

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(43.4560, -18.4790,  
10.0090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	202A51
RGB	32, 42, 81
RGB Percent	13%, 16%, 32%
CMY	0.8745, 0.8353, 0.6825
CMYK	0.60, 0.48, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	228°, 43%, 22%
HSV	228°, 60%, 32%
XYZ	2.9080, 2.5570, 8.1197
YIQ	43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

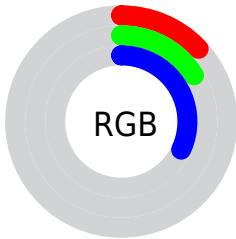
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	32, 40, 81
Decimal	2107985
CIE Lab	18.17, 9.08, -25.26
CIE LCh	18, 26.843, 289.769
Yxy	2.5570, 0.2141, 0.1882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280298065 (0xFF202A51)
YUV	43.4560, 18.5092, -10.0469
Hunter-Lab	15.9906, 4.4778, -18.9127

# Details

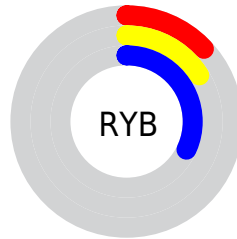
The YIQ color **43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **69.5440, 18.4790, -10.0090**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.2220, -17.7000, 12.4120**, and **4.6910, -11.8310, 10.6730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.5420, -21.5970, 11.4510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670**.

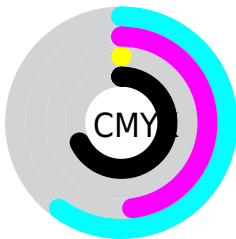
# Distribution



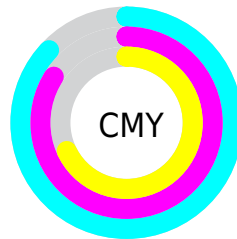
- Red (13%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090 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 43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.4560, -18.4790,  
10.0090

■ 43.4560, -18.4790,  
10.0090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 21.0210, -21.6880,  
7.5920

■ 90.2220, -17.7000,  
12.4120

■ 4.6910, -11.8310,  
10.6730

■ 114.7490,  
-17.7460, 13.2460

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

■ 140.8630,  
-18.0670, 13.5570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 167.3900,  
-18.1130, 14.3910

■ 194.5040,  
-18.4340, 14.7020

■ 221.0220,

-14.2610, 10.6590

246.1290, -4.6770,  
2.1630

43.4560, -18.4790,  
10.0090

43.4560, -18.4790,  
10.0090

37.5420, -21.5970,  
11.4510

49.3700, -15.3610,  
8.5670

31.0410, -24.4400,  
13.4160

55.8710, -12.5180,  
6.6020

25.1270, -27.5580,  
14.8580

61.7850, -9.4000,  
5.1600

19.2130, -30.6760,  
16.3000

68.2860, -6.5570,  
3.1950

74.2000, -3.4390,  
1.7530

■ 81.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 86.9140, 3.1180,  
-1.4420

■ 93.4150, 5.9610,  
-3.4070

■ 99.3290, 9.0790,  
-4.8490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.1110, -39.7970, -0.1250



43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090



46.1770, 4.5360, 16.9200

# Triad

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



43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090



42.9080, 29.6180, 2.8820



35.3290, -26.4520, -16.2120

# Complementary

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



43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090



69.5440, 18.4790, -10.0090

# 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.



37.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590



43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090



42.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230

# Square

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



43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090



43.1180, 29.3870, 12.5790



40.2610, 11.7860, -15.3660



38.1960, -33.1470, -10.5150



# Rectangle

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



43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090



44.5760, 16.5940, 18.6580



40.2610, 11.7860, -15.3660



34.5310, -24.2050, -18.3890

# Sweetspot

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



43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090



90.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170



65.0950, -25.6730, -13.8090



44.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090



46.1700, -29.1170, 15.5790



41.7720, -7.3850, 18.2070



38.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



24.2970, -39.4800, 21.6720



54.0370, -87.3970, 47.5710



# Inverse Universe

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



47.7910, 25.9940, 13.4980



52.8470, 40.7560, 21.3000



71.2280, 7.3850, -18.2070



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.7890, 55.8390, 28.7910



74.7260, 123.1850, 63.8010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

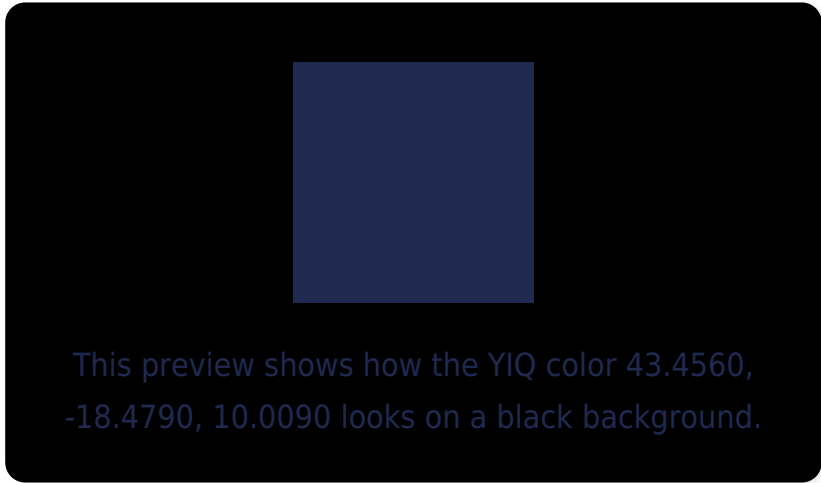
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

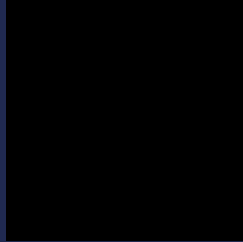
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.4560, -18.4790,



# 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

43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090

### Protanopia

41.7650, -23.8430, 8.1010

### Deuteranopia

37.0300, -35.0750, 2.4050



## Tritanopia

40.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090

## Protanomaly

42.6620, -22.0550, 8.7370

## Deuteranomaly

39.4330, -28.8400, 5.0480

## Tritanomaly

41.3600, -18.5690, 0.6230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090 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(32, 42, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 42, 81)  
}
```

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(32, 42, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 42, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090 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(32, 42, 81) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 42, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 42, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 42, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 42, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 42, 81)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.4560, -18.4790, 10.0090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 42, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 42,  
81) }
```

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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