

Converting Colors

YIQ(43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(43.0540, -59.7040,
46.7920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F1DBD
RGB	15, 29, 189
RGB Percent	6%, 11%, 74%
CMY	0.9410, 0.8863, 0.2592
CMYK	0.92, 0.85, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	235°, 85%, 40%
HSV	235°, 92%, 74%
XYZ	9.8121, 4.6509, 48.4723
YIQ	43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

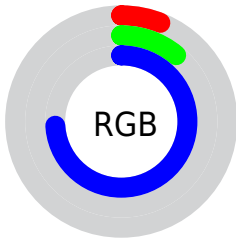
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 28, 189
Decimal	990653
CIE Lab	25.72, 54.74, -80.79
CIE LCh	26, 97.590, 304.123
Yxy	4.6509, 0.1559, 0.0739
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279180733 (0xFF0F1DBD)
YUV	43.0540, 71.9514, -24.6034
Hunter-Lab	21.5659, 43.4743, -118.1665

Details

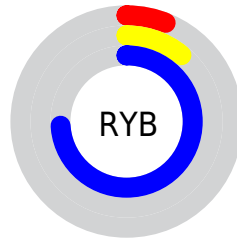
The YIQ color **43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0033CC**. A complement of this color would be **160.9460, 59.7040, -46.7920**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.7410, -39.3490, 57.8590**, and **15.2760, -43.0140, 41.6740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.3510, -64.7940, 50.9340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.7140, -53.0550, 41.9290**.

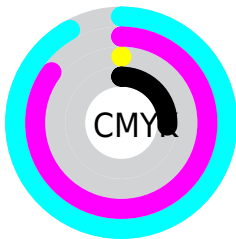
Distribution



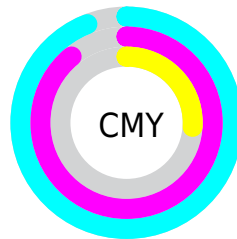
- Red (6%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920 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 43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 43.0540, -59.7040,
46.7920

■ 43.0540, -59.7040,
46.7920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 19.5280, -52.2310,
49.0250

■ 104.7410,
-39.3490, 57.8590

■ 15.2760, -43.0140,
41.6740

■ 129.8960,
-29.7200, 54.0560

■ 12.3120, -34.6680,
33.5880

■ 154.7260,
-17.7980, 47.2420

■ 15.8050, -29.3470,
19.7490

■ 179.5450, -7.3430,
39.4810

■ 9.5470, -19.9930,
15.4230

■ 204.6630, 3.7080,
31.9320


■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390


■ 229.1720, 12.1000,


■ 1.2540, -3.5310,


23.0120


3.4210


 246.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 43.0540, -59.7040,
46.7920


 43.0540, -59.7040,
46.7920


 30.3510, -64.7940,
50.9340

 58.7140, -53.0550,
41.9290

 74.9610, -46.6810,
36.5430

 90.6210, -40.0320,
31.6800

 106.2810,
-33.3830, 26.8170

 122.5280,
-27.0090, 21.4310

■ 137.8890,
-20.9560, 16.3560

■ 154.1360,
-14.5820, 10.9700

■ 169.7960, -7.9330,
6.1070

■ 185.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.5890, -89.7320, 29.3080



43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920



59.1430, 47.7160, 71.3960

Triad

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



43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920



47.3430, 68.3580, 16.6620



56.7010, -45.2950, -21.6390

Complementary

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



43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920



160.9460, 59.7040, -46.7920

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.



47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630



43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920



57.0140, 22.6070, -18.7450

Square

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



43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920



48.7370, 97.1480, 34.5560



44.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



66.4250, -69.9200, 0.6400

Rectangle

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



43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920



60.4340, 77.1530, 61.0330



44.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



53.1500, -36.6740, -29.2020

Sweetspot

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



43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920



187.3880, -23.7990, 18.3210



135.2640, -98.8890, -41.5530



87.4350, -13.9860, 11.1820



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920



39.6700, -84.1450, 65.7350



56.3640, -12.9420, 69.3780



86.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



25.6430, -54.2930, 42.3390



4.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950

Inverse Universe

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



68.6220, 99.2100, 41.2420



75.5350, 139.6000, 58.1600



147.3370, 12.3460, -69.5900



87.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



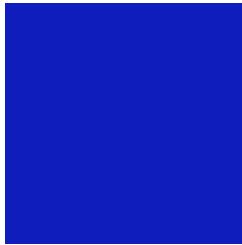
48.7240, 89.9950, 37.5390



9.4970, 17.8340, 7.1940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

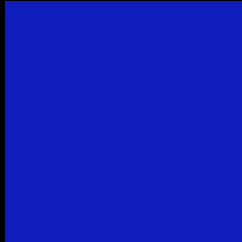
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920 looks on a 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 43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.0540, -59.7040,

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

43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920

Protanopia

48.7690, -56.0290, 7.7070

Deuteranopia

48.9510, -51.0300, -0.2940

Trichromacy



Original Color

43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920

Protanomaly

46.5430, -57.7280, 21.9840

Deuteranomaly

46.9360, -54.7010, 16.6830

Monochromacy



Original Color

43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920

Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

43.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920 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(15, 29, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 29, 189)  
}
```

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(15, 29, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 29, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920 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(15, 29, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 29, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 29, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 29, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 29, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 29,  
189) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.0540, -59.7040, 46.7920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 29, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 29,  
189) }
```

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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