

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(43.0220, -5.0930,  
20.7230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	331F54
RGB	51, 31, 84
RGB Percent	20%, 12%, 33%
CMY	0.7999, 0.8785, 0.6706
CMYK	0.39, 0.63, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	263°, 46%, 23%
HSV	263°, 63%, 33%
XYZ	3.4557, 2.3237, 8.6507
YIQ	43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

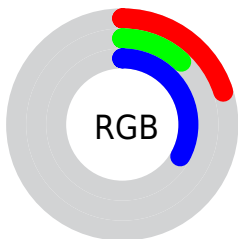
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	51, 31, 84
Decimal	3350356
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	17.10, 22.96, -28.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	17, 36.916, 308.460
Yxy	2.3237, 0.2395, 0.1610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281540436 (0xFF331F54)
YUV	43.0220, 20.2022, 6.9967
Hunter-Lab	15.2438, 13.7882, -22.9758

# Details

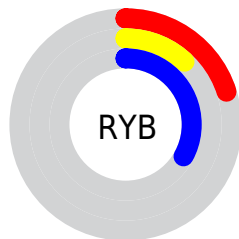
The YIQ color **43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **71.9780, 5.0930, -20.7230**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.7880, -4.3140, 23.1260**, and **4.3320, -12.1980, 11.8180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.8310, -5.8730, 23.8470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.2130, -4.3130, 17.5990**.

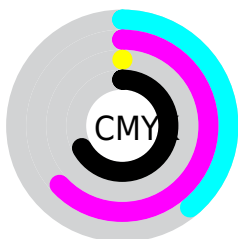
# Distribution



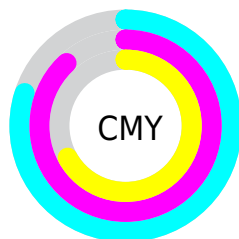
- Red (20%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230 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 43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.0220, -5.0930,  
20.7230

■ 43.0220, -5.0930,  
20.7230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 20.7830, -5.9180,  
19.1540

■ 89.7880, -4.3140,  
23.1260

■ 4.3320, -12.1980,  
11.8180

■ 114.6140, -3.7640,  
24.1720

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

■ 140.2550, -4.1310,  
25.3170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 166.6680, -3.8560,  
25.8400

■ 194.1950, -3.9020,  
26.6740

■ 220.5560, 2.1510,

21.5990

242.6730, 5.7750,  
10.9830

43.0220, -5.0930,  
20.7230

43.0220, -5.0930,  
20.7230

36.8310, -5.8730,  
23.8470

49.2130, -4.3130,  
17.5990

30.0530, -6.3780,  
27.4940

55.9910, -3.8080,  
13.9520

23.5630, -7.7540,  
30.4060

62.4810, -2.4320,  
11.0400

19.1440, -7.8920,  
32.9080

69.2590, -1.9270,  
7.3930

75.4500, -1.1470,  
4.2690

■ 81.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 88.7180, 0.7340,  
-2.2900

■ 94.9090, 1.5140,  
-5.4140

■ 101.6870, 2.0190,  
-9.0610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.0710, -42.3200, 7.0560



43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230



39.1950, 22.4610, 27.9730

# Triad

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



43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230



39.7030, 31.4530, -2.8430



36.6970, -30.3040, -12.4800

# Complementary

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



43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230



71.9780, 5.0930, -20.7230

# 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.



32.9180, -21.0410, -20.6650



43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230



39.2940, 16.1870, -12.5250

# Square

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



43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230



36.7680, 41.9960, 9.8360



34.4440, -2.1510, -21.5990



39.6610, -38.6500, -4.3940



# Rectangle

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



43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230



34.9530, 34.8860, 28.5660



34.4440, -2.1510, -21.5990



35.6710, -27.4150, -15.2790

# Sweetspot

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



43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230



93.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



57.0000, -26.3630, -1.2990



45.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230



45.1440, -7.8920, 32.9080



50.7960, 10.4030, 26.2350



37.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



23.9300, -9.8650, 41.1350



52.7600, -22.0240, 90.8080



# Inverse Universe

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



50.6090, 20.9950, 21.4990



57.0440, 33.3720, 33.9800



64.2040, -10.4030, -26.2350



38.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



38.8050, 41.7150, 42.4750



85.7840, 92.0480, 93.9680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

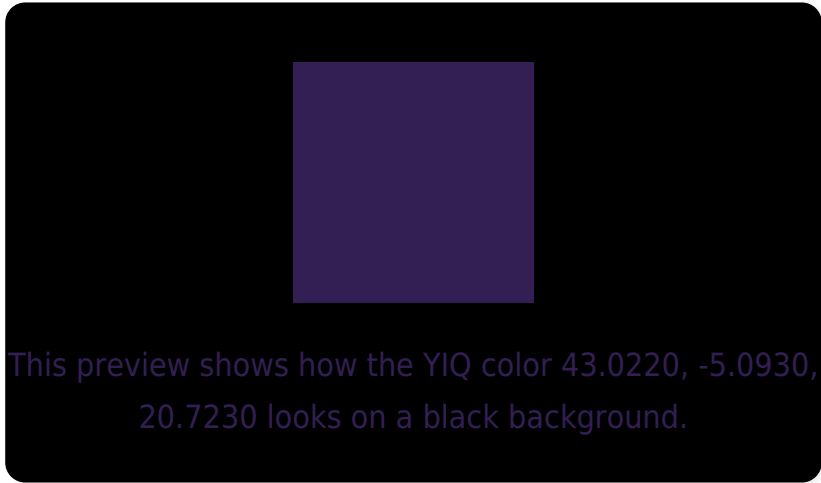
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

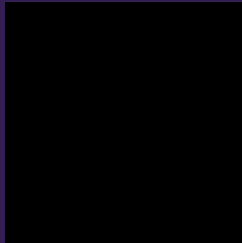
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.0220, -5.0930,



# 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

43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230

### Protanopia

33.9850, -39.2020, 5.6140

### Deuteranopia

34.4920, -36.4960, 0.6240



## Tritanopia

42.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230

## Protanomaly

37.2040, -26.4570, 11.4230

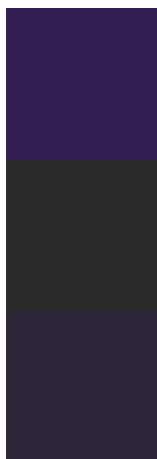
## Deuteranomaly

37.5800, -24.7600, 8.2000

## Tritanomaly

42.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230 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(51, 31, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 31, 84)  
}
```

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(51, 31, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 31, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230 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(51, 31, 84) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 31, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 31, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 31, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 31, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 31, 84)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.0220, -5.0930, 20.7230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 31, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 31,  
84) }
```

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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