

Converting Colors

YIQ(43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620)
contains.

YIQ(43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(43.3400, 19.7140,
6.1620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	422220
RGB	66, 34, 32
RGB Percent	26%, 13%, 13%
CMY	0.7411, 0.8667, 0.8744
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.51, 0.74
HSL	3°, 35%, 19%
HSV	3°, 51%, 26%
XYZ	3.0807, 2.4066, 1.6701
YIQ	43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

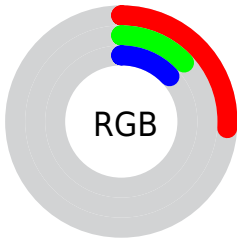
Format	Color
R_{YB}	66, 34, 32
Decimal	4334112
CIE Lab	17.49, 15.06, 8.05
CIE LCh	17, 17.078, 28.124
Yxy	2.4066, 0.4304, 0.3362
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282524192 (0xFF422220)
YUV	43.3400, -5.5906, 19.8728
Hunter-Lab	15.5132, 8.2993, 4.4763

Details

The YIQ color **43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **54.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.7210, 23.0150, 6.9110**, and **3.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.0200, 23.6110, 7.1230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010**.

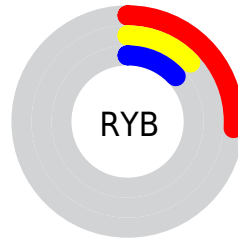
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (13%)

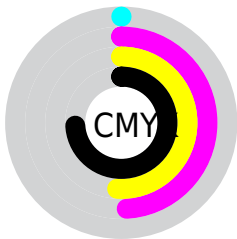
Blue (13%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (13%)

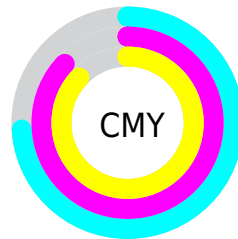


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620 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 43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 43.3400, 19.7140,
6.1620

■ 43.3400, 19.7140,
6.1620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 21.4000, 19.4850,
4.8050

■ 89.7210, 23.0150,
6.9110

■ 3.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 114.3190, 24.2070,
7.3350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 139.9170, 25.3990,
7.7590

■ 166.5150, 26.5910,
8.1830

■ 193.7000, 27.5080,
8.0840

■ 221.9990, 28.1040,

8.2960

241.9260, 12.0120,
2.5720

43.3400, 19.7140,
6.1620

43.3400, 19.7140,
6.1620

39.0200, 23.6110,
7.1230

47.6600, 15.8170,
5.2010

34.8140, 27.1870,
8.3950

51.8660, 12.2410,
3.9290

29.9070, 31.3590,
9.8790

56.7730, 8.0690,
2.4450

25.7010, 34.9350,
11.1510

60.9790, 4.4930,
1.1730

22.0820, 38.2360,
11.9000

65.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 69.6190, -3.3010,
-0.7490

■ 74.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 78.7320, -11.0490,
-3.5050

■ 82.9380, -14.6250,
-4.7770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.8220, 15.5410, 10.2050



43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620



43.0530, 18.8440, -0.1000

Triad

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



43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620



38.7720, -8.5260, -10.6860



40.0440, -20.4950, 2.4890

Complementary

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



43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620



54.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620

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.



35.3580, -33.4230, -5.5110



43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620



34.7470, -24.5730, -11.7170

Square

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



43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620



41.0570, 3.8530, -9.2590



34.9190, -30.8090, -8.8330



43.7470, -6.2370, 8.4110

Rectangle

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



43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620



42.6780, 15.4060, -3.8740



34.9190, -30.8090, -8.8330



38.2280, -27.0050, -0.6770

Sweetspot

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



43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620



77.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



45.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600



38.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620



50.9070, 31.3590, 9.8790



53.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



32.5250, 56.1620, 17.4260



74.6070, 129.9290, 40.6890

Inverse Universe

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



54.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620



69.0930, -31.3590, -9.8790



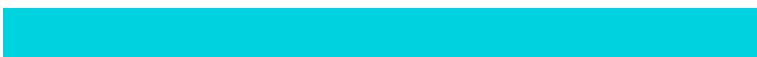
44.6810, -15.0390, 2.7290



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



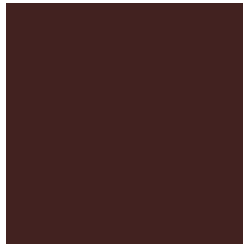
64.4750, -56.1620, -17.4260



149.3930, -129.9290, -40.6890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

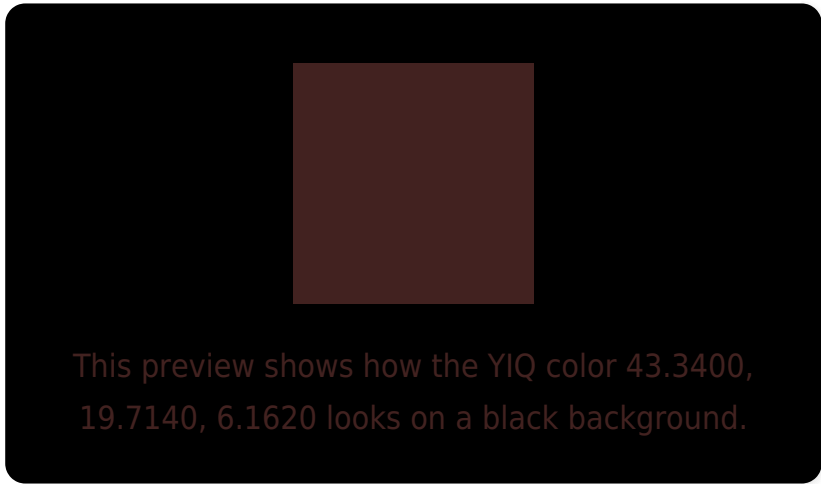
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

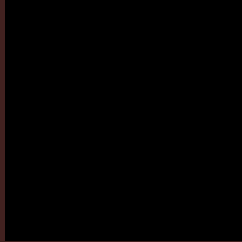
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620.

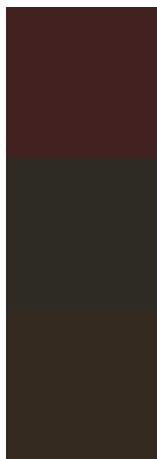


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.3400, 19.7140,

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

43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620

Protanopia

43.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Deuteranopia

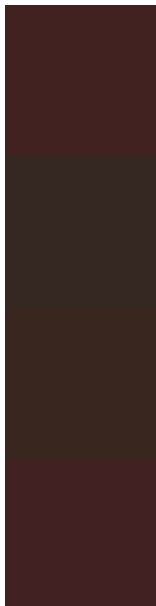
43.7360, 9.4910, -1.3010



Tritanopia

43.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290

Trichromacy



Original Color

43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620

Protanomaly

43.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010

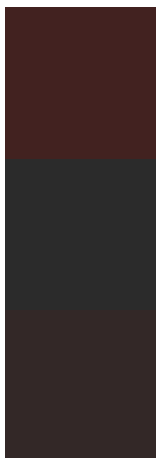
Deuteranomaly

43.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280

Tritanomaly

43.0950, 19.0260, 7.6180

Monochromacy



Original Color

43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620

Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

43.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620 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(66, 34, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 34, 32)  
}
```

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(66, 34, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 34, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620 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(66, 34, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 34, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 34, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 34, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 34, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 34, 32)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 34, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 34,  
32) }
```

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