

# Converting Colors

YIQ(31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(31.5880, 16.3200,  
12.6080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	371323
RGB	55, 19, 35
RGB Percent	22%, 7%, 14%
CMY	0.7842, 0.9255, 0.8627
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.36, 0.78
HSL	333°, 49%, 15%
HSV	333°, 65%, 22%
XYZ	2.1131, 1.3996, 1.7499
YIQ	31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

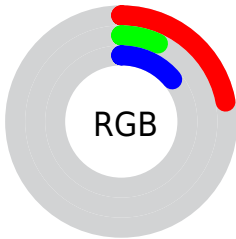
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	55, 19, 35
Decimal	3609379
CIE Lab	11.95, 20.10, -2.27
CIE LCh	12, 20.226, 353.545
Yxy	1.3996, 0.4015, 0.2659
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281799459 (0xFF371323)
YUV	31.5880, 1.6821, 20.5323
Hunter-Lab	11.8304, 11.1795, -0.4888

# Details

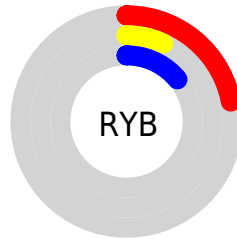
The YIQ color **31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **42.4120, -16.3200, -12.6080**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.0830, 19.3000, 13.6680**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.7240, 18.9330, 14.8130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.8650, 13.9820, 10.9260**.

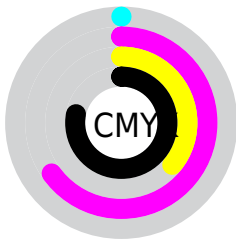
# Distribution



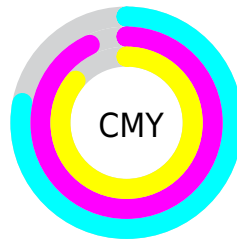
- Red (22%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080 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 31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 31.5880, 16.3200,  
12.6080

■ 31.5880, 16.3200,  
12.6080

■ 250.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 12.2460, 17.2830,  
11.6750

■ 77.0830, 19.3000,  
13.6680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 101.3820, 19.8960,  
13.8800

■ 126.9800, 21.0880,  
14.3040

■ 152.6920, 21.9590,  
15.0390

■ 179.9910, 22.5550,  
15.2510

■ 207.4040, 22.8300,

15.7740

231.8160, 15.6780,  
13.2300

31.5880, 16.3200,  
12.6080

31.5880, 16.3200,  
12.6080

27.7240, 18.9330,  
14.8130

34.8650, 13.9820,  
10.9260

24.4470, 21.2710,  
16.4950

38.7290, 11.3690,  
8.7210

20.5830, 23.8840,  
18.7000

42.0060, 9.0310,  
7.0390

19.1810, 25.0760,  
19.1240

45.8700, 6.4180,  
4.8340

49.1470, 4.0800,  
3.1520

■ 53.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

■ 56.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

■ 60.1520, -3.4840,  
-2.9400

■ 64.1300, -6.4180,  
-4.8340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



32.4280, 5.0870, 12.4390



31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



31.1770, 21.7310, 8.1550

# Triad

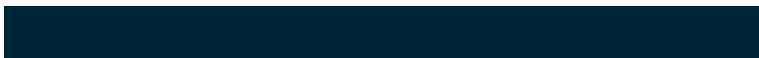
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



28.9280, 8.5300, -11.4220



27.7610, -27.1880, -2.8680

# Complementary

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



31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



42.4120, -16.3200, -12.6080

# 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.



27.0940, -23.9320, -6.8120



31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



26.4900, -7.7920, -12.9760

# Square

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



31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



30.4670, 17.3780, -6.5740



25.4980, -19.4380, -11.1660



26.6840, -28.2890, 0.5670



# Rectangle

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



31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



30.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520



25.4980, -19.4380, -11.1660



27.4190, -26.2250, -3.8010

# Sweetspot

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



31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



61.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340



29.0840, 0.3640, 15.4360



30.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



34.5940, 25.3510, 19.6470



30.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



32.1820, 41.6710, 32.2550



76.6530, 99.0660, 76.9060



# Inverse Universe

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



31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



34.5940, 25.3510, 19.6470



43.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



32.1820, 41.6710, 32.2550

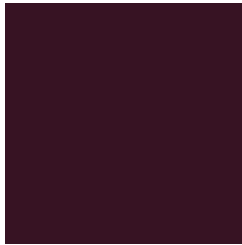


76.6530, 99.0660, 76.9060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

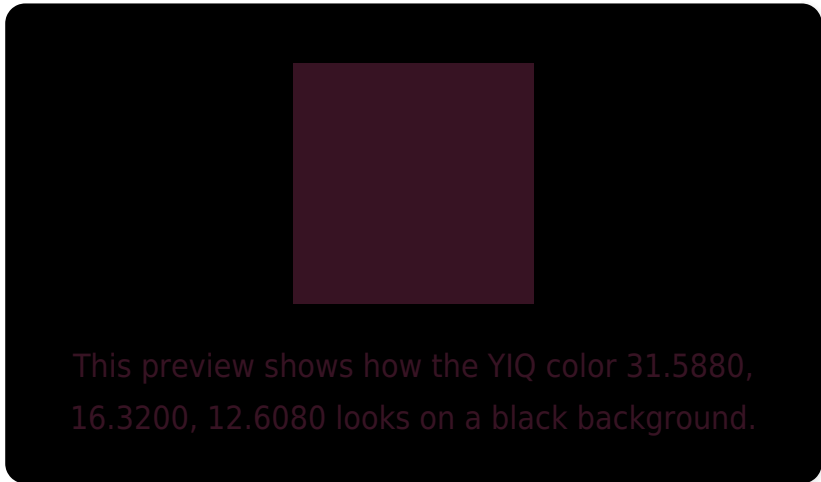
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

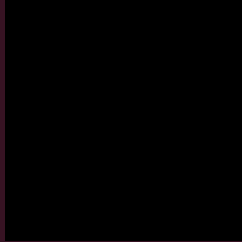
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 31.5880, 16.3200,



# 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

31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080

### Protanopia

32.4710, -5.6400, 3.0960

### Deuteranopia

33.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



## Tritanopia

31.6820, 18.7510, 7.0950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080

## Protanomaly

31.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860

## Deuteranomaly

32.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570

## Tritanomaly

31.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080

## Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080 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(55, 19, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 19, 35)  
}
```

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(55, 19, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 19, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080 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(55, 19, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 19, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 19, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 19, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 19, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 19, 35)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 31.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 19, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 19,  
35) }
```

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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