

Converting Colors

YIQ(32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(32.3510, -5.1820,
5.8100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F1E30
RGB	31, 30, 48
RGB Percent	12%, 12%, 19%
CMY	0.8784, 0.8824, 0.8118
CMYK	0.35, 0.37, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	243°, 23%, 15%
HSV	243°, 37%, 19%
XYZ	1.5628, 1.4332, 2.9896
YIQ	32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

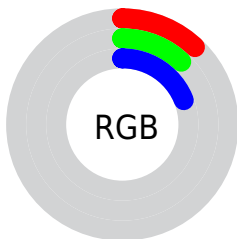
Format	Color
RYB	31, 30, 48
Decimal	2039344
CIELab	12.18, 5.69, -11.76
CIElCh	12, 13.060, 295.824
Yxy	1.4332, 0.2611, 0.2394
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280229424 (0xFF1F1E30)
YUV	32.3510, 7.7150, -1.1848
Hunter-Lab	11.9717, 2.3506, -6.4260

Details

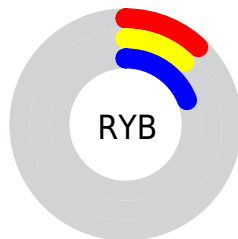
The YIQ color **32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **45.6490, 5.1820, -5.8100**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.5790, -5.8240, 6.4320**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.9210, -6.7870, 7.3650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550**.

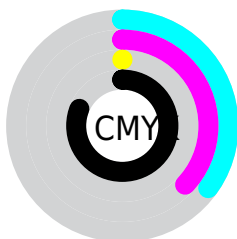
Distribution



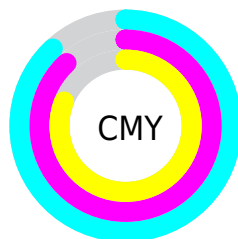
- Red (12%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100 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 32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 32.3510, -5.1820,
5.8100

■ 32.3510, -5.1820,
5.8100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 8.7040, -4.6780,
7.6900

■ 76.8780, -5.2280,
6.6440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 100.4050, -5.2740,
7.4780

■ 125.4050, -5.2740,
7.4780

■ 151.5190, -5.5950,
7.7890

■ 177.6330, -5.9160,
8.1000

■ 205.6330, -5.9160,

8.1000

■ 233.7470, -6.2370,
8.4110

■ 32.3510, -5.1820,
5.8100

■ 32.3510, -5.1820,
5.8100

■ 27.9210, -6.7870,
7.3650

■ 36.7810, -3.5770,
4.2550

■ 23.7900, -7.7960,
9.1320

■ 40.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 19.9470, -9.6760,
10.1640

■ 44.7550, -0.6880,
1.4560

■ 15.8160, -10.6850,
11.9310

■ 48.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 11.3860, -12.2900,
13.4860

■ 53.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

■ 7.2550, -13.2990,
15.2530

■ 57.4470, 2.9350,
-3.6330

■ 6.3690, -13.6200,
15.5640

■ 61.8770, 4.5400,
-5.1880

■ 65.4210, 5.8240,
-6.4320

■ 69.8510, 7.4290,
-7.9870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830



32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



33.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

Triad

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



32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



32.1280, 14.2590, 0.3950



27.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370

Complementary

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



32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



45.6490, 5.1820, -5.8100

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.



29.2070, -5.3170, -8.2690



32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



31.2260, 10.8670, -4.2130

Square

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



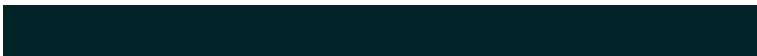
32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



32.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880



30.5240, 4.0360, -7.0680



25.5780, -22.4190, -6.6990

Rectangle

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



32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



32.9460, 9.2600, 8.3960



30.5240, 4.0360, -7.0680



27.4990, -12.0110, -8.0990

Sweetspot

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



32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



55.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



42.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



27.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



37.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090



35.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180



21.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



11.4130, -24.9470, 28.1170



27.9840, -61.5420, 69.0980

Inverse Universe

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



37.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030



45.0370, 7.7460, 13.8100



42.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180



21.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



35.3610, 25.5300, 43.9460



87.0140, 62.7020, 108.1900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

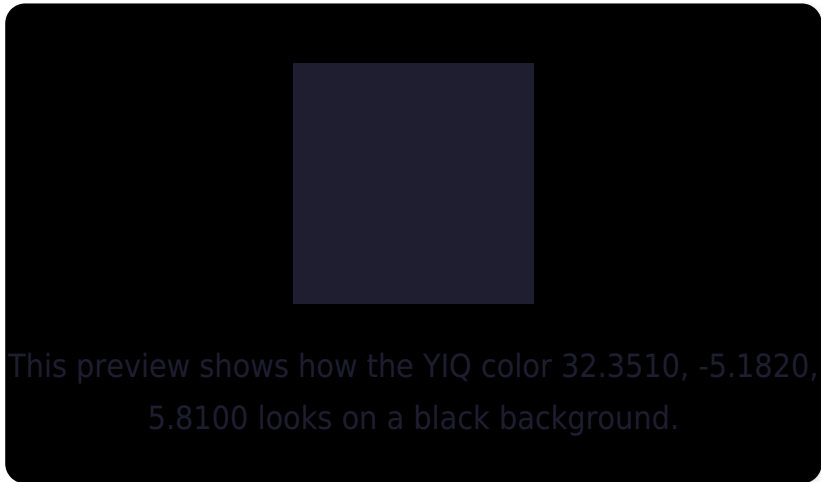
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

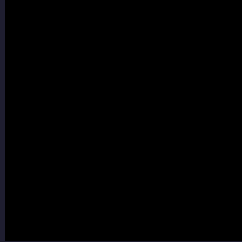
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100.

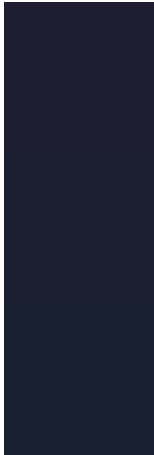


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.3510, -5.1820,

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

32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100

Protanopia

31.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380

Deuteranopia

31.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920



Tritanopia

31.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

Trichromacy



Original Color

32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100

Protanomaly

32.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620

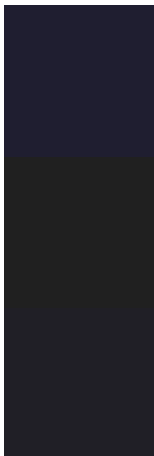
Deuteranomaly

31.7420, -7.8410, 4.4390

Tritanomaly

32.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520

Monochromacy



Original Color

32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100

Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

32.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100 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(31, 30, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 30, 48)  
}
```

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(31, 30, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 30, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100 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(31, 30, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 30, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 30, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 30, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 30, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 30, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 30, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 30,  
48) }
```

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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