

# Converting Colors

YIQ(32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(32.9170, 17.3720,  
26.5880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	420B3B
RGB	66, 11, 59
RGB Percent	26%, 4%, 23%
CMY	0.7410, 0.9569, 0.7686
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.11, 0.74
HSL	308°, 71%, 15%
HSV	308°, 83%, 26%
XYZ	3.1586, 1.7143, 4.3032
YIQ	32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

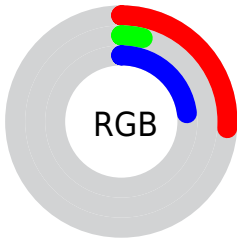
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	66, 11, 59
Decimal	4328251
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	13.91, 31.83, -16.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	14, 35.875, 332.518
Yxy	1.7143, 0.3442, 0.1868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282518331 (0xFF420B3B)
YUV	32.9170, 12.8589, 29.0138
Hunter-Lab	13.0933, 20.1473, -10.3208

# Details

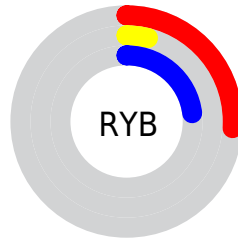
The YIQ color **32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **44.0830, -17.3720, -26.5880**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.9880, 18.6100, 26.1780**, and **3.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.6940, 19.6180, 29.9380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.1400, 15.1260, 23.2380**.

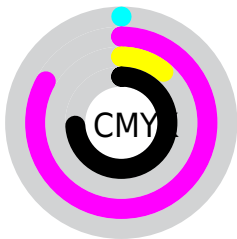
# Distribution



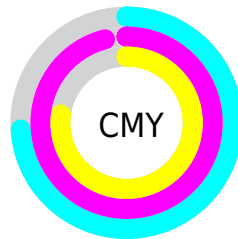
- Red (26%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (74%)




- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (77%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880 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 32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 32.9170, 17.3720,  
26.5880


 32.9170, 17.3720,  
26.5880

 249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070


 17.0750, 13.7510,  
20.6230


 81.9880, 18.6100,  
26.1780


 3.9880, 0.2740,  
6.0500

 107.1130, 19.7560,  
27.4360

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 132.8250, 20.6270,  
28.1710


 159.2380, 20.9020,  
28.6940


 186.3630, 22.0480,  
29.9520


 214.6620, 22.6440,


30.1640


 232.6940, 10.4500,  
19.8740


 32.9170, 17.3720,  
26.5880


 32.9170, 17.3720,  
26.5880


 28.6940, 19.6180,  
29.9380

 37.1400, 15.1260,  
23.2380

 26.3460, 20.7180,  
32.0300

 40.7760, 13.1550,  
20.4110

 44.9990, 10.9090,  
17.0610

 48.5210, 9.2590,  
13.9230

 52.7440, 7.0130,  
10.5730

■ 56.9670, 4.7670,  
7.2230

■ 60.6030, 2.7960,  
4.3960

■ 64.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 68.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.2060, -11.6030, 17.5570



32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880



27.1980, 35.5740, 27.1100

# Triad

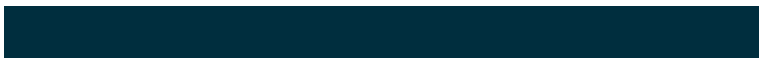
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880



33.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890



34.0700, -32.5520, -4.7760

# Complementary

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



32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880



44.0830, -17.3720, -26.5880

# 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.



31.2200, -24.5270, -12.5510



32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880



29.4490, -0.5470, -17.6270

# Square

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



32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880



33.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810



27.3270, -14.9430, -21.0470



34.9480, -37.7800, 1.8680



# Rectangle

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



32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880



27.4230, 39.0140, 19.8300



27.3270, -14.9430, -21.0470



33.1580, -29.9840, -7.2640

# Sweetspot

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



32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880



73.7440, 7.0130, 10.5730



19.0640, -14.0790, 18.3770



35.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880



34.6770, 27.4560, 42.0800



29.8390, 26.0390, 18.1910



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



38.6930, 30.5270, 46.9990



89.3200, 70.5880, 108.4440



# Inverse Universe

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



32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880



34.6770, 27.4560, 42.0800



47.1610, -26.0390, -18.1910



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



38.6930, 30.5270, 46.9990

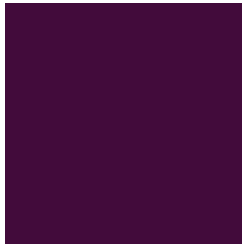


89.3200, 70.5880, 108.4440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

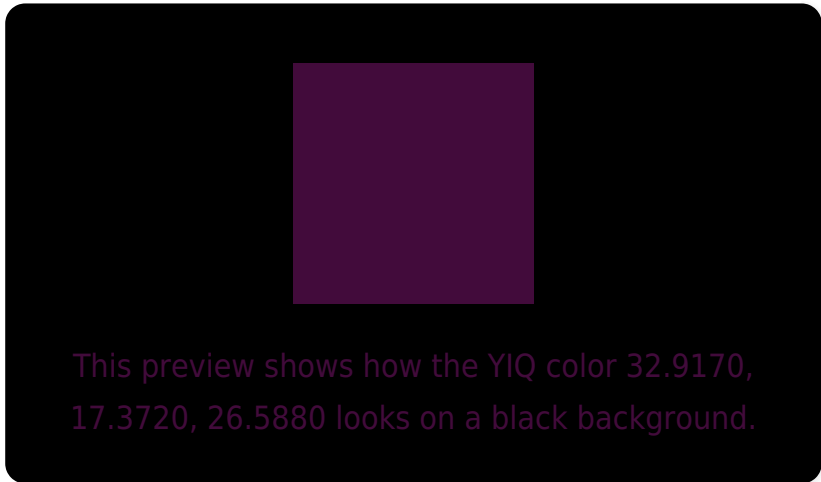
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

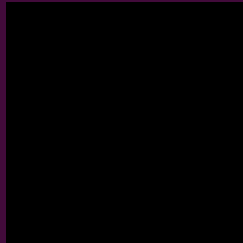
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.9170, 17.3720,



# 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

32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880

### Protanopia

29.9100, -34.6170, 5.1190

### Deuteranopia

37.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250



## Tritanopia

36.4760, 22.3270, 8.3670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880

## Protanomaly

31.0050, -15.5910, 12.7370

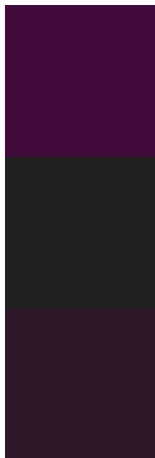
## Deuteranomaly

35.7910, -0.3690, 12.1990

## Tritanomaly

35.2080, 20.4460, 14.9260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880

## Achromatopsia

33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

32.9180, 6.4630, 9.5270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880 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(66, 11, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 11, 59)  
}
```

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(66, 11, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 11, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880 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(66, 11, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 11, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 11, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 11, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 11, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 11, 59)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.9170, 17.3720, 26.5880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 11, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 11,  
59) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor