

Converting Colors

YIQ(43.5170, -12.4220,
-17.1740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(43.5170, -12.4220,
-17.1740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	153A1C
RGB	21, 58, 28
RGB Percent	8%, 23%, 11%
CMY	0.9178, 0.7725, 0.8902
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.52, 0.77
HSL	131°, 47%, 15%
HSV	131°, 64%, 23%
XYZ	2.0320, 3.2706, 1.6224
YIQ	43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

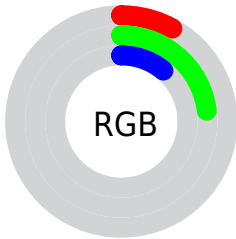
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 52, 58
Decimal	1391132
CIE Lab	21.10, -21.13, 14.75
CIE LCh	21, 25.764, 145.088
Yxy	3.2706, 0.2934, 0.4723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279581212 (0xFF153A1C)
YUV	43.5170, -7.6499, -19.7474
Hunter-Lab	18.0848, -11.5919, 7.3405

Details

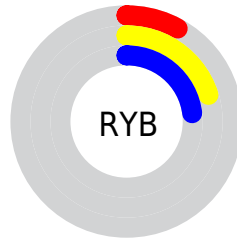
The YIQ color **43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **35.4830, 12.4220, 17.1740**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.7620, -11.7340, -18.6300**, and **4.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.1530, -14.3930, -20.0010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.8810, -10.4510, -14.3470**.

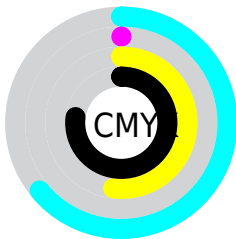
Distribution



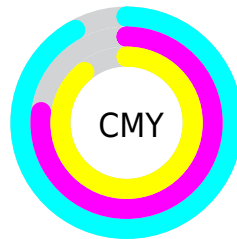
- Red (8%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740 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 43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 43.5170, -12.4220,
-17.1740

■ 43.5170, -12.4220,
-17.1740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 21.4740, -10.8630,
-17.8950

■ 90.7620, -11.7340,
-18.6300

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 115.3490,
-12.0090, -19.1530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 140.9360,
-12.2840, -19.6760


■ 167.5230,
-12.5590, -20.1990


■ 194.9960,
-12.5130, -21.0330


■ 222.9960,


-12.5130, -21.0330


 243.3650, -8.9380,
-14.2340


 43.5170, -12.4220,
-17.1740


 43.5170, -12.4220,
-17.1740


 41.1530, -14.3930,
-20.0010


 45.8810, -10.4510,
-14.3470


 38.9030, -16.6850,
-22.5170


 48.1310, -8.1590,
-11.8310

 36.8380, -18.0600,
-25.1320

 50.1960, -6.7840,
-9.2160

 35.3000, -19.4810,
-26.9130

 52.5600, -4.8130,
-6.3890

 54.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

■ 57.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 59.5380, 1.4210,
1.7810

■ 61.6030, 2.7960,
4.3960

■ 63.8530, 5.0880,
6.9120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.7490, 7.4760, -14.3480



43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740



40.5780, -31.5870, -16.7630

Triad

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



43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740



41.7300, -43.0980, -0.8740



50.0640, 29.4790, 10.9110

Complementary

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



43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740



35.4830, 12.4220, 17.1740

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.



51.0450, 22.4630, 16.9190



43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740



51.0330, -12.7940, 11.6060

Square

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



43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740



43.2800, -41.9510, -5.1430



52.4440, 8.1580, 17.3580



49.6690, 28.7930, 1.3130

Rectangle

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



43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740



42.0600, -35.7600, -12.7200



52.4440, 8.1580, 17.3580



50.4600, 28.4240, 13.5120

Sweetspot

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



43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740



71.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120



51.6890, 7.7050, -12.9910



34.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



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.



43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740



53.8870, -19.7560, -27.4360



45.5690, -18.2000, -11.5760



26.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



55.9420, -30.7570, -42.8290



133.3410, -73.7070, -101.4750

Inverse Universe

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



35.4830, 12.4220, 17.1740



40.9990, 20.0770, 27.1250



33.4310, 18.2000, 11.5760



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



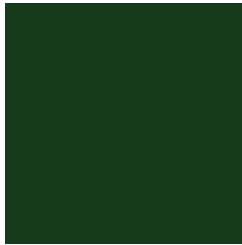
35.9440, 31.0780, 42.5180



85.7730, 73.3860, 101.7860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

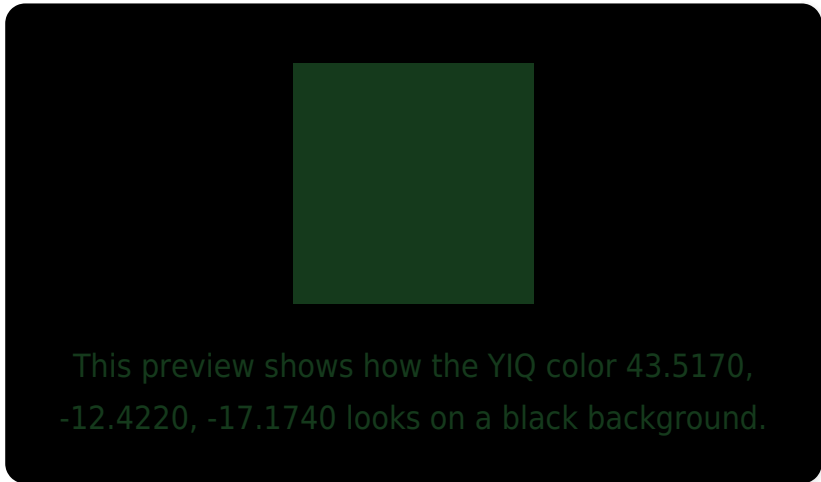
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

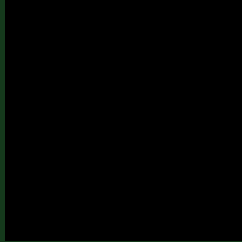
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.5170, -12.4220,

-17.1740.

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

43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740

Protanopia

49.6450, 11.0050, -6.7150

Deuteranopia

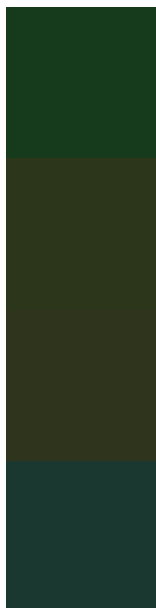
50.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300



Tritanopia

47.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560

Trichromacy



Original Color

43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740

Protanomaly

47.6330, 2.1110, -10.7290

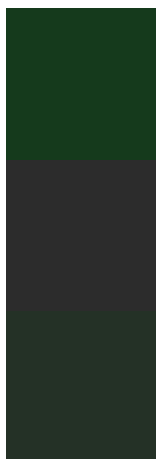
Deuteranomaly

47.8830, 4.4030, -8.2130

Tritanomaly

46.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360

Monochromacy



Original Color

43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740

Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

43.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740 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(21, 58, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 58, 28)  
}
```

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(21, 58, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 58, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740 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(21, 58, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 58, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 58, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 58, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 58, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 58, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.5170, -12.4220, -17.1740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 58, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 58,  
28) }
```

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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