

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(43.2220, -34.8950,  
21.1770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	172776
RGB	23, 39, 118
RGB Percent	9%, 15%, 46%
CMY	0.9098, 0.8470, 0.5375
CMYK	0.80, 0.67, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	230°, 67%, 28%
HSV	230°, 80%, 46%
XYZ	4.3461, 2.9405, 17.4622
YIQ	43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

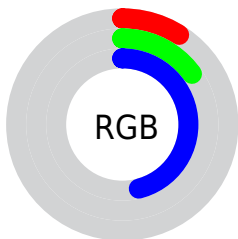
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">23, 37, 118</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">1517430</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">19.80, 24.47, -46.93</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">20, 52.927, 297.537</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">2.9405, 0.1756, 0.1188</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4279707510 (0xFF172776)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">43.2220, 36.8656, -17.7347</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">17.1478, 15.2325, -48.3734</a>

# Details

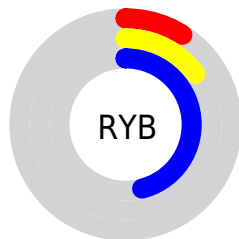
The YIQ color **43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **97.7780, 34.8950, -21.1770**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.9180, -27.9270, 27.0570**, and **7.8660, -22.1490, 21.4590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.7640, -39.2970, 23.8630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.6800, -30.4930, 18.4910**.

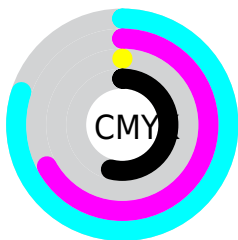
# Distribution



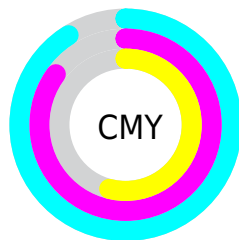
- Red (9%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770 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 43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.2220, -34.8950,  
21.1770

■ 43.2220, -34.8950,  
21.1770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 21.7550, -35.0780,  
18.9860

■ 93.9180, -27.9270,  
27.0570

■ 7.8660, -22.1490,  
21.4590

■ 119.2710,  
-27.4230, 28.9370

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,  
12.4260

■ 145.5100,  
-26.5980, 30.5060

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

■ 172.9230,  
-26.3230, 31.0290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 197.1440,  
-17.0600, 22.8440

■ 221.6640, -7.2010,

14.8710

247.6570, 2.7040,  
6.0640

43.2220, -34.8950,  
21.1770

43.2220, -34.8950,  
21.1770

33.7640, -39.2970,  
23.8630

52.6800, -30.4930,  
18.4910

25.1920, -43.3780,  
26.2380

62.1380, -26.0910,  
15.8050

70.7100, -22.0100,  
13.4300

80.1680, -17.6080,  
10.7440

89.6260, -13.2060,  
8.0580

■ 99.0840, -8.8040,  
5.3720

■ 108.5420, -4.4020,  
2.6860

■ 117.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 126.5720, 4.0810,  
-2.3750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.7630, -55.8920, 10.7320



43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770



39.2190, 23.0540, 44.7660

# Triad

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



43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770



42.4710, 47.0860, 5.6940



41.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420

# Complementary

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



43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770



97.7780, 34.8950, -21.1770

# 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.



35.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770



45.8390, 24.8980, -10.7020

# Square

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



43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770



34.3010, 60.1490, 27.7730



39.7490, -1.6920, -24.4120



46.4430, -43.9680, -7.1360



# Rectangle

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



43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770



39.2180, 41.9900, 42.9980



39.7490, -1.6920, -24.4120



39.8140, -26.6800, -23.0960

# Sweetspot

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



43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770



123.7400, -13.5270, 8.3690



87.6570, -51.1630, -25.4270



58.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770



36.5470, -54.3830, 32.9530



42.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



26.2350, -44.9370, 26.9590



53.1540, -91.8000, 55.7840



# Inverse Universe

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



53.2290, 51.4840, 25.1160



52.1020, 80.1830, 39.1510



98.2000, 12.6150, -35.9050



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.8720, 65.9710, 32.3950

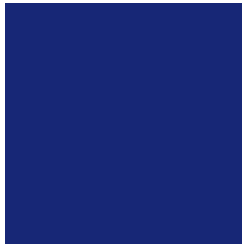


79.5380, 135.5180, 66.0620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770 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 43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

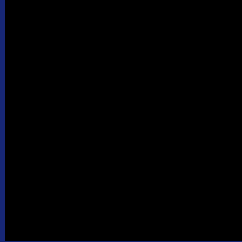
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.2220, -34.8950,



# 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

43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770

### Protanopia

38.7610, -44.3830, 5.8970

### Deuteranopia

38.9260, -40.7140, -0.0260



## Tritanopia

38.1960, -33.1470, -10.5150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770

## Protanomaly

40.1900, -41.0370, 11.3390

## Deuteranomaly

40.3380, -38.6980, 7.4940

## Tritanomaly

40.1610, -34.0660, 0.6380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770 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(23, 39, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 39, 118)  
}
```

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(23, 39, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 39, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770 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(23, 39, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 39, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(23, 39, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 39, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 39, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 39,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.2220, -34.8950, 21.1770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 39, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 39,  
118) }
```

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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