

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(43.1110, 4.9020,  
21.3020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D1C4A
RGB	61, 28, 74
RGB Percent	24%, 11%, 29%
CMY	0.7607, 0.8902, 0.7098
CMYK	0.18, 0.62, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	283°, 45%, 20%
HSV	283°, 62%, 29%
XYZ	3.5770, 2.3172, 6.7366
YIQ	43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

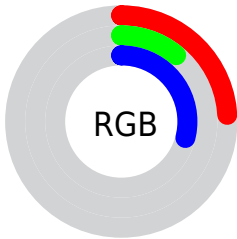
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	61, 28, 74
Decimal	4004938
CIE Lab	17.07, 25.01, -22.08
CIE LCh	17, 33.365, 318.556
Yxy	2.3172, 0.2832, 0.1835
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282195018 (0xFF3D1C4A)
YUV	43.1110, 15.2283, 15.6887
Hunter-Lab	15.2223, 15.3054, -15.5830

# Details

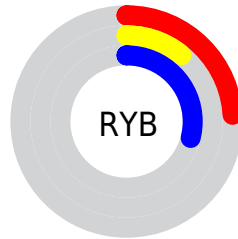
The YIQ color **43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **58.8890, -4.9020, -21.3020**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.7630, 6.0020, 23.3940**, and **7.0080, -2.4780, 11.8740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.4040, 5.6350, 24.5390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.8180, 4.1690, 18.0650**.

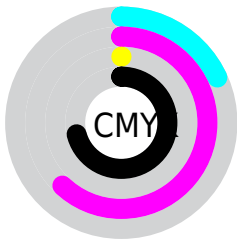
# Distribution



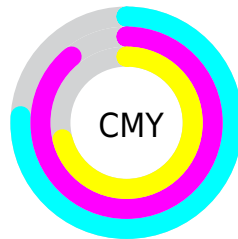
- Red (24%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020 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 43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.1110, 4.9020,  
21.3020

■ 43.1110, 4.9020,  
21.3020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 20.6980, 4.6270,  
20.7790

■ 89.7630, 6.0020,  
23.3940

■ 7.0080, -2.4780,  
11.8740

■ 115.1760, 6.2770,  
23.9170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 140.7030, 6.2310,  
24.7510

■ 167.4150, 7.1020,  
25.4860

■ 194.8280, 7.3770,  
26.0090

■ 222.0840, 9.5320,

25.5000

241.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

43.1110, 4.9020,  
21.3020

43.1110, 4.9020,  
21.3020

38.4040, 5.6350,  
24.5390

47.8180, 4.1690,  
18.0650

33.1100, 6.6430,  
28.2990

53.1120, 3.1610,  
14.3050

28.4030, 7.3760,  
31.5360

57.8190, 2.4280,  
11.0680

24.2830, 7.8340,  
34.2500

63.1130, 1.4200,  
7.3080

67.8200, 0.6870,  
4.0710

■ 72.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 78.1200, -0.4580,  
-2.7140

■ 82.8270, -1.1910,  
-5.9510

■ 88.1210, -2.1990,  
-9.7110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.5950, -29.1160, 10.0520



43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020



39.2400, 26.5880, 24.7640

# Triad

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



43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020



40.5450, 25.9060, -6.9420



37.6090, -32.8720, -9.9920

# Complementary

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



43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020



58.8890, -4.9020, -21.3020

# 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.



34.1720, -24.5720, -17.2440



43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020



38.3750, 11.4650, -15.0550

# Square

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



43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020



38.6870, 37.5500, 2.3020



31.7140, -11.7790, -23.3230



38.8290, -39.0630, -2.4150



# Rectangle

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



43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020



37.4380, 34.6580, 21.6820



31.7140, -11.7790, -23.3230



36.5830, -29.9830, -12.7910

# Sweetspot

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



43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020



84.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



40.8750, -18.3410, 7.5070



40.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020



47.8700, 7.5590, 33.7270



45.8580, 15.8600, 20.9480



35.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



33.4550, 10.7660, 47.1980



75.5550, 24.5100, 106.5100



# Inverse Universe

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



43.2360, 23.2430, 13.7950



48.2210, 36.7670, 22.0070



56.1420, -15.8600, -20.9480



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



33.8040, 51.4830, 30.6430



76.1800, 116.2150, 68.9750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

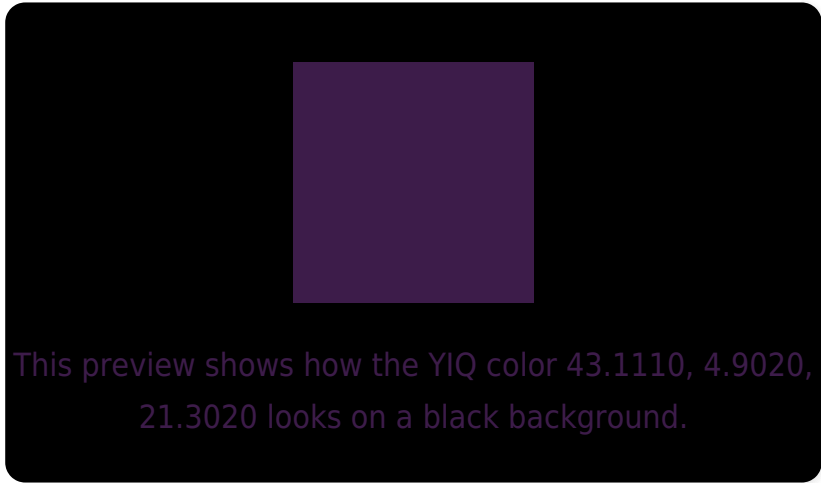
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

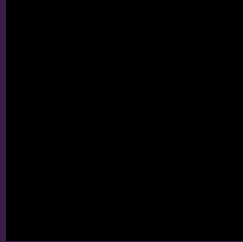
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.1110, 4.9020,



# 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

43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020

### Protanopia

35.8930, -35.9470, 7.1970

### Deuteranopia

40.5110, -20.3120, 4.6800



## Tritanopia

43.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020

## Protanomaly

38.3680, -21.0470, 12.4970

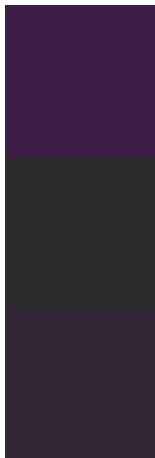
## Deuteranomaly

41.5770, -11.5100, 10.3620

## Tritanomaly

43.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020 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(61, 28, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 28, 74)  
}
```

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(61, 28, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 28, 74) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020 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(61, 28, 74) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 28, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 28, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 28, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 28, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 28, 74)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 28, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 28,  
74) }
```

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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