

Converting Colors

YIQ(32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650)
contains.

YIQ(32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003700
RGB	0, 55, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7842, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.78
HSL	120°, 100%, 11%
HSV	120°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.3673, 2.7346, 0.4558
YIQ	32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 55, 55
Decimal	14080
CIELab	18.95, -29.03, 26.15
CIELCh	19, 39.075, 137.993
Yxy	2.7346, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204160 (0xFF003700)
YUV	32.2850, -15.9165, -28.3139
Hunter-Lab	16.5365, -14.1801, 9.9415

Details

The YIQ color **32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **22.7150, 15.1250, 28.7650**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.6660, -11.8240, -28.0160**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.7630, -13.4750, -25.6270**.

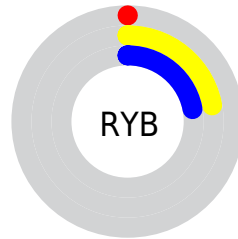
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (22%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (22%)

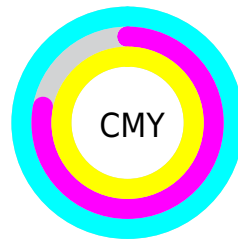


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 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 32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

■ 32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

■ 247.7360, 0.3230,
-11.3650

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 81.6660, -11.8240,
-28.0160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 106.4380,
-11.1820, -28.6380

■ 132.3240,
-10.8610, -28.9490


■ 158.7970,
-10.8150, -29.7830


■ 186.2700,
-10.7690, -30.6170


■ 214.3300,


-10.9980, -31.9740


 235.8730, -7.9730,
-26.2210


 32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

 34.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

 36.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

 39.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

 41.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

 43.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 45.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 48.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 50.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 52.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



41.9080, 11.2820, -17.2460



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



37.8080, -26.5430, -20.0710

Triad

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



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



42.7390, -47.3170, 4.0030



37.6950, 44.2400, 24.2400

Complementary

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



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



22.7150, 15.1250, 28.7650

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.



40.0930, 31.6760, 31.6760



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



38.5380, -42.1370, 9.2470

Square

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



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



43.4910, -43.9230, -2.4430



46.9310, 5.5890, 25.3730



41.5630, 43.8310, 4.1110

Rectangle

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



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



40.0880, -32.9630, -13.8510



46.9310, 5.5890, 25.3730



37.0740, 41.8550, 28.9190

Sweetspot

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



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



62.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830



48.7300, 17.6550, -17.1050



30.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



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.



32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330



35.4770, -24.1130, -20.0570



26.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



54.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160



128.5530, -60.2250, -114.5370

Inverse Universe

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



22.7150, 15.1250, 28.7650



29.3230, 19.5250, 37.1330



19.6370, 23.7920, 20.3680



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



37.9960, 25.3000, 48.1160



90.4470, 60.2250, 114.5370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

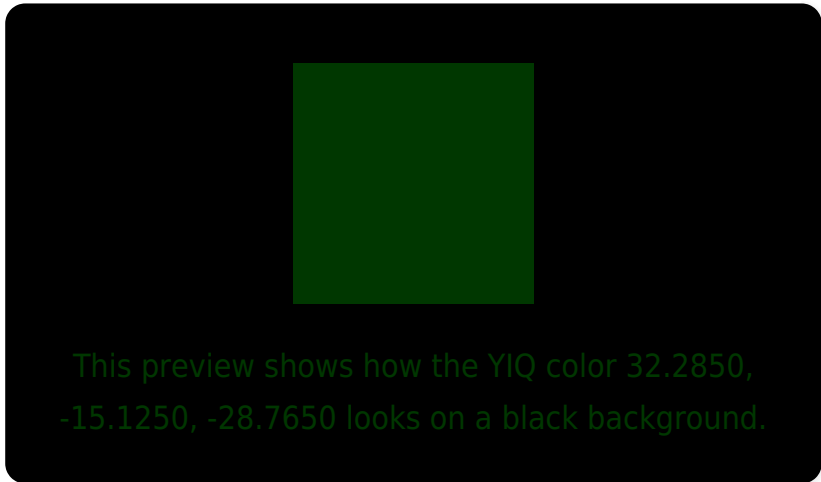
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

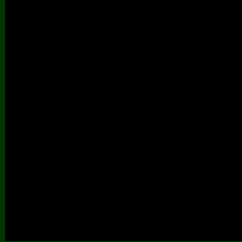
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.2850, -15.1250,

-28.7650.

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

32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650

Protanopia

43.4360, 18.6630, -13.3450

Deuteranopia

45.4240, 18.9370, -7.2950



Tritanopia

43.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920

Trichromacy



Original Color

32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650

Protanomaly

39.5160, 6.5140, -18.9420

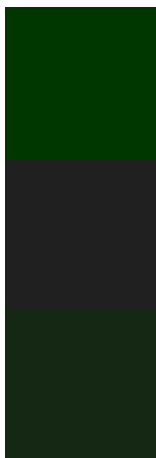
Deuteranomaly

41.0370, 6.6050, -15.0830

Tritanomaly

38.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310

Monochromacy



Original Color

32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650

Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

31.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 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(0, 55, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 55, 0)  
}
```

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(0, 55, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 55, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 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(0, 55, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 55, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 55, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 55, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 55, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 55, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 55, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 55,  
0) }
```

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