

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(43.2980, 1.1960,  
-21.6840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F3905
RGB	31, 57, 5
RGB Percent	12%, 22%, 2%
CMY	0.8785, 0.7764, 0.9803
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.91, 0.78
HSL	90°, 84%, 12%
HSV	90°, 91%, 22%
XYZ	2.0555, 3.2292, 0.6589
YIQ	43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

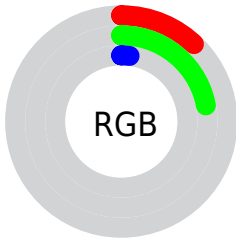
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	5, 57, 31
Decimal	2046213
CIELab	20.94, -19.92, 26.68
CIELCh	21, 33.294, 126.746
Yxy	3.2292, 0.3458, 0.5433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280236293 (0xFF1F3905)
YUV	43.2980, -18.8809, -10.7853
Hunter-Lab	17.9701, -11.0303, 10.4052

# Details

The YIQ color **43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **18.7020, -1.1960, 21.6840**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.1840, 1.5170, -21.9950**, and **3.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.8310, 1.0130, -23.8750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **44.8790, 1.0580, -19.1820**.

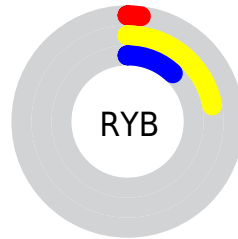
# Distribution



Red (12%)

Green (22%)

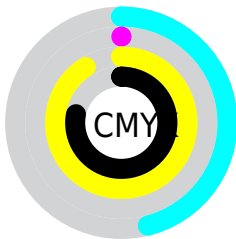
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (12%)

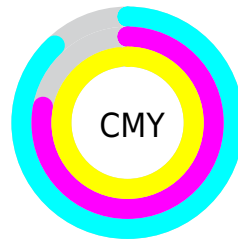


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (88%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840 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 43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



43.2980, 1.1960,  
-21.6840

43.2980, 1.1960,  
-21.6840

252.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

22.9370, -4.8570,  
-16.6090

90.1840, 1.5170,  
-21.9950

3.5220, -1.6500,  
-3.1380

115.6570, 1.5630,  
-22.8290

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

141.1300, 1.6090,  
-23.6630

167.9020, 2.2510,  
-24.2850

194.7880, 2.5720,  
-24.5960

223.2610, 2.6180,

-25.4300

■ 244.2170, 5.9180,  
-19.1540

■ 43.2980, 1.1960,  
-21.6840

■ 43.2980, 1.1960,  
-21.6840

■ 41.8310, 1.0130,  
-23.8750

■ 44.8790, 1.0580,  
-19.1820

■ 46.3460, 1.2410,  
-16.9910

■ 47.9270, 1.1030,  
-14.4890

■ 49.2090, 0.3690,  
-12.1990

■ 50.7900, 0.2310,  
-9.6970

■ 52.2570, 0.4140,  
-7.5060

■ 53.8380, 0.2760,  
-5.0040

■ 55.4190, 0.1380,  
-2.5020

■ 56.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.2790, 20.5430, -14.3770



43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840



38.6400, -26.1300, -22.0500

# Triad

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



43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840



44.8760, -46.4450, -0.7890



47.4380, 34.6580, 21.6820

# Complementary

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



43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840



18.7020, -1.1960, 21.6840

# 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.



50.7060, 19.3440, 23.8880



43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840



41.2230, -45.8040, 4.1160

# Square

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



43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840



44.8130, -42.1340, -7.3340



51.6690, -5.5970, 18.8430



47.6150, 38.0530, 9.7090



# Rectangle

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



43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840



41.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860



51.6690, -5.5970, 18.8430



48.3390, 30.6230, 23.2230

# Sweetspot

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



43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840



68.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



35.8100, 23.8420, -2.5740



34.8380, 0.2760, -5.0040



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840



54.5010, 1.7020, -30.8580



35.5240, -14.3000, -27.1960



27.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



67.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640



161.1440, 4.7390, -91.4290



# Inverse Universe

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



18.7020, -1.1960, 21.6840



19.4990, -1.7020, 30.8580



26.4760, 14.3000, 27.1960



25.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



24.2420, -2.1160, 38.3640

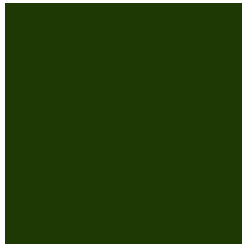


57.8560, -4.7390, 91.4290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

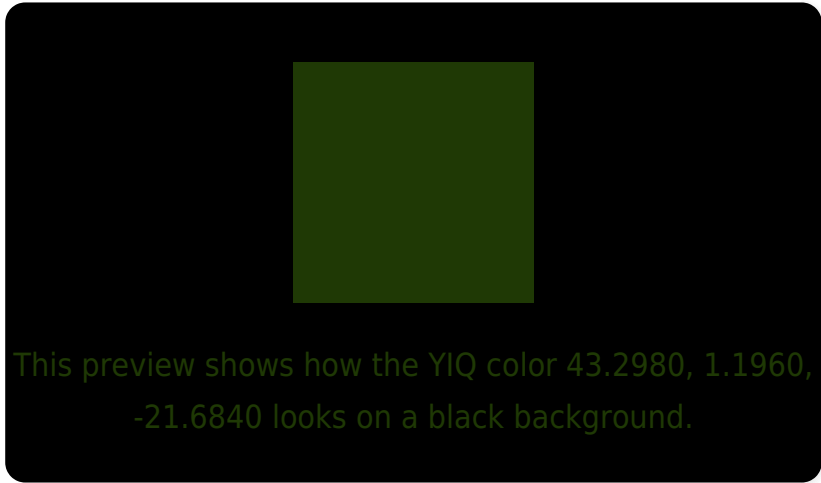
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

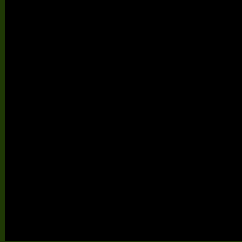
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.2980, 1.1960,

-21.6840.

# 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

43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840

### Protanopia

46.9800, 19.9470, -14.5890

### Deuteranopia

48.3810, 20.4960, -8.0160



## Tritanopia

48.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840

## Protanomaly

45.6910, 13.3910, -16.9210

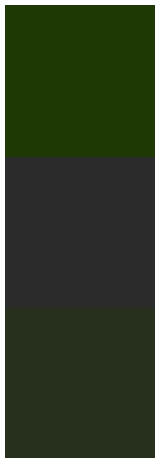
## Deuteranomaly

46.2120, 13.4820, -13.0620

## Tritanomaly

46.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840 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(31, 57, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 57, 5)  
}
```

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(31, 57, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 57, 5) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840 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(31, 57, 5) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 57, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 57, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 57, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 57, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 57, 5) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.2980, 1.1960, -21.6840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 57, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 57,  
5) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor