

Converting Colors

YIQ(42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(42.3170, -43.3730,
-1.3970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 003758 |
| RGB | 0, 55, 88 |
| RGB Percent | 0%, 22%, 35% |
| CMY | 1.0000, 0.7842, 0.6551 |
| CMYK | 1.00, 0.37, 0.00, 0.66 |
| HSL | 202°, 100%, 17% |
| HSV | 202°, 100%, 34% |
| XYZ | 3.1267, 3.4383, 9.7204 |
| YIQ | 42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

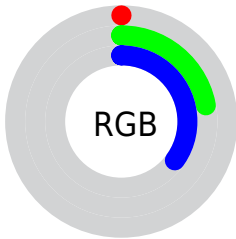
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 0, 34, 88 |
| Decimal | 14168 |
| CIELab | 21.72, -2.38, -24.35 |
| CIElCh | 22, 24.468, 264.420 |
| Yxy | 3.4383, 0.1920, 0.2111 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278204248 (0xFF003758) |
| YUV | 42.3170, 22.5217, -37.1120 |
| Hunter-Lab | 18.5427, -2.3513, -18.1010 |

Details

The YIQ color **42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **45.6830, 43.3730, 1.3970**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.4430, -34.8000, 2.9280**, and **11.2450, -16.5070, 7.3090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.7690, -38.8340, -1.0580**.

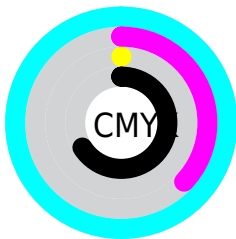
Distribution



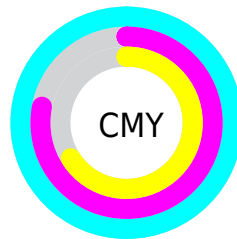
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970 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 42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 42.3170, -43.3730,
-1.3970

■ 42.3170, -43.3730,
-1.3970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 27.2540, -29.8940,
2.1220

■ 94.4430, -34.8000,
2.9280

■ 11.2450, -16.5070,
7.3090

■ 119.6820,
-33.9750, 4.4970

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 145.7960,
-34.2960, 4.8080


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 172.9100,
-34.6170, 5.1190


■ 200.9100,
-34.6170, 5.1190


■ 226.5160,


-27.8760, -1.4120


 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360


 42.3170, -43.3730,
-1.3970

 46.7690, -38.8340,
-1.0580

 51.8080, -34.5700,
-1.2420

 55.9610, -30.6270,
-1.1150

 60.4130, -26.0880,
-0.7760

 64.8650, -21.5490,
-0.4370

■ 69.9040, -17.2850,
-0.6210

■ 74.3560, -12.7460,
-0.2820

■ 78.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 83.5480, -4.5390,
-0.3390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.8670, -42.2260, -5.6660



42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970



52.5060, -12.7480, 10.7720

Triad

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



42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970



51.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870



45.5280, -10.9550, -16.2270

Complementary

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



42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970



45.6830, 43.3730, 1.3970

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.



48.5750, 8.0260, -13.3020



42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970



51.1850, 27.2800, 1.2000

Square

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



42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970



52.9200, 21.3170, 15.6610



50.3810, 20.4960, -8.0160



41.2790, -32.1830, -16.9750

Rectangle

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



42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970



53.8560, 1.0060, 14.8140



50.3810, 20.4960, -8.0160



47.0620, -3.7110, -15.3510

Sweetspot

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



42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970



96.9040, -17.2850, -0.6210



55.3040, -34.4720, -36.0720



48.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970



55.3740, -56.7150, -1.8910



17.0760, -31.5480, 21.0920



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



51.5270, -52.7720, -1.7640



113.0790, -115.8600, -3.7960

Inverse Universe

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



32.5820, 34.7930, 35.7610



42.5930, 45.4280, 46.7720



70.9240, 31.5480, -21.0920



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.6310, 42.2650, 43.5210



87.0230, 92.8730, 95.5370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

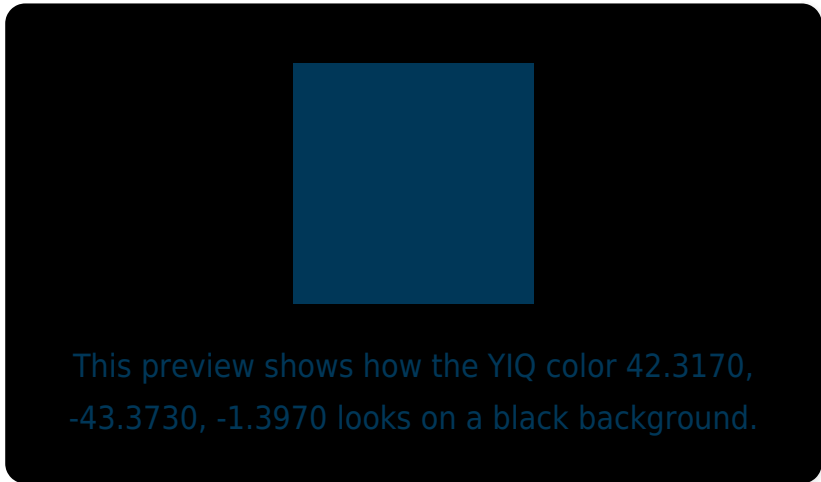
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

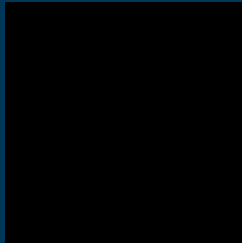
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.3170, -43.3730,

-1.3970.

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

42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970

Protanopia

52.1740, -17.7450, 7.7190

Deuteranopia

49.5150, -26.1350, 5.5850



Tritanopia

41.8150, -36.4480, -11.2640

Trichromacy



Original Color

42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970

Protanomaly

48.3900, -27.2810, 4.3270

Deuteranomaly

47.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420

Tritanomaly

42.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420

Monochromacy



Original Color

42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970

Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

42.3880, -15.7720, -0.5080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970 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(0, 55, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 55, 88)  
}
```

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(0, 55, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 55, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970 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(0, 55, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 55, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 55, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 55, 88); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 55, 88); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 55, 88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.3170, -43.3730, -1.3970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 55, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 55,  
88) }
```

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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