

Converting Colors

YIQ(32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(32.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F221F
RGB	31, 34, 31
RGB Percent	12%, 13%, 12%
CMY	0.8784, 0.8667, 0.8784
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.09, 0.87
HSL	120°, 5%, 13%
HSV	120°, 9%, 13%
XYZ	1.3844, 1.5343, 1.5195
YIQ	32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	31, 34, 34
Decimal	2040351
CIELab	12.82, -2.14, 1.55
CIElCh	13, 2.637, 144.106
Yxy	1.5343, 0.3119, 0.3457
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280230431 (0xFF1F221F)
YUV	32.7610, -0.8682, -1.5444
Hunter-Lab	12.3868, -1.7271, 1.3976




Details

The YIQ color **32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **32.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

Distribution







-  Red (12%)
-  Green (13%)
-  Blue (12%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (13%)
-  Blue (13%)



-  Cyan (9%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (9%)
-  Black (87%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (87%)
-  Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690 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 32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 32.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 32.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 9.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 76.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 100.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 125.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 151.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 178.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 205.3480, -1.1000,

-2.0920

■ 233.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 32.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 32.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 31.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 34.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 29.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 35.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 28.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 36.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 26.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 38.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 25.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 39.7820, 3.8500,
7.3220

■ 24.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 41.0210, 4.6750,
8.8910

■ 22.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 42.6730, 5.7750,
10.9830

■ 21.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 43.9120, 6.6000,
12.5520

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 45.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



33.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



32.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710

Triad

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



32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



32.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



33.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

Complementary

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



32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



32.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

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.



33.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



33.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

Square

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



32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



32.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



33.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



33.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

Rectangle

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



32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



32.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



33.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



33.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

Sweetspot

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



32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



42.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



33.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



22.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



41.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



32.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



17.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



122.6830, -57.4750, -109.3070

Inverse Universe

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



32.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



32.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



16.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



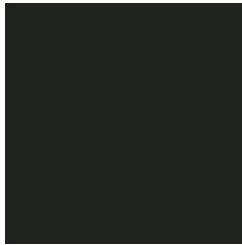
33.8660, 22.5500, 42.8860



86.3170, 57.4750, 109.3070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

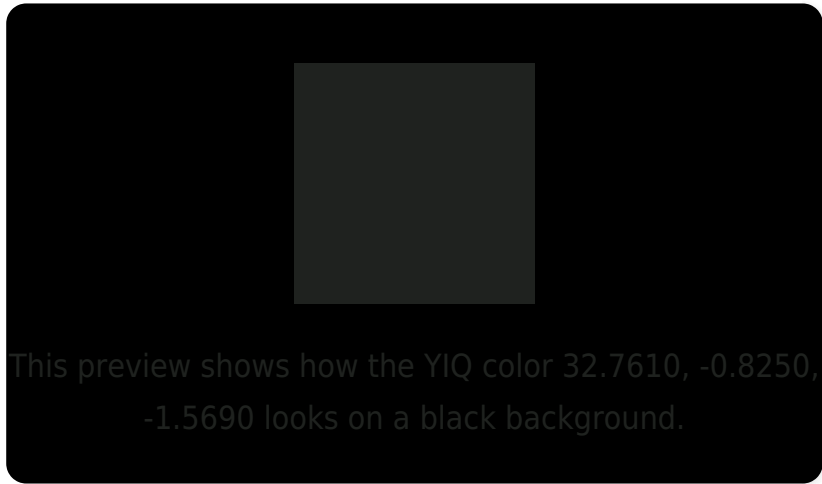
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

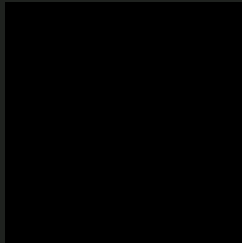
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690.



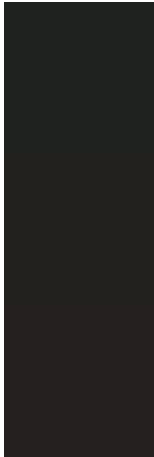
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 32.7610, -0.8250,

-1.5690.

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

32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

Protanopia

32.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210

Deuteranopia

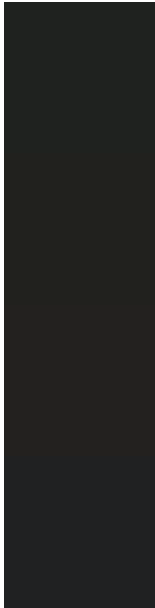
33.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



Tritanopia

33.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

Trichromacy



Original Color

32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

Protanomaly

32.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

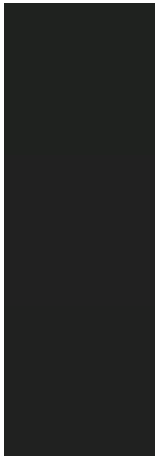
Deuteranomaly

33.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Tritanomaly

32.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990

Monochromacy



Original Color

32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

Achromatopsia

33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

32.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690 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, 34, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 34, 31)  
}
```

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, 34, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 34, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690 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, 34, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 34, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 34, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 34, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 34, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 34, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 32.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 34, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 34,  
31) }
```

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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