

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(43.4020, 43.5070,  
21.0030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	62121F
RGB	98, 18, 31
RGB Percent	38%, 7%, 12%
CMY	0.6155, 0.9295, 0.8783
CMYK	0.00, 0.82, 0.68, 0.62
HSL	350°, 69%, 23%
HSV	350°, 82%, 38%
XYZ	5.5061, 3.1302, 1.6132
YIQ	43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

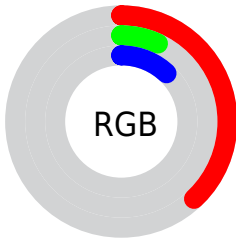
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	98, 18, 31
Decimal	6427167
CIE Lab	20.56, 35.89, 13.91
CIE LCh	21, 38.491, 21.184
Yxy	3.1302, 0.5372, 0.3054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284617247 (0xFF62121F)
YUV	43.4020, -6.1142, 47.8824
Hunter-Lab	17.6923, 24.5905, 6.9786

# Details

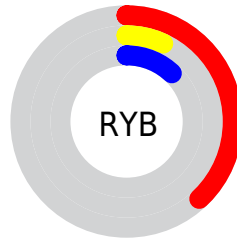
The YIQ color **43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **72.5980, -43.5070, -21.0030**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0990, 48.7340, 19.8860**, and **14.4660, 28.2870, 10.4870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.6200, 48.8250, 23.7450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.1840, 38.1890, 18.2610**.

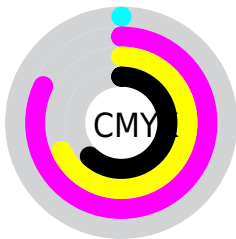
# Distribution



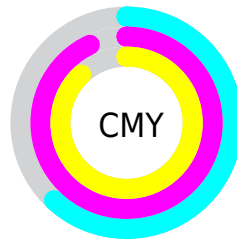
- Red (38%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030 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 43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.4020, 43.5070,  
21.0030

■ 43.4020, 43.5070,  
21.0030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 22.0270, 40.0690,  
17.2290

■ 95.0990, 48.7340,  
19.8860

■ 14.4660, 28.2870,  
10.4870

■ 120.7680, 51.1640,  
19.9000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.5510, 53.2730,  
20.2250


■ 174.7470, 55.6570,  
21.0730


■ 198.4470, 47.6340,  
17.7940


■ 217.3740, 31.5420,


12.0700


 237.5890, 14.5790,  
5.6110


 43.4020, 43.5070,  
21.0030


 43.4020, 43.5070,  
21.0030


 36.6200, 48.8250,  
23.7450


 50.1840, 38.1890,  
18.2610

 31.1260, 53.2720,  
25.7520

 56.9660, 32.8710,  
15.5190

 63.2750, 27.5070,  
13.6110

 70.0570, 22.1890,  
10.8690

 76.8390, 16.8710,  
8.1270

■ 83.6210, 11.5530,  
5.3850

■ 90.4030, 6.2350,  
2.6430

■ 96.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 103.4940, -4.4470,  
-2.0070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.1100, 33.0060, 29.5980



43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030



45.2100, 43.3270, 2.2310

# Triad

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



43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030



35.6590, -19.1140, -28.0580



44.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010

# Complementary

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



43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030



72.5980, -43.5070, -21.0030

# 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.



45.8220, -46.3530, -2.4570



43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030



40.3670, -29.6150, -19.4630

# Square

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



43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030



44.8540, 11.3740, -18.9140



44.2600, -39.1990, -10.9670



46.5180, -30.2170, 13.4870



# Rectangle

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



43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030



46.7910, 34.0210, -5.3310



44.2600, -39.1990, -10.9670



45.7880, -49.0130, 1.6990

# Sweetspot

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



43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030



106.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



47.1530, 14.2520, 39.0840



51.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030



42.6550, 68.0800, 32.7200



57.7690, 40.2550, 2.8390



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.5400, 60.9740, 29.3420



76.2060, 130.5210, 63.0090



# Inverse Universe

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



43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030



42.6550, 68.0800, 32.7200



58.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.5400, 60.9740, 29.3420

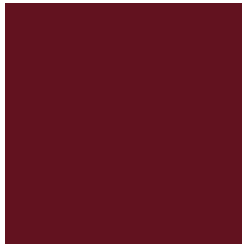


76.2060, 130.5210, 63.0090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

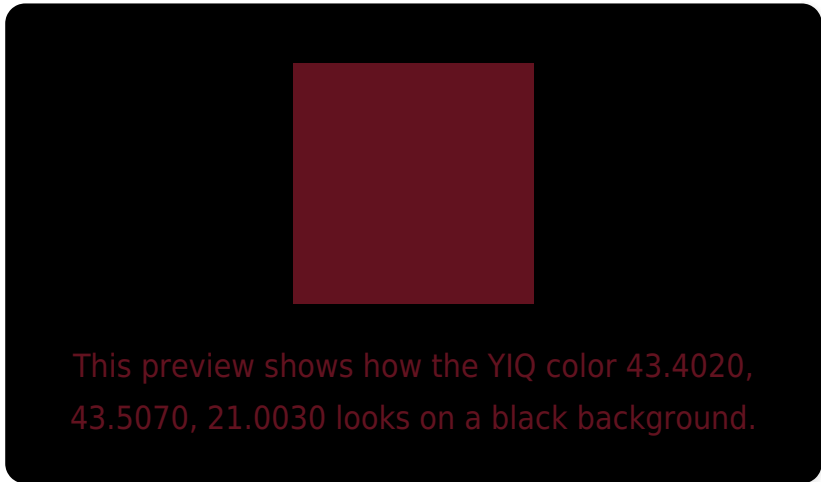
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

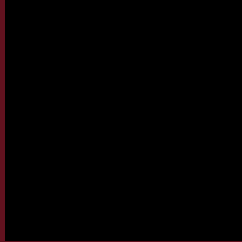
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.4020, 43.5070,



# 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

43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030

### Protanopia

51.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640

### Deuteranopia

50.6780, 15.4060, -3.8740



## Tritanopia

43.3220, 46.4880, 16.5360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030

## Protanomaly

48.8560, 18.2010, 6.0490

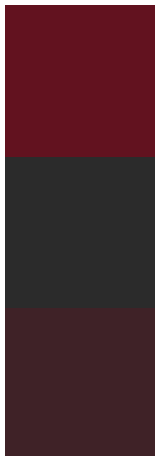
## Deuteranomaly

48.2220, 25.8580, 4.9460

## Tritanomaly

43.1910, 45.4790, 18.3030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030 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(98, 18, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 18, 31)  
}
```

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(98, 18, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 18, 31) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030 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(98, 18, 31) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 18, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(98, 18, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 18, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 18, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 18, 31)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.4020, 43.5070, 21.0030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 18, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 18,  
31) }
```

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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