

Converting Colors

YIQ(103.2120, -32.3580,
-63.3820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(103.2120, -32.3580,
-63.3820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	21991F
RGB	33, 153, 31
RGB Percent	13%, 60%, 12%
CMY	0.8709, 0.3998, 0.8784
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.80, 0.40
HSL	119°, 66%, 36%
HSV	119°, 80%, 60%
XYZ	12.2709, 23.2196, 5.1308
YIQ	103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

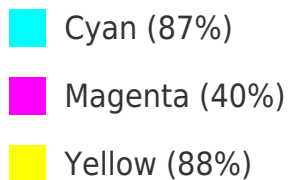
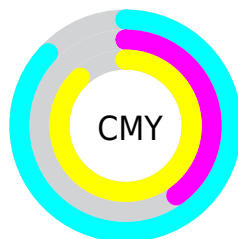
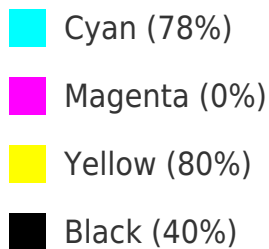
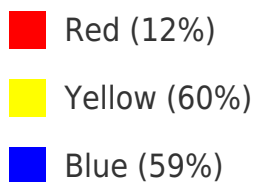
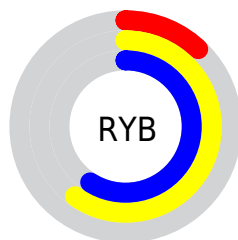
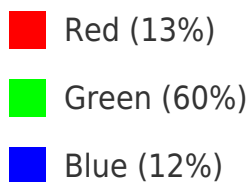
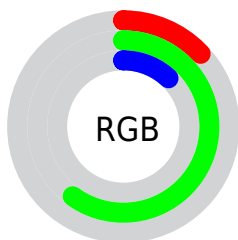
Format	Color
RYB	31, 153, 151
Decimal	2201887
CIELab	55.30, -54.61, 50.69
CIELCh	55, 74.510, 137.134
Yxy	23.2196, 0.3021, 0.5716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280391967 (0xFF21991F)
YUV	103.2120, -35.6005, -61.5759
Hunter-Lab	48.1867, -38.8711, 27.4176

Details

The YIQ color **103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **80.7880, 32.3580, 63.3820**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162.2730, -25.1600, -61.6720**, and **58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.0170, -36.4830, -71.2270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.4070, -28.2330, -55.5370**.


Distribution




Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820 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 103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 103.2120,
-32.3580, -63.3820


 103.2120,
-32.3580, -63.3820


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 73.9620, -34.6500,
-65.8980


 162.2730,
-25.1600, -61.6720


 58.7000, -27.5000,
-52.3000


 190.4580,
-24.2430, -61.7710


 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250


 213.0720,
-19.9800, -56.4280

 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

 224.8210,
-11.3630, -41.8830

 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

 236.6840, -3.0670,
-27.0270

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 248.9600, 5.5040,

-11.6480

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 103.2120,
-32.3580, -63.3820

■ 103.2120,
-32.3580, -63.3820

■ 97.0170, -36.4830,
-71.2270

■ 109.4070,
-28.2330, -55.5370

■ 90.7080, -40.2870,
-79.3830


■ 115.7160,
-24.4290, -47.3810

■ 90.4090, -40.8830,
-79.5950


■ 121.9110,
-20.3040, -39.5360


■ 128.1060,
-16.1790, -31.6910

■ 134.4150,
-12.3750, -23.5350

 140.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

 146.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

 153.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

 159.3090, 3.8040,
8.1560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120.1420, 35.7250, -47.2430



103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820



104.8470, -76.1460, -51.7460

Triad

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



103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820



115.9460, -122.5550, 1.9010



118.5870, 98.2910, 52.3950

Complementary

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



103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820



80.7880, 32.3580, 63.3820

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.



123.7570, 69.1740, 67.9740



103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820



117.0740, -89.9600, 22.4240

Square

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



103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820



118.6240, -116.3170, -12.0370



135.3660, 9.9390, 56.6830



123.6220, 98.0690, 12.3490

Rectangle

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



103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820



111.2650, -91.4620, -38.4860



135.3660, 9.9390, 56.6830



118.0460, 92.9250, 61.5410

Sweetspot

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



103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820



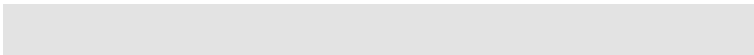
179.4750, -12.6040, -24.8920



137.9180, 39.7120, -36.8960



87.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820



121.0140, -50.7370, -99.2570



109.3400, -52.4890, -45.4570



73.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



82.7780, -37.3080, -72.7960



7.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990

Inverse Universe

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



80.7880, 32.3580, 63.3820



85.9860, 50.7370, 99.2570



74.6600, 52.4890, 45.4570



72.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



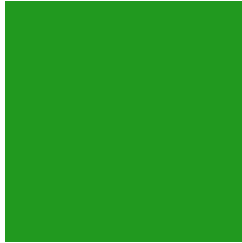
57.2220, 37.3080, 72.7960



5.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

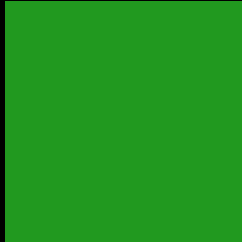
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820 looks on a black 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 × Fail

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

YIQ 103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.2120, -32.3580,

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

103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820

Protanopia

124.5860, 43.8830, -29.8850

Deuteranopia

127.4270, 49.2450, -16.9230



Tritanopia

122.4270, -47.0390, -12.0550

Trichromacy



Original Color
103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820

Protanomaly
116.9520, 16.0090, -42.3510

Deuteranomaly
118.3750, 19.4920, -33.8840

Tritanomaly
115.7580, -41.4420, -30.8980

Monochromacy



Original Color
103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820

Achromatopsia
103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly
103.1270, -11.5040, -22.8000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820 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(33, 153, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 153, 31)  
}
```

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(33, 153, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 153, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820 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(33, 153, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 153, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 153, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 153, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 153, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 153,  
31) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.2120, -32.3580, -63.3820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 153, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 153,  
31) }
```

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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