

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.6100, -17.4180,  
-25.7540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(43.6100, -17.4180,  
-25.7540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0B4113
RGB	11, 65, 19
RGB Percent	4%, 25%, 7%
CMY	0.9570, 0.7450, 0.9255
CMYK	0.83, 0.00, 0.71, 0.75
HSL	129°, 71%, 15%
HSV	129°, 83%, 25%
XYZ	2.1465, 3.9010, 1.2556
YIQ	43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

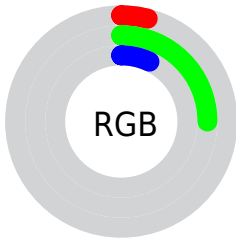
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	11, 58, 65
Decimal	737555
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	23.34, -28.24, 22.65
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	23, 36.202, 141.278
Yxy	3.9010, 0.2939, 0.5342
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278927635 (0xFF0B4113)
YUV	43.6100, -12.1327, -28.5990
Hunter-Lab	19.7511, -15.1650, 10.0567

# Details

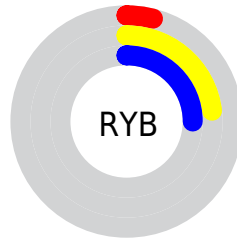
The YIQ color **43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **32.3900, 17.4180, 25.7540**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730**, and **11.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.0880, -15.7680, -22.6160**.

# Distribution



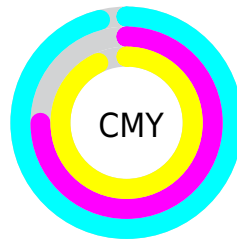
- Red (4%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (7%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (75%)




- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540 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, -17.4180, -25.7540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 43.6100, -17.4180,  
-25.7540


 43.6100, -17.4180,  
-25.7540


 253.3050, 0.4590,  
-2.8130


 24.6540, -11.5500,  
-21.9660


 92.9370, -14.0250,  
-26.6730


 11.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

 117.8230,  
-13.7040, -26.9840

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 144.2960,  
-13.6580, -27.8180

 170.8830,  
-13.9330, -28.3410

 198.3560,  
-13.8870, -29.1750

 226.8290,

-13.8410, -30.0090

■ 241.3280, -7.5160,  
-17.9800

■ 43.6100, -17.4180,  
-25.7540

■ 43.6100, -17.4180,  
-25.7540

■ 40.8330, -19.6640,  
-29.1040

■ 46.0880, -15.7680,  
-22.6160

■ 39.2950, -21.0850,  
-30.8850

■ 48.7510, -13.2010,  
-19.5770

■ 51.2290, -11.5510,  
-16.4390

■ 53.8920, -8.9840,  
-13.4000

■ 56.3700, -7.3340,  
-10.2620

■ 59.0330, -4.7670,  
-7.2230

■ 61.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850

■ 64.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 66.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.1700, 13.3000, -20.7800



43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540



44.6870, -33.5120, -20.4240

# Triad

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



43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540



48.2330, -51.7640, 1.9960



52.1520, 41.2150, 18.4870

# Complementary

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



43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540



32.3900, 17.4180, 25.7540

# 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.



53.7460, 31.0350, 26.7710



43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540



53.9700, -25.6780, 13.8260

# Square

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



43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540



49.9140, -49.6080, -4.0400



57.0730, 8.0650, 24.5530



53.0680, 40.8510, 3.0510



# Rectangle

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



43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540



47.3260, -39.5650, -15.3490



57.0730, 8.0650, 24.5530



52.3030, 39.4720, 22.5440

# Sweetspot

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



43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540



75.6690, -6.7380, -10.0500



56.7510, 13.1620, -18.2780



37.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540



50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890



46.5740, -25.7640, -17.6680



31.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



58.5350, -31.1690, -46.3770



135.2500, -72.1930, -106.8890



# Inverse Universe

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



32.3900, 17.4180, 25.7540



33.3240, 26.9520, 40.2000



29.4260, 25.7640, 17.6680



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



38.4650, 31.1690, 46.3770

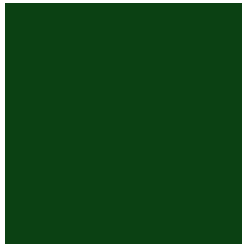


88.7500, 72.1930, 106.8890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

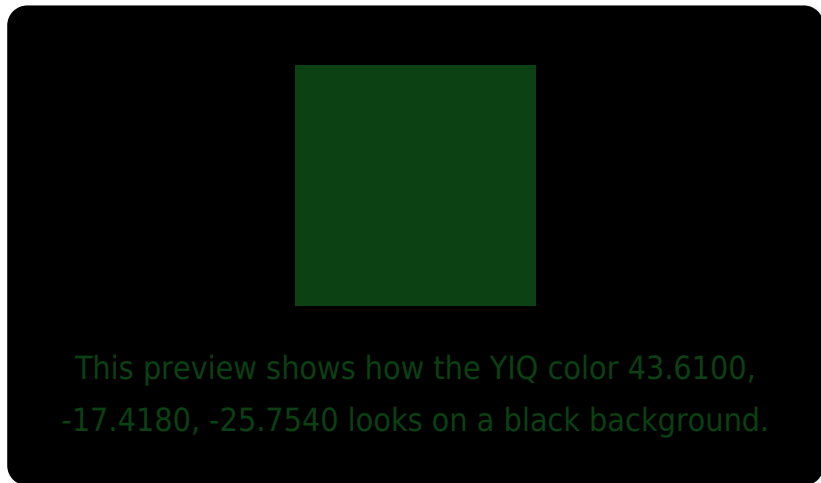
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

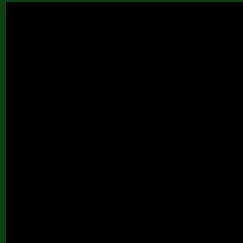
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.6100, -17.4180,

-25.7540.

# 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, -17.4180, -25.7540

### Protanopia

53.6470, 16.6910, -10.6450

### Deuteranopia

54.3640, 19.1660, -5.9380



## Tritanopia

51.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540

## Protanomaly

49.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310

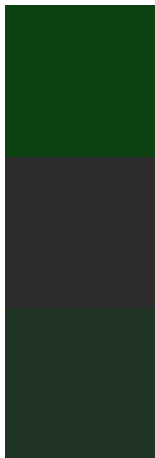
## Deuteranomaly

50.3190, 5.8710, -12.7930

## Tritanomaly

48.5580, -19.6670, -12.5230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

44.0820, -6.4630, -9.5270

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540 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(11, 65, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 65, 19)  
}
```

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(11, 65, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 65, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540 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(11, 65, 19) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 65, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 65, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 65, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 65, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 65, 19)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.6100, -17.4180, -25.7540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 65, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 65,  
19) }
```

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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