

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(43.1720, 38.4630,  
24.3110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5F112A
RGB	95, 17, 42
RGB Percent	37%, 7%, 16%
CMY	0.6273, 0.9334, 0.8352
CMYK	0.00, 0.82, 0.56, 0.63
HSL	341°, 70%, 22%
HSV	341°, 82%, 37%
XYZ	5.3431, 3.0029, 2.4917
YIQ	43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

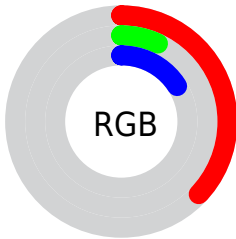
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	95, 17, 42
Decimal	6230314
CIE Lab	20.06, 36.13, 5.38
CIE LCh	20, 36.525, 8.476
Yxy	3.0029, 0.4930, 0.2771
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284420394 (0xFF5F112A)
YUV	43.1720, -0.5778, 45.4532
Hunter-Lab	17.3290, 24.7119, 3.6051

# Details

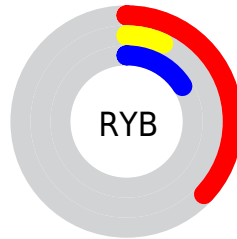
The YIQ color **43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **68.8280, -38.4630, -24.3110**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.3850, 42.1770, 23.0810**, and **14.2810, 27.3700, 10.5860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.6180, 43.1390, 27.6750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.1390, 34.0620, 21.4700**.

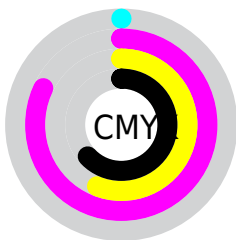
# Distribution



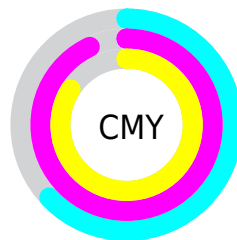
- Red (37%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110 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 43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



43.1720, 38.4630,  
24.3110

43.1720, 38.4630,  
24.3110

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

23.1390, 34.0620,  
21.4700

94.6840, 42.7730,  
23.2930

14.2810, 27.3700,  
10.5860

120.4670, 44.8820,  
23.6180

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


147.0650, 46.0740,  
24.0420


174.8480, 48.1830,  
24.3670


199.4560, 43.4150,  
22.6710


219.0840, 26.7270,


16.7350


 238.7120, 10.0390,  
10.7990


 43.1720, 38.4630,  
24.3110


 43.1720, 38.4630,  
24.3110


 36.6180, 43.1390,  
27.6750


 49.1390, 34.0620,  
21.4700

 31.9390, 46.6690,  
29.7810

 55.8070, 29.0650,  
18.4170

 61.7740, 24.6640,  
15.5760

 68.4420, 19.6670,  
12.5230

 74.4090, 15.2660,  
9.6820

■ 81.0770, 10.2690,  
6.6290

■ 87.6310, 5.5930,  
3.2650

■ 93.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 100.2660, -3.8050,  
-2.6290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.7820, 22.1860, 27.4500



43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110



44.5830, 41.0790, 9.9350

# Triad

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



43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110



40.0480, -1.0960, -24.2000



44.6310, -47.1330, 0.6670

# Complementary

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



43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110



68.8280, -38.4630, -24.3110

# 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.



44.4540, -42.5010, -6.1890



43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110



37.8250, -25.2130, -22.1490

# Square

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



43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110



45.4960, 18.4340, -14.7020



41.6040, -34.4760, -13.9640



40.3910, -46.2170, 6.0950



# Rectangle

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



43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110



45.6500, 38.9720, -1.4440



41.6040, -34.4760, -13.9640



44.7620, -46.1240, -1.1000

# Sweetspot

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



43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110



102.1100, 14.6700, 9.4700



41.4400, 5.9540, 35.2820



49.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110



41.6250, 59.5970, 37.7810



47.9530, 42.9130, 9.7370



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



37.5920, 55.1960, 34.9400



80.5380, 118.3230, 74.8270



# Inverse Universe

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



43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110



41.6250, 59.5970, 37.7810



64.0470, -42.9130, -9.7370



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



37.5920, 55.1960, 34.9400

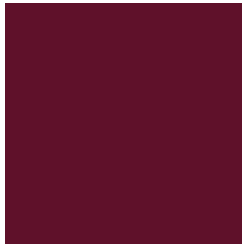


80.5380, 118.3230, 74.8270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

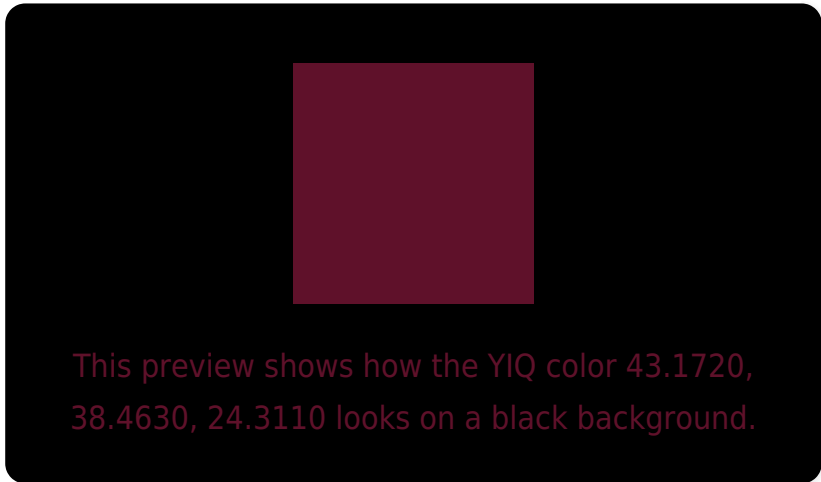
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

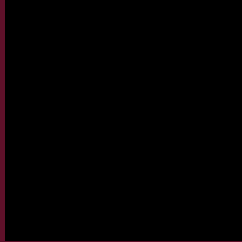
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.1720, 38.4630,



# 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

43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110

### Protanopia

50.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

### Deuteranopia

51.0350, 10.0870, -1.0890



## Tritanopia

43.6420, 42.5910, 15.5750

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110

## Protanomaly

47.9680, 12.1940, 10.2900

## Deuteranomaly

47.9920, 20.8140, 8.2540

## Tritanomaly

43.2660, 40.8940, 18.7980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.3980, 13.7990, 8.7350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110 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(95, 17, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(95, 17, 42)  
}
```

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(95, 17, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 17, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110 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(95, 17, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 17, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 17, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 17, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 17, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 17, 42)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.1720, 38.4630, 24.3110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 17, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 17,  
42) }
```

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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