

# Converting Colors

YIQ(32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(32.5420, -4.4020,  
2.6860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E202A
RGB	30, 32, 42
RGB Percent	12%, 13%, 16%
CMY	0.8823, 0.8745, 0.8353
CMYK	0.29, 0.24, 0.00, 0.84
HSL	230°, 17%, 14%
HSV	230°, 29%, 16%
XYZ	1.4698, 1.4762, 2.3974
YIQ	32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

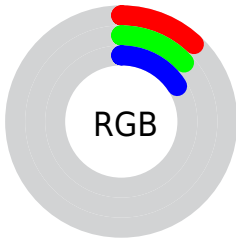
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	30, 32, 42
Decimal	1974314
CIE Lab	12.46, 1.91, -6.99
CIE LCh	12, 7.251, 285.296
Yxy	1.4762, 0.2751, 0.2763
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280164394 (0xFF1E202A)
YUV	32.5420, 4.6628, -2.2293
Hunter-Lab	12.1500, 0.3305, -3.1938

# Details

The YIQ color **32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **39.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860**, and the grayscale version is **32.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420**.

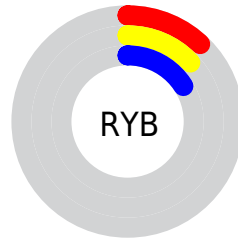
# Distribution



Red (12%)

Green (13%)

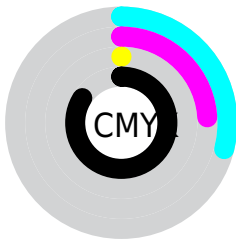
Blue (16%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (16%)

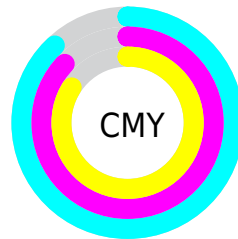


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (88%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860 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 32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 32.5420, -4.4020,  
2.6860

■ 32.5420, -4.4020,  
2.6860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 8.9980, -5.6860,  
3.9300

■ 76.6560, -4.7230,  
2.9970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.7700, -5.0440,  
3.3080

■ 125.7700, -5.0440,  
3.3080

■ 150.8840, -5.3650,  
3.6190

■ 177.8840, -5.3650,  
3.6190

■ 205.8840, -5.3650,

3.6190

■ 233.9980, -5.6860,  
3.9300

■ 32.5420, -4.4020,  
2.6860

■ 32.5420, -4.4020,  
2.6860

■ 29.5850, -5.9610,  
3.4070

■ 36.0860, -3.1180,  
1.4420

■ 26.0410, -7.2450,  
4.6510

■ 39.0430, -1.5590,  
0.7210

■ 22.7850, -9.4000,  
5.1600

■ 42.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 19.2410, -10.6840,  
6.4040

■ 45.8430, 1.8800,  
-1.0320

■ 16.2840, -12.2430,  
7.1250

■ 48.8000, 3.4390,  
-1.7530

■ 12.7400, -13.5270,  
8.3690

■ 52.3440, 4.7230,  
-2.9970

■ 9.7830, -15.0860,  
9.0900

■ 55.3010, 6.2820,  
-3.7180

■ 8.8970, -15.4070,  
9.4010

■ 59.1440, 8.1620,  
-4.7500

■ 62.1010, 9.7210,  
-5.4710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560



32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



32.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710

# Triad

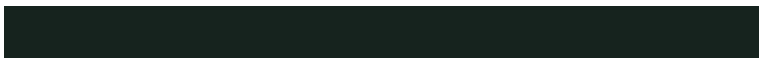
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



33.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



30.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110

# Complementary

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



32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



39.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860

# 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.



31.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710



32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



32.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

# Square

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



32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



33.3000, 8.0230, 3.2790



32.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980



30.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



# Rectangle

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



32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



33.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



32.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980



30.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090

# Sweetspot

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



32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



50.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



38.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



25.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



38.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400



32.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



18.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



17.7940, -30.8140, 18.8020



44.7130, -77.6770, 47.6270



# Inverse Universe

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



33.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



41.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610



39.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800



18.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



26.7120, 45.5700, 22.1620

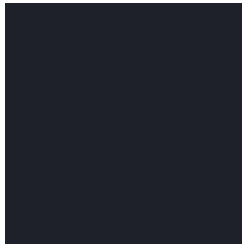


67.3780, 115.1170, 55.8290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

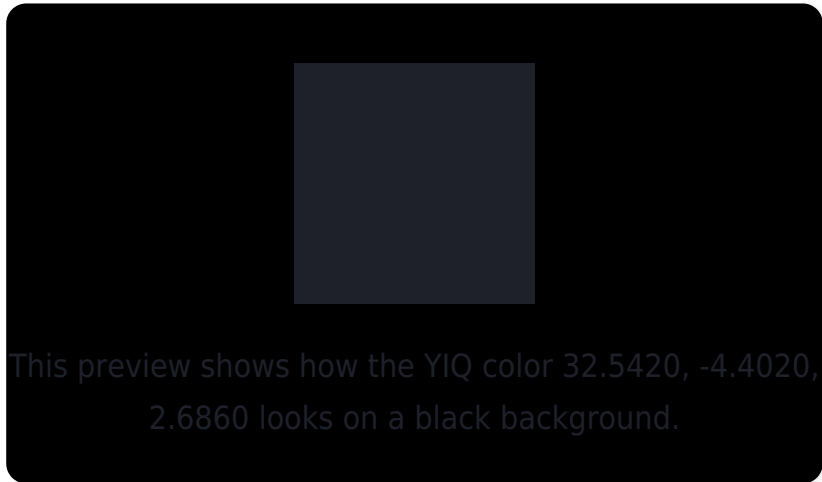
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

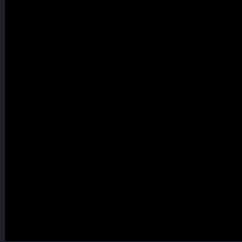
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

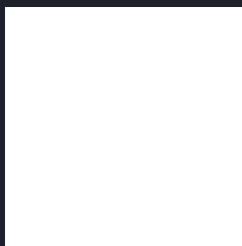
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860.



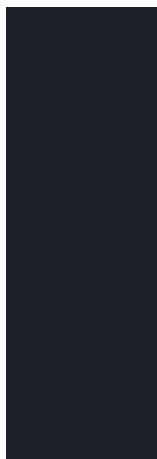
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.5420, -4.4020,



# 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

32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

### Protanopia

32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

### Deuteranopia

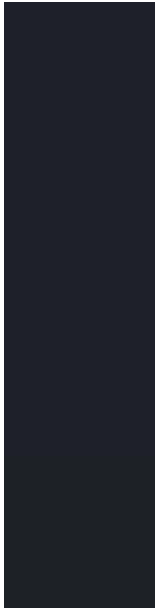
32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



## Tritanopia

32.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

## Protanomaly

32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

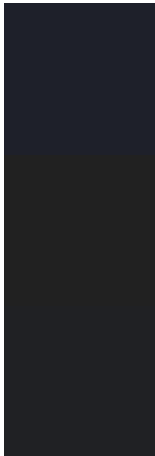
## Deuteranomaly

32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

## Tritanomaly

32.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

## Achromatopsia

33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

33.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860 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(30, 32, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 32, 42)  
}
```

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(30, 32, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 32, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860 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(30, 32, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 32, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 32, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 32, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 32, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 32, 42)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 32, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 32,  
42) }
```

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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