

Converting Colors

YIQ(43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(43.6100, -15.1360,
32.0320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	311B73
RGB	49, 27, 115
RGB Percent	19%, 11%, 45%
CMY	0.8077, 0.8942, 0.5491
CMYK	0.57, 0.77, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	255°, 62%, 28%
HSV	255°, 77%, 45%
XYZ	4.7523, 2.6742, 16.4755
YIQ	43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

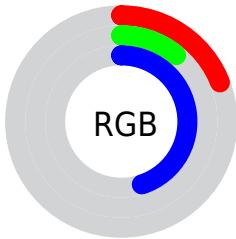
Format	Color
RYB	49, 27, 115
Decimal	3218291
CIELab	18.69, 34.68, -46.77
CIELCh	19, 58.223, 306.559
Yxy	2.6742, 0.1988, 0.1119
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281408371 (0xFF311B73)
YUV	43.6100, 35.1953, 4.7270
Hunter-Lab	16.3528, 23.2564, -48.2877

Details

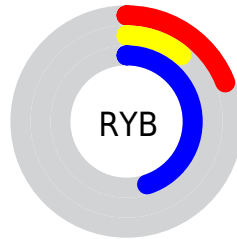
The YIQ color **43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **98.3900, 15.1360, -32.0320**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.8000, -12.6150, 35.9050**, and **7.5240, -21.1860, 20.5260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.8750, -17.2000, 36.4000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.7580, -12.7970, 28.1870**.

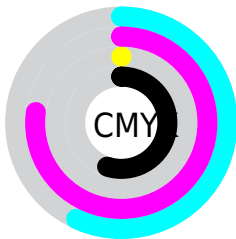
Distribution



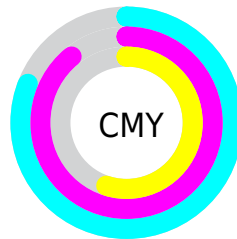
- Red (19%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320 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 43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 43.6100, -15.1360,
32.0320

■ 43.6100, -15.1360,
32.0320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 18.5770, -19.5370,
29.1910

■ 92.8000, -12.6150,
35.9050

■ 7.5240, -21.1860,
20.5260

■ 118.0390,
-11.7900, 37.4740

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 144.9790,
-11.5610, 38.8310

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 171.9190,
-11.3320, 40.1880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.3680, -2.7110,
32.6250

■ 221.1870, 7.7440,

24.8640

241.4990, 6.3250,
12.0290

43.6100, -15.1360,
32.0320

43.6100, -15.1360,
32.0320

33.8750, -17.2000,
36.4000

52.7580, -12.7970,
28.1870

25.0260, -18.9430,
40.4570

62.1940, -11.3290,
23.6070

21.7810, -19.6310,
41.9130

71.3420, -8.9900,
19.7620

80.7780, -7.5220,
15.1820

89.9260, -5.1830,
11.3370

■ 99.6610, -3.1190,
6.9690

■ 108.5100, -1.3760,
2.9120

■ 118.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 127.3930, 3.0270,
-5.3010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.8110, -55.8470, 15.4250



43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320



38.7210, 33.3240, 45.8680

Triad

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



43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320



41.8400, 41.4930, 2.4290



41.9630, -34.1090, -15.1090

Complementary

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



43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320



98.3900, 15.1360, -32.0320

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.



35.2030, -17.8300, -29.3020



43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320



42.2400, 16.2790, -14.1930

Square

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



43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320



31.6940, 63.1760, 22.4720



32.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880



46.7510, -47.5910, -2.0470

Rectangle

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



43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320



39.4160, 50.0600, 39.9160



32.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880



39.6660, -29.0190, -19.2510

Sweetspot

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



43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320



122.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820



75.7740, -46.3980, -7.1500



59.0030, -4.0820, 7.9020



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320



38.1970, -23.4380, 50.3380



56.7660, 11.0880, 41.3600



53.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



23.1770, -20.6860, 44.5140



47.3370, -42.7020, 91.1060

Inverse Universe

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



60.8360, 31.2620, 39.1820



65.1180, 48.8640, 61.6000



85.2340, -11.0880, -41.3600



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



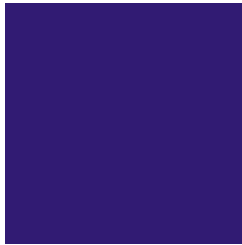
46.9660, 43.1800, 54.4760



96.0680, 88.9730, 111.1570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

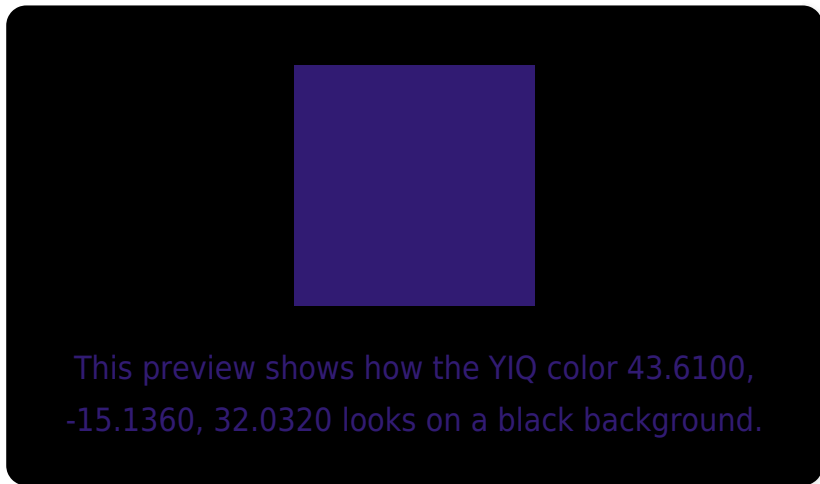
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

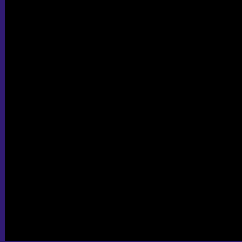
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.6100, -15.1360,

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

43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320

Protanopia

37.1310, -42.5490, 5.6990

Deuteranopia

37.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870



Tritanopia

42.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560

Trichromacy



Original Color

43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320

Protanomaly

39.3160, -32.4640, 15.6640

Deuteranomaly

39.4640, -30.1250, 11.8190

Tritanomaly

43.4840, -15.6820, 8.8780

Monochromacy



Original Color

43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320

Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

44.0400, -5.5040, 11.6480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320 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(49, 27, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 27, 115)  
}
```

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(49, 27, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 27, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320 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(49, 27, 115) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 27, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 27, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 27, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 27, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 27,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.6100, -15.1360, 32.0320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 27, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 27,  
115) }
```

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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