

# Converting Colors

YIQ(21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(21.5090, 9.5330,  
19.9730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B062D
RGB	43, 6, 45
RGB Percent	17%, 2%, 18%
CMY	0.8313, 0.9765, 0.8235
CMYK	0.04, 0.87, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	297°, 77%, 10%
HSV	297°, 87%, 18%
XYZ	1.5361, 0.8336, 2.5628
YIQ	21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

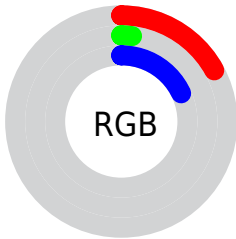
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">43, 6, 45</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2819629</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">7.53, 24.99, -16.75</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">8, 30.086, 326.174</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">0.8336, 0.3114, 0.1690</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281009709 (0xFF2B062D)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">21.5090, 11.5811, 18.8476</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">9.1302, 14.0540, -10.2510</a>

# Details

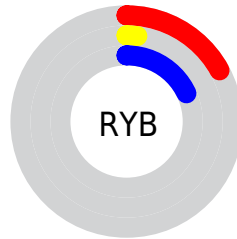
The YIQ color **21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **29.4910, -9.5330, -19.9730**, and the grayscale version is **21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.2210, 10.4040, 20.7080**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.5740, 10.9080, 22.5880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23.8570, 8.4330, 17.8810**.

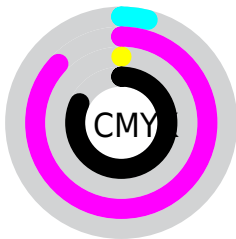
# Distribution



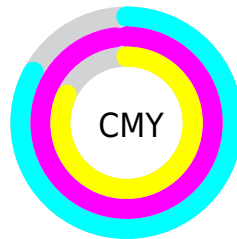
- Red (17%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730 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 21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 21.5090, 9.5330,  
19.9730

■ 21.5090, 9.5330,  
19.9730

■ 241.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

■ 8.7160, 4.2160,  
11.7040

■ 67.2210, 10.4040,  
20.7080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 91.0470, 10.9540,  
21.7540


■ 115.7590, 11.8250,  
22.4890

■ 142.1720, 12.1000,  
23.0120

■ 168.8840, 12.9710,  
23.7470


■ 196.2970, 13.2460,

24.2700


 224.1230, 13.7960,  
25.3160


 21.5090, 9.5330,  
19.9730

 21.5090, 9.5330,  
19.9730

 18.5740, 10.9080,  
22.5880

 23.8570, 8.4330,  
17.8810

 17.9870, 11.1830,  
23.1110

 26.7920, 7.0580,  
15.2660

 29.4390, 6.5540,  
13.3860

 32.3740, 5.1790,  
10.7710

 34.7220, 4.0790,  
8.6790

■ 37.6570, 2.7040,  
6.0640

■ 40.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 43.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

■ 45.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.5810, -17.3330, 11.2670



21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730



19.4090, 24.4340, 19.7460

# Triad

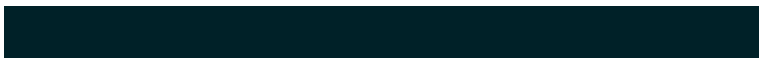
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730



21.8950, 13.2970, -4.1990



23.9310, -21.9150, -4.8190

# Complementary

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



21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730



29.4910, -9.5330, -19.9730

# 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.



21.5370, -15.1740, -11.3500



21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730



18.2410, -2.6570, -12.4250

# Square

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



21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730



20.2110, 24.3910, 3.9990



18.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



24.5810, -26.5010, 1.2030



# Rectangle

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



21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730



17.7700, 30.4870, 14.6710



18.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



23.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960

# Sweetspot

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



21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730



49.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560



12.2070, -13.3440, 10.5600



24.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



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.



21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730



23.4700, 14.4370, 30.2210



20.1690, 16.1820, 15.1100



21.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



34.4360, 20.9450, 44.4410



85.0930, 52.2940, 109.5900



# Inverse Universe

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



17.8890, 22.6020, 8.8900



17.9830, 34.2010, 13.4410



30.8310, -16.1820, -15.1100



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



26.4690, 50.5680, 19.6880

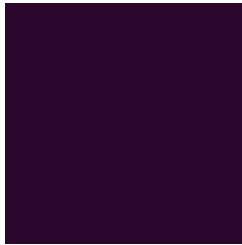


65.2400, 124.0130, 48.7890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

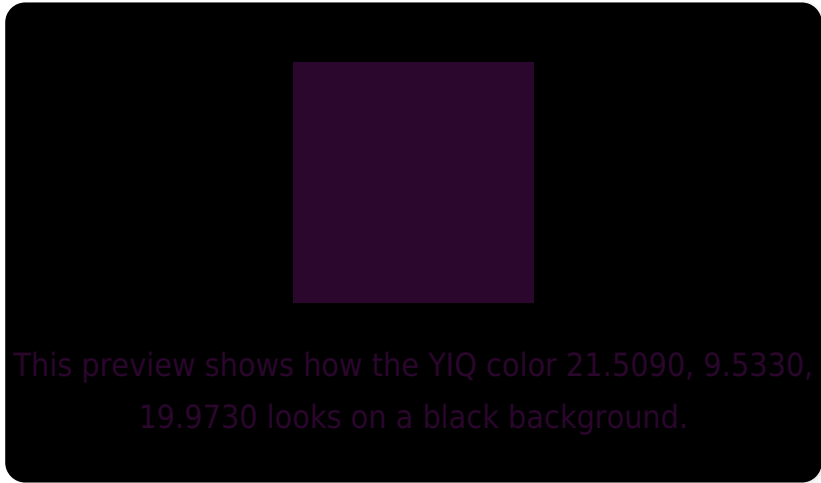
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

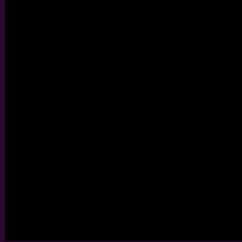
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 21.5090, 9.5330,



# 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

21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730

### Protanopia

20.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200

### Deuteranopia

23.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550



## Tritanopia

24.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730

## Protanomaly

20.3490, -10.8680, 9.7400

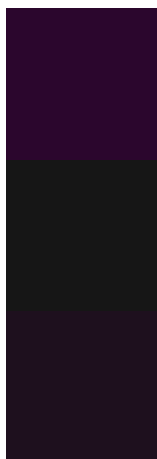
## Deuteranomaly

22.9430, -3.8530, 9.2590

## Tritanomaly

23.7830, 11.2770, 10.3890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730

## Achromatopsia

22.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

21.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730 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(43, 6, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 6, 45)  
}
```

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(43, 6, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 6, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730 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(43, 6, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 6, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 6, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 6, 45); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 6, 45); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 6, 45) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 21.5090, 9.5330, 19.9730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 6, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 6,  
45) }
```

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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