

# Converting Colors

YIQ(32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(32.4270, 59.5540,  
22.0340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	670204
RGB	103, 2, 4
RGB Percent	40%, 1%, 2%
CMY	0.5958, 0.9923, 0.9841
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 0.96, 0.60
HSL	359°, 96%, 21%
HSV	359°, 98%, 40%
XYZ	5.6441, 2.9386, 0.3863
YIQ	32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

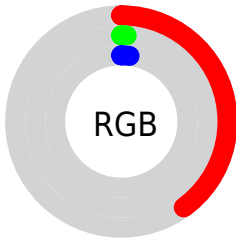
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	103, 2, 4
Decimal	6750724
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	19.80, 40.77, 28.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 49.808, 35.052
Yxy	2.9386, 0.6293, 0.3276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284940804 (0xFF670204)
YUV	32.4270, -14.0145, 61.8925
Hunter-Lab	17.1423, 28.7716, 10.6635

# Details

The YIQ color **32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **72.5730, -59.5540, -22.0340**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.5320, 63.4520, 17.4680**, and **15.1780, 29.1580, 11.2220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.0250, 60.7460, 22.4580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.4370, 53.5940, 19.9140**.

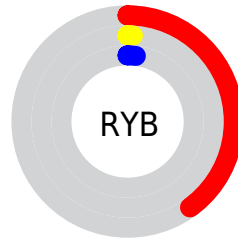
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (1%)

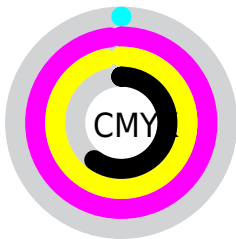
Blue (2%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (1%)

Blue (2%)

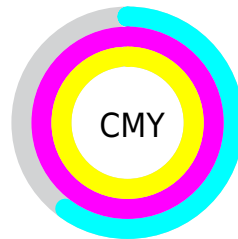


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (99%)


Yellow (98%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340 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 32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 32.4270, 59.5540,  
22.0340

 32.4270, 59.5540,  
22.0340

 250.2750, 9.1710,  
-6.5170


 22.4250, 44.7000,  
15.9000


 89.5320, 63.4520,  
17.4680


 15.1780, 29.1580,  
11.2220

 116.3860, 66.7990,  
17.3830

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 143.3540, 69.8250,  
17.6090


 170.4360, 72.5300,  
18.1460


 190.4450, 59.1430,  
12.9590


 209.8450, 43.0970,


6.4010


 230.0600, 26.1340,  
-0.0580


 32.4270, 59.5540,  
22.0340


 32.4270, 59.5540,  
22.0340


 31.0250, 60.7460,  
22.4580

 39.4370, 53.5940,  
19.9140

 47.0340, 47.3590,  
17.2710

 54.0440, 41.3990,  
15.1510

 61.0540, 35.4390,  
13.0310

 68.1780, 29.1580,  
11.2220

■ 75.7750, 22.9230,  
8.5790

■ 82.7850, 16.9630,  
6.4590

■ 89.7950, 11.0030,  
4.3390

■ 97.3920, 4.7680,  
1.6960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.3080, 50.2440, 36.5800



32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340



44.4870, 40.9890, 0.5490

# Triad

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



32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340



37.4030, -21.2690, -27.5490



43.8450, -53.1870, 11.2690

# Complementary

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



32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340



72.5730, -59.5540, -22.0340

# 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.



48.3300, -53.4150, 4.3850



32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340



42.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430

# Square

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



32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340



37.0470, -8.5230, -27.2670



46.5400, -45.6190, -4.7470



47.6330, -13.9430, 26.9290



# Rectangle

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



32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340



45.8500, 26.3650, -9.7550



46.5400, -45.6190, -4.7470



46.1930, -54.2870, 9.1770

# Sweetspot

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



32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340



107.7750, 22.9230, 8.5790



42.8160, 25.9870, 52.1870



52.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340



40.7070, 79.4970, 29.5530



59.7880, 47.2710, -3.1690



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



34.6130, 67.8980, 25.0020



72.9280, 142.6270, 52.8590



# Inverse Universe

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



32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340



40.7070, 79.4970, 29.5530



45.2120, -47.2710, 3.1690



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



34.6130, 67.8980, 25.0020

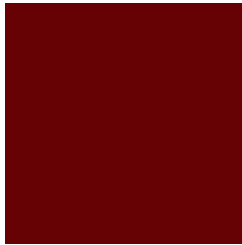


72.9280, 142.6270, 52.8590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

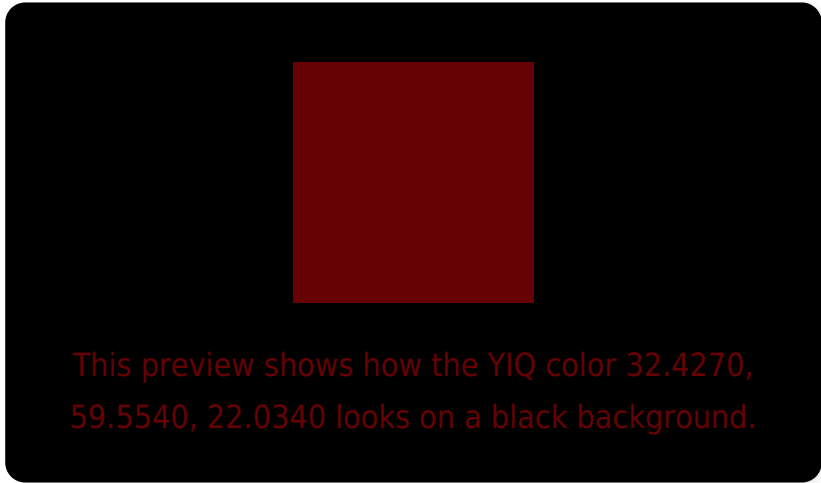
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

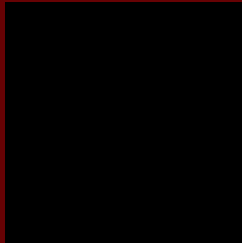
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.4270, 59.5540,



# 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

32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340

### Protanopia

49.4620, 15.7740, -10.5460

### Deuteranopia

48.4970, 25.8610, -11.6350



## Tritanopia

36.3680, 58.0420, 16.3940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340

## Protanomaly

43.2240, 31.5440, 1.0160

## Deuteranomaly

42.5190, 37.9630, 0.3230

## Tritanomaly

34.7210, 58.5460, 18.2740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340

## Achromatopsia

32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

32.1770, 21.7310, 8.1550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340 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(103, 2, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 2, 4)  
}
```

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(103, 2, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 2, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340 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(103, 2, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 2, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 2, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 2, 4); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 2, 4); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 2, 4) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.4270, 59.5540, 22.0340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 2, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 2,  
4) }
```

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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