

Converting Colors

YIQ(32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890)
contains.

YIQ(32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890)	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(32.3870, -14.0310,
6.4890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	17203B
RGB	23, 32, 59
RGB Percent	9%, 13%, 23%
CMY	0.9098, 0.8745, 0.7687
CMYK	0.61, 0.46, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	225°, 44%, 16%
HSV	225°, 61%, 23%
XYZ	1.6588, 1.5309, 4.3431
YIQ	32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

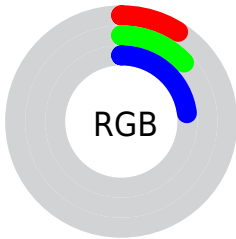
Format	Color
R_{YB}	23, 30, 59
Decimal	1515579
CIE Lab	12.80, 5.54, -18.67
CIE LCh	13, 19.479, 286.533
Yxy	1.5309, 0.2202, 0.2032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279705659 (0xFF17203B)
YUV	32.3870, 13.1202, -8.2324
Hunter-Lab	12.3731, 2.2783, -12.1502

Details

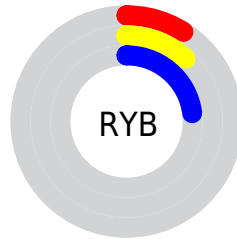
The YIQ color **32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **49.6130, 14.0310, -6.4890**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **77.3270, -13.8020, 7.8460**, and **2.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.2450, -16.5070, 7.3090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690**.

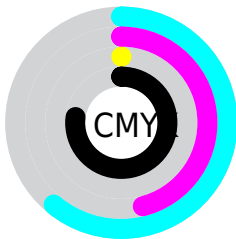
Distribution



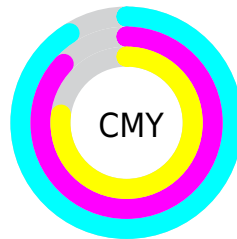
- Red (9%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890 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 32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 32.3870, -14.0310,
6.4890

■ 32.3870, -14.0310,
6.4890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 8.9140, -14.0770,
7.3230

■ 77.3270, -13.8020,
7.8460

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 101.5550,
-14.4440, 8.4680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 126.3810,
-13.8940, 9.5140

■ 152.4950,
-14.2150, 9.8250

■ 179.3100,
-15.1320, 9.9240

■ 206.7230,

-14.8570, 10.4470

■ 233.1270,
-10.3630, 6.0930

■ 32.3870, -14.0310,
6.4890

■ 32.3870, -14.0310,
6.4890

■ 28.2450, -16.5070,
7.3090

■ 36.5290, -11.5550,
5.6690

■ 23.5160, -18.7080,
8.6520

■ 41.2580, -9.3540,
4.3260

■ 19.3740, -21.1840,
9.4720

■ 45.4000, -6.8780,
3.5060

■ 15.5310, -23.0640,
10.5040

■ 50.1290, -4.6770,
2.1630

■ 53.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 58.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 62.8430, 1.8800,
-1.0320

■ 66.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 71.7140, 6.5570,
-3.1950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27.8580, -28.8390, -0.4790



32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890



34.6340, 1.5110, 11.1670

Triad

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



32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890



32.4880, 22.0530, 2.3170



25.8570, -19.0710, -12.3110

Complementary

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



32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890



49.6130, 14.0310, -6.4890

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.



29.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890



31.6630, 19.7620, -5.7260

Square

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



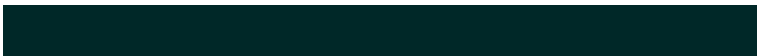
32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890



32.6330, 20.4470, 9.3990



30.7110, 10.6390, -11.0970



28.0400, -23.8400, -8.4800

Rectangle

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



32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890



34.0650, 10.5430, 12.6790



30.7110, 10.6390, -11.0970



26.2980, -15.9990, -12.9190

Sweetspot

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



32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890



66.3570, -5.3190, 2.7850



47.0960, -18.2460, -10.7420



32.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890



35.6020, -21.8260, 10.0940



29.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920



28.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



24.8040, -36.7740, 16.6820



58.1800, -86.6620, 39.7540

Inverse Universe

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



34.7900, 18.5670, 10.4310



39.3400, 28.8820, 16.2260



52.5040, 6.7880, -12.8920



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.8420, 48.3200, 27.3920



72.7620, 114.3360, 64.4800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

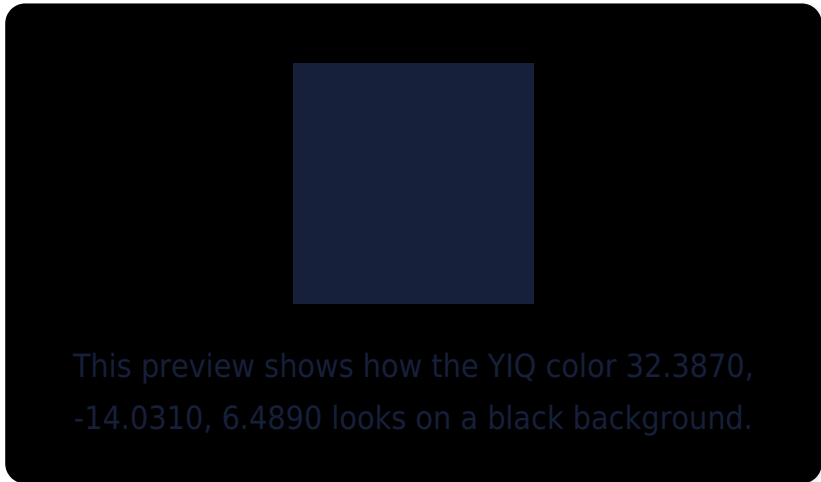
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

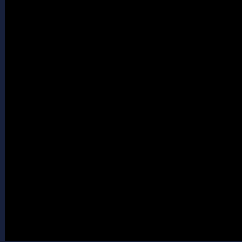
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.3870, -14.0310,

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

32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890

Protanopia

31.7890, -15.2230, 6.0650

Deuteranopia

29.9730, -21.7330, 2.8990



Tritanopia

29.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310

Trichromacy



Original Color

32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890

Protanomaly

32.0880, -14.6270, 6.2770

Deuteranomaly

30.5820, -19.0740, 4.2700

Tritanomaly

30.8720, -14.2590, -0.3950

Monochromacy



Original Color

32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890

Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

32.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890 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(23, 32, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 32, 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(23, 32, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 32, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890 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(23, 32, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 32, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(23, 32, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 32, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 32, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 32, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 32, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 32,  
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