

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(43.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A2A34
RGB	42, 42, 52
RGB Percent	16%, 16%, 20%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8353, 0.7961
CMYK	0.19, 0.19, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	240°, 11%, 18%
HSV	240°, 19%, 20%
XYZ	2.4026, 2.3961, 3.5841
YIQ	43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	42, 42, 52
Decimal	2763316
CIELab	17.44, 2.59, -6.44
CIELCh	17, 6.941, 291.946
Yxy	2.3961, 0.2866, 0.2858
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280953396 (0xFF2A2A34)
YUV	43.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998
Hunter-Lab	15.4793, 0.6167, -2.8924

# Details

The YIQ color **43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **50.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210**, and **0.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550**.

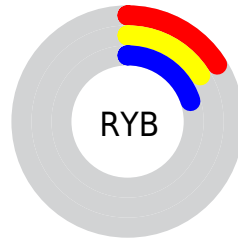
# Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (16%)

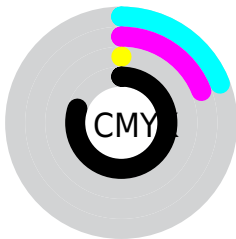
Blue (20%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (20%)

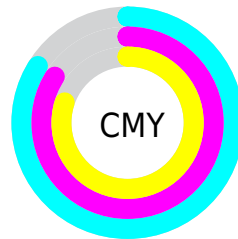


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100 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 43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 43.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 23.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 88.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 113.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 138.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

■ 164.7810, -3.5770,  
4.2550

■ 191.7810, -3.5770,  
4.2550

■ 219.4820, -4.1730,

4.0430

247.9120, -2.5680,  
2.4880

43.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

43.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

38.7100, -4.8150,  
4.6650

47.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

34.2800, -6.4200,  
6.2200

52.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

28.9640, -8.3460,  
8.0860

57.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

24.5340, -9.9510,  
9.6410

61.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

20.1040, -11.5560,  
11.1960

66.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

■ 15.6740, -13.1610,  
12.7510

■ 70.6060, 6.7410,  
-6.5310

■ 11.2440, -14.7660,  
14.3060

■ 75.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

■ 5.9280, -16.6920,  
16.1720

■ 80.3520, 10.2720,  
-9.9520

■ 84.7820, 11.8770,  
-11.5070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030



43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



43.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950

# Triad

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



43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



43.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



41.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230

# Complementary

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



43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



50.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100

# 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.



41.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



42.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

# Square

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



43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



43.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



42.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



41.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



# Rectangle

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



43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



43.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



42.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



41.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870

# Sweetspot

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



43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



65.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



49.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



33.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



54.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



44.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



23.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



10.1460, -28.5690, 27.6790



24.7380, -69.6570, 67.4870



# Inverse Universe

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



46.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



59.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



49.3650, 0.2300, -4.1700



24.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



36.7570, 24.4750, 46.5470

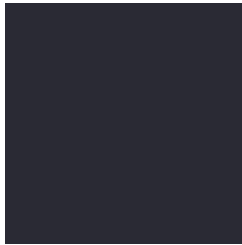


89.6210, 59.6750, 113.4910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

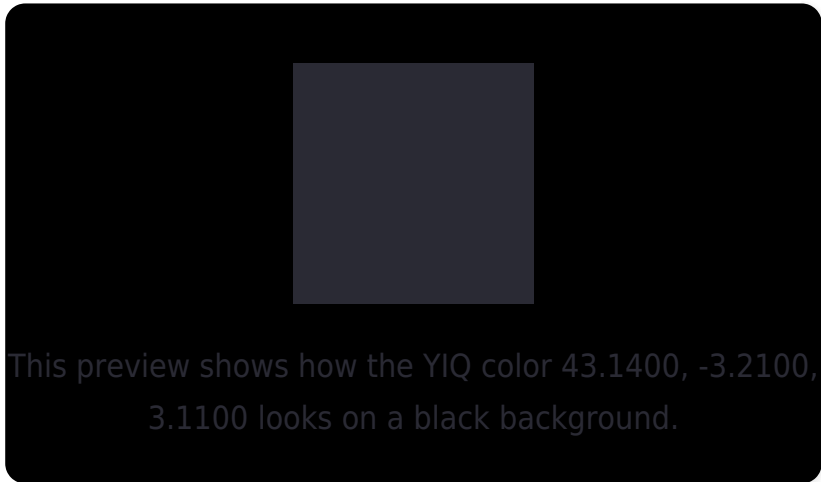
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

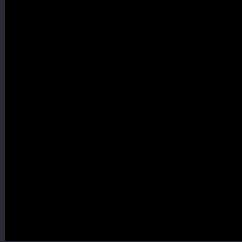
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.1400, -3.2100,



# 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

43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

### Protanopia

42.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

### Deuteranopia

43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



## Tritanopia

42.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

## Protanomaly

42.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

## Deuteranomaly

43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

## Tritanomaly

42.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100 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(42, 42, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 42, 52)  
}
```

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(42, 42, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 42, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100 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(42, 42, 52) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 42, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 42, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 42, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 42, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 42, 52)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 42, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 42,  
52) }
```

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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