

Converting Colors

YIQ(43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(43.2110, -37.5030,
-8.6630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	023B46
RGB	2, 59, 70
RGB Percent	1%, 23%, 27%
CMY	0.9923, 0.7685, 0.7256
CMYK	0.97, 0.16, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	190°, 95%, 14%
HSV	190°, 97%, 27%
XYZ	2.6940, 3.5848, 6.3377
YIQ	43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

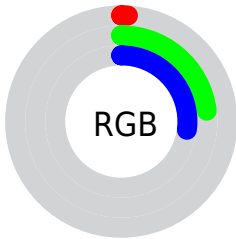
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 33, 70
Decimal	146246
CIE _{Lab}	22.25, -12.41, -11.56
CIE _{LCh}	22, 16.966, 222.969
Yxy	3.5848, 0.2135, 0.2841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278336326 (0xFF023B46)
YUV	43.2110, 13.2070, -36.1420
Hunter-Lab	18.9335, -7.7349, -6.5928

Details

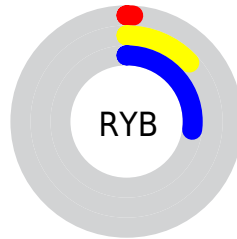
The YIQ color **43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **28.7890, 37.5030, 8.6630**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.6140, -31.2680, -6.0200**, and **12.4700, -13.0670, 0.0290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.6130, -38.6950, -9.0870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.8910, -33.6060, -7.7020**.

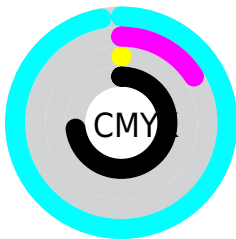
Distribution



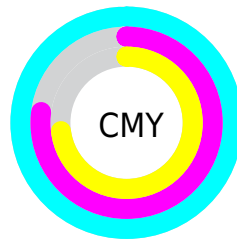
- Red (1%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630 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 43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

43.2110, -37.5030,
-8.6630

43.2110, -37.5030,
-8.6630

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

27.1910, -25.5830,
-4.4230

93.6140, -31.2680,
-6.0200

12.4700, -13.0670,
0.0290

119.3150,
-31.8640, -6.2320

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

145.3150,
-31.8640, -6.2320


172.4290,
-32.1850, -5.9210


199.5430,
-32.5060, -5.6100


228.1300,


-32.7810, -6.1330


 244.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080


 43.2110, -37.5030,
-8.6630


 43.2110, -37.5030,
-8.6630


 42.6130, -38.6950,
-9.0870

 45.8910, -33.6060,
-7.7020

 48.5710, -29.7090,
-6.7410

 51.2510, -25.8120,
-5.7800

 54.5180, -22.1900,
-5.3420

 57.1980, -18.2930,
-4.3810

■ 59.8780, -14.3960,
-3.4200

■ 62.5580, -10.4990,
-2.4590

■ 65.2380, -6.6020,
-1.4980

■ 67.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.2240, -30.3500, -11.6460



43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630



48.8150, -27.2800, -1.2000

Triad

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



43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630



54.6090, 11.8270, 11.4350



51.6340, 9.5380, -7.6620

Complementary

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



43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630



28.7890, 37.5030, 8.6630

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.



52.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630



54.0350, 19.2550, 8.9750

Square

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



43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630



54.9220, 0.6400, 10.4320



53.6450, 20.1730, 3.3490



49.8930, -1.5570, -10.3330

Rectangle

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



43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630



51.6530, -17.8360, 3.8600



53.6450, 20.1730, 3.3490



52.2430, 12.1970, -6.2910

Sweetspot

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



43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630



81.5790, -14.9920, -3.6320



43.0560, -21.9100, -32.4540



39.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630



55.6870, -50.7070, -11.6590



23.8400, -28.4280, 8.5960



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



60.0070, -54.6040, -12.6200



137.4080, -125.1170, -28.7730

Inverse Universe

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



28.8300, 22.2310, 32.1430



36.2860, 30.1150, 43.4510



48.1600, 28.4280, -8.5960



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.0630, 32.3610, 46.8010



89.5330, 74.3020, 107.2140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

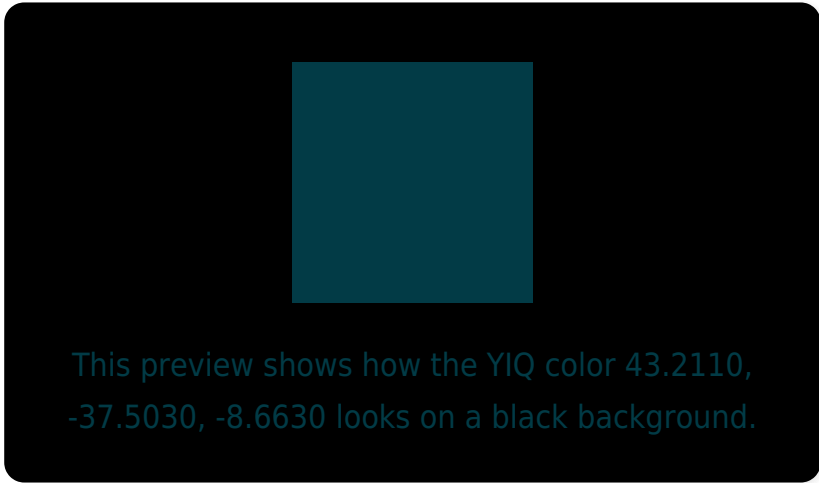
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

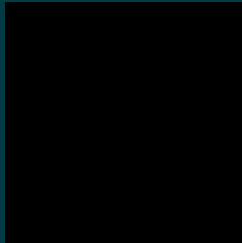
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

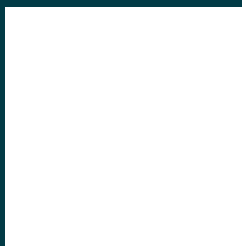
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.2110, -37.5030,

-8.6630.

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

43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630

Protanopia

53.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

Deuteranopia

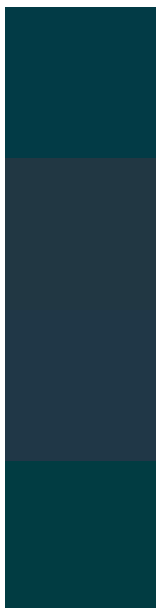
53.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500



Tritanopia

42.5160, -37.0440, -11.4760

Trichromacy



Original Color

43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630

Protanomaly

49.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320

Deuteranomaly

49.9470, -18.8440, 0.1000

Tritanomaly

43.0430, -37.0900, -10.6420

Monochromacy



Original Color

43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630

Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

43.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630 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(2, 59, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 59, 70)  
}
```

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(2, 59, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 59, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630 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(2, 59, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 59, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(2, 59, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 59, 70); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 59, 70); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 59, 70) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 59, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 59,  
70) }
```

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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