

Converting Colors

YIQ(43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(43.5000, -11.4700,
42.6900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B1381
RGB	59, 19, 129
RGB Percent	23%, 7%, 51%
CMY	0.7685, 0.9256, 0.4942
CMYK	0.54, 0.85, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	262°, 74%, 29%
HSV	262°, 85%, 51%
XYZ	5.9989, 2.9804, 21.0164
YIQ	43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

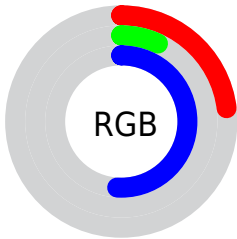
Format	Color
R _Y B	59, 19, 129
Decimal	3871617
CIE Lab	19.97, 44.05, -53.57
CIE LCh	20, 69.360, 309.429
Yxy	2.9804, 0.2000, 0.0994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282061697 (0xFF3B1381)
YUV	43.5000, 42.1515, 13.5935
Hunter-Lab	17.2637, 31.8150, -60.0933




Details

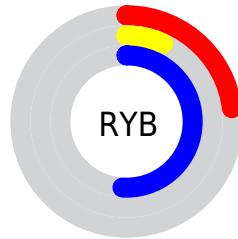
The YIQ color **43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **104.5000, 11.4700, -42.6900**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.7500, -9.1780, 45.2060**, and **9.0060, -25.3590, 24.5690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.4770, -12.6630, 47.7930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.5230, -10.2770, 37.5870**.

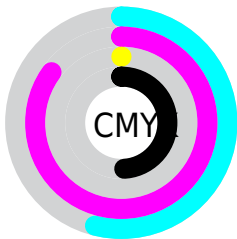
Distribution







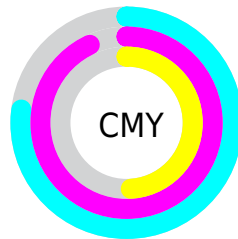
-  Red (23%)
-  Green (7%)
-  Blue (51%)






-  Red (23%)
-  Yellow (7%)
-  Blue (51%)



-  Cyan (54%)
-  Magenta (85%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (49%)



-  Cyan (77%)
-  Magenta (93%)
-  Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900 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 43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

43.5000, -11.4700,
42.6900

43.5000, -11.4700,
42.6900

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

20.1140, -16.3750,
37.9690

95.7500, -9.1780,
45.2060

9.0060, -25.3590,
24.5690

121.1030, -8.6740,
47.0860

8.5040, -18.4340,
14.7020

148.3420, -7.8490,
48.6550

4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

173.6860, -3.1260,
45.6580

0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

198.2060, 6.7330,
37.6850

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

222.7150, 15.1250,

28.7650

239.7380, 7.1500,
13.5980

43.5000, -11.4700,
42.6900

43.5000, -11.4700,
42.6900

33.4770, -12.6630,
47.7930

53.5230, -10.2770,
37.5870

28.7590, -13.3970,
50.0830

63.5460, -9.0840,
32.4840

73.8680, -7.2950,
27.5930

83.8910, -6.1020,
22.4900

93.3270, -4.6340,
17.9100

■ 103.3500, -3.4410,
12.8070

■ 113.3730, -2.2480,
7.7040

■ 123.6950, -0.4590,
2.8130

■ 133.7180, 0.7340,
-2.2900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.8520, -63.0920, 20.0760



43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900



44.0750, 41.2550, 50.8150

Triad

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



43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900



44.2100, 43.3270, 2.2310



46.0380, -38.6940, -14.6140

Complementary

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



43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900



104.5000, 11.4700, -42.6900

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.



38.1380, -19.2050, -31.9170



43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900



44.2780, 13.1160, -17.4440

Square

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



43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900



34.9830, 69.7320, 24.8040



35.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



51.6240, -54.4230, 0.6250

Rectangle

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



43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900



44.2000, 59.5960, 43.3080



35.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



43.3990, -32.6410, -19.6890

Sweetspot

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



43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900



134.3870, -4.8630, 16.5530



73.2170, -54.8350, -2.9230



63.9540, -2.3860, 10.2060



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900



37.3910, -17.5720, 65.1800



59.3470, 20.1180, 53.9260



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



28.3460, -13.6720, 49.5600



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



59.8700, 43.0900, 45.0900



62.4300, 65.7810, 68.8930



88.3540, -20.7140, -54.1380



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



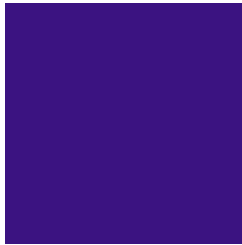
47.5060, 50.2870, 52.3270



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

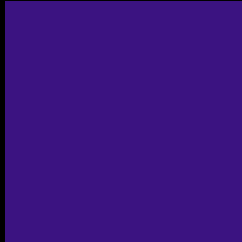
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

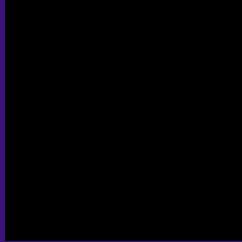
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.5000, -11.4700,

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

43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900

Protanopia

39.6900, -45.6210, 6.3070

Deuteranopia

39.7410, -41.6310, 0.0730



Tritanopia

47.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Trichromacy



Original Color

43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900

Protanomaly

40.6520, -33.2900, 19.6220

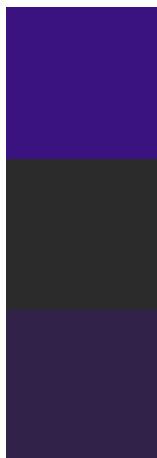
Deuteranomaly

40.8000, -30.9510, 15.7770

Tritanomaly

46.0980, -11.4190, 14.2210

Monochromacy



Original Color

43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900

Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

43.0450, -3.9000, 15.6200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900 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(59, 19, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 19, 129)  
}
```

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(59, 19, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 19, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900 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(59, 19, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 19, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 19, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 19, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 19, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 19,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 19, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 19,  
129) }
```

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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