37.7910, -27.8730, -17.9930

Complementary

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



32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290



84.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290

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.



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290



40.2240, 22.3760, -9.0480

Square

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



32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290



31.7370, 61.6170, 23.1930



32.6390, -7.1940, -23.8180



43.1660, -41.6300, -5.4540

Rectangle

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



32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290



37.4520, 41.2110, 40.5950



32.6390, -7.1940, -23.8180



35.6080, -23.1040, -21.8240

Sweetspot

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



32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290



117.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



77.8530, -57.9470, -34.6430



56.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290



41.7540, -59.7000, 24.6840



21.5850, -22.0150, 41.0650



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



33.8660, -48.5120, 20.1600



69.5900, -99.5000, 41.1400

Inverse Universe

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



39.0330, 58.2680, 34.3320



49.6380, 75.9180, 44.8620



95.4150, 22.0150, -41.0650



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



40.3540, 61.7980, 36.4380



82.7300, 126.5300, 74.7700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290 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 32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

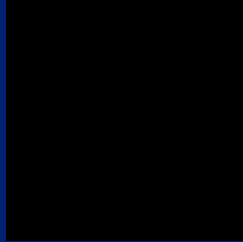
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.8940, -45.7150,

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

32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290

Protanopia

34.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130

Deuteranopia

35.0790, -36.7710, 0.1010



Tritanopia

34.5770, -29.8460, -9.7660

Trichromacy



Original Color

32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290

Protanomaly

34.1790, -42.5040, 10.3920

Deuteranomaly

34.4410, -40.4860, 6.8580

Tritanomaly

33.7910, -35.9000, 0.8360

Monochromacy



Original Color

32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290

Achromatopsia

33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

32.8320, -16.7820, 6.7860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290 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(1, 33, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 33, 116)  
}
```

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(1, 33, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 33, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290 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(1, 33, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 33, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 33, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 33, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 33, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 33, 116)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 33, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 33,  
116) }
```

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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