

Converting Colors

YIQ(42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(42.5230, -3.3910,
-10.1350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	21321D
RGB	33, 50, 29
RGB Percent	13%, 20%, 11%
CMY	0.8706, 0.8039, 0.8863
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.42, 0.80
HSL	109°, 27%, 15%
HSV	109°, 42%, 20%
XYZ	1.9894, 2.6936, 1.5775
YIQ	42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

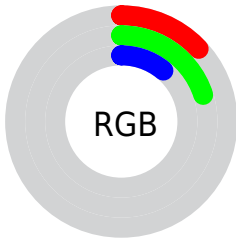
Format	Color
RYB	29, 50, 46
Decimal	2175517
CIELab	18.77, -12.09, 11.20
CIELCh	19, 16.475, 137.190
Yxy	2.6936, 0.3178, 0.4303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280365597 (0xFF21321D)
YUV	42.5230, -6.6668, -8.3517
Hunter-Lab	16.4123, -7.0843, 5.7898

Details

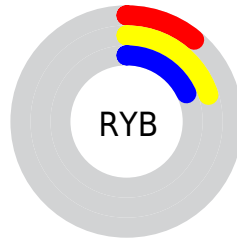
The YIQ color **42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **36.4770, 3.3910, 10.1350**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.9960, -3.3450, -10.9690**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320**.

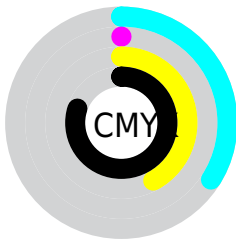
Distribution



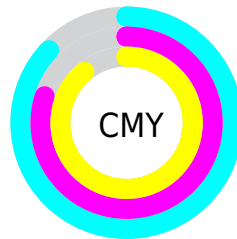
- Red (13%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350 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 42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 42.5230, -3.3910,
-10.1350

■ 42.5230, -3.3910,
-10.1350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 21.3660, -1.5110,
-11.1670

■ 87.9960, -3.3450,
-10.9690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 112.5830, -3.6200,
-11.4920

■ 138.0560, -3.5740,
-12.3260

■ 164.6430, -3.8490,
-12.8490

■ 191.6430, -3.8490,
-12.8490

■ 219.5290, -3.5280,

-13.1600

■ 246.3550, -2.9780,
-12.1140

■ 42.5230, -3.3910,
-10.1350

■ 42.5230, -3.3910,
-10.1350

■ 40.7570, -4.1700,
-12.5380

■ 44.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 38.9910, -4.9490,
-14.9410

■ 46.0550, -1.8330,
-5.3290

■ 37.2250, -5.7280,
-17.3440

■ 47.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 35.4590, -6.5070,
-19.7470

■ 49.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 33.6930, -7.2860,
-22.1500

■ 51.3530, 0.5040,
1.8800

■ 32.0410, -8.3860,
-24.2420

■ 53.1190, 1.2830,
4.2830

■ 54.8850, 2.0620,
6.6860

■ 56.6510, 2.8410,
9.0890

■ 58.4170, 3.6200,
11.4920

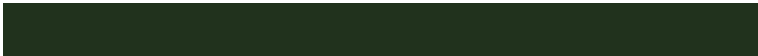
Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.8510, 7.4290, -7.9870



42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350



40.1670, -17.0080, -11.1520

Triad

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



42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350



41.4240, -24.6210, 0.1710



46.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290

Complementary

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



42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350



36.4770, 3.3910, 10.1350

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.



47.2670, 12.7900, 10.5020



42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350



45.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040

Square

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



42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350



37.1190, -34.2480, -7.0800



46.9930, 1.8780, 10.0220



45.9330, 19.3020, 2.6140

Rectangle

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



42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350



37.1920, -27.3240, -11.4200



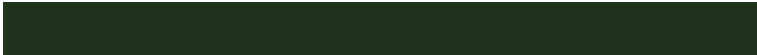
46.9930, 1.8780, 10.0220



46.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610

Sweetspot

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



42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350



60.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



45.2580, 7.8410, -4.4390



31.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



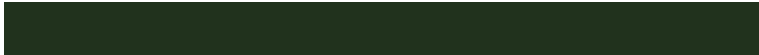
161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350



52.5780, -5.2240, -15.4640



42.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170



24.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



57.3260, -14.3430, -42.9430



139.6380, -35.2390, -104.7990

Inverse Universe

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



36.4770, 3.3910, 10.1350



43.4220, 5.2240, 15.4640



36.9890, 7.7010, 9.1170



23.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



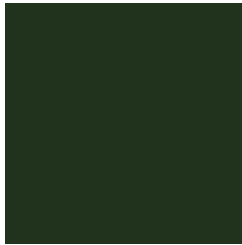
31.6740, 14.3430, 42.9430



77.3620, 35.2390, 104.7990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

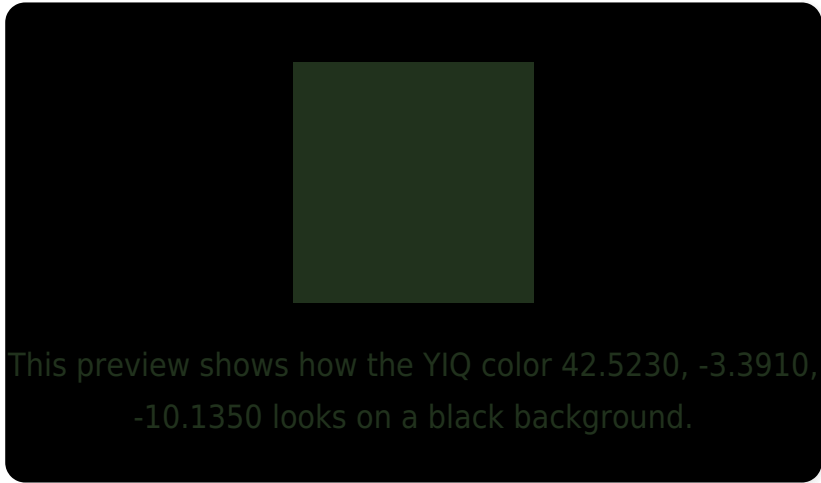
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350.

-10.1350.

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

42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350

Protanopia

45.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610

Deuteranopia

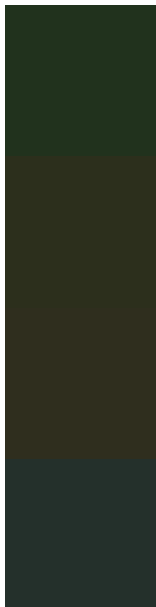
45.6930, 11.0500, -2.0220



Tritanopia

44.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

Trichromacy



Original Color

42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350

Protanomaly

43.9370, 4.3110, -6.5450

Deuteranomaly

44.4750, 5.7320, -4.7640

Tritanomaly

43.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

Monochromacy



Original Color

42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350

Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

42.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350 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(33, 50, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 50, 29)  
}
```

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(33, 50, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 50, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350 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(33, 50, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 50, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(33, 50, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 50, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 50, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 50, 29)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 50, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 50,  
29) }
```

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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