

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(43.6440, -4.4490,  
9.0470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D2740
RGB	45, 39, 64
RGB Percent	18%, 15%, 25%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8471, 0.7491
CMYK	0.30, 0.39, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	254°, 24%, 20%
HSV	254°, 39%, 25%
XYZ	2.7331, 2.3790, 5.1642
YIQ	43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

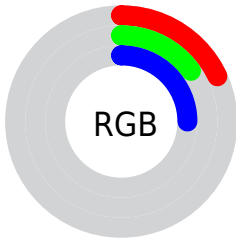
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	45, 39, 64
Decimal	2959168
CIELab	17.36, 9.38, -14.87
CIElCh	17, 17.585, 302.235
Yxy	2.3790, 0.2660, 0.2315
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281149248 (0xFF2D2740)
YUV	43.6440, 10.0355, 1.1892
Hunter-Lab	15.4240, 4.6379, -9.0545

# Details

The YIQ color **43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **59.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.2850, -4.8160, 10.1920**, and **2.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.6610, -3.1190, 6.9690**.

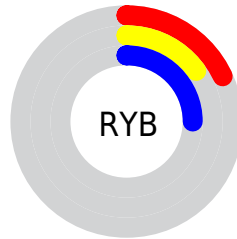
# Distribution



 Red (18%)

 Green (15%)

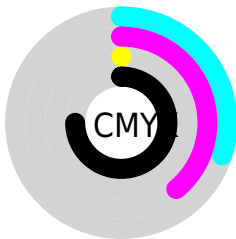
 Blue (25%)



 Red (18%)

 Yellow (15%)

 Blue (25%)

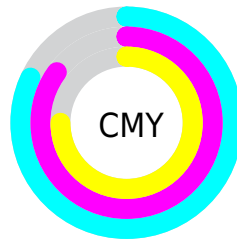


 Cyan (30%)

 Magenta (39%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (75%)



 Cyan (82%)

 Magenta (85%)

 Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470 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 43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.6440, -4.4490,  
9.0470

■ 43.6440, -4.4490,  
9.0470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 23.1170, -4.4030,  
8.2130

■ 89.2850, -4.8160,  
10.1920

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 113.6980, -4.5410,  
10.7150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 139.2250, -4.5870,  
11.5490

■ 165.9260, -5.1830,  
11.3370

■ 193.3390, -4.9080,  
11.8600

■ 220.7520, -4.6330,

12.3830

247.0590, 1.5120,  
5.6400

43.6440, -4.4490,  
9.0470

43.6440, -4.4490,  
9.0470

38.6270, -5.7790,  
11.1250

48.6610, -3.1190,  
6.9690

33.0230, -6.8340,  
13.7260

54.2650, -2.0640,  
4.3680

28.0060, -8.1640,  
15.8040

59.2820, -0.7340,  
2.2900

22.7010, -8.6230,  
18.6170

64.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

17.6840, -9.9530,  
20.6950

69.6040, 1.0550,  
-2.6010

■ 12.6670, -11.2830,  
22.7730

■ 74.6210, 2.3850,  
-4.6790

■ 11.7810, -11.6040,  
23.0840

■ 80.2250, 3.4400,  
-7.2800

■ 85.2420, 4.7700,  
-9.3580

■ 90.8460, 5.8250,  
-11.9590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.7560, -19.6240, 3.2240



43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470



44.4560, 7.8840, 11.3080

# Triad

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



43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470



42.6400, 18.5690, -0.6230



33.6650, -27.2780, -12.2540

# Complementary

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



43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470



59.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470

# 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.



37.8750, -10.3140, -11.3220



43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470



41.5420, 12.7930, -6.0790

# Square

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



43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470



43.1120, 20.3560, 5.5400



40.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



35.1470, -31.4510, -8.2110



# Rectangle

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



43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470



44.0500, 14.8990, 10.8270



40.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950



35.0030, -22.4180, -12.2260

# Sweetspot

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



43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470



75.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



53.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620



38.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



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.



43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470



52.1370, -7.1550, 14.0370



47.2320, 2.7030, 11.5910



30.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



17.9350, -17.4290, 35.0430



41.6820, -39.7200, 81.1120



# Inverse Universe

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



48.6410, 8.8010, 11.2090



60.0810, 13.6140, 17.5980



55.7680, -2.7030, -11.5910



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



37.4390, 34.0580, 43.5780



86.3560, 78.9340, 100.3580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

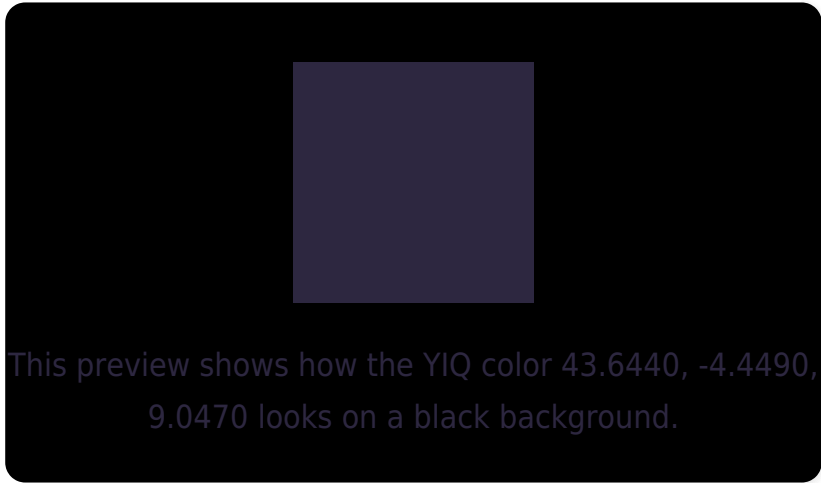
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

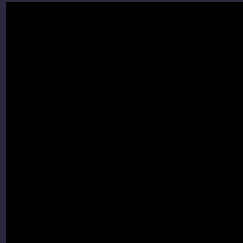
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.6440, -4.4490,



# 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

43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470

### Protanopia

42.4580, -12.7930, 6.0790

### Deuteranopia

42.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120



## Tritanopia

42.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470

## Protanomaly

42.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390

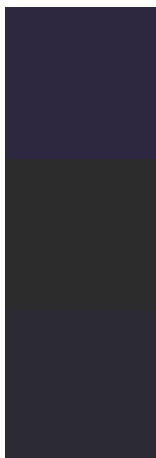
## Deuteranomaly

43.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

## Tritanomaly

43.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470 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(45, 39, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 39, 64)  
}
```

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(45, 39, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 39, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470 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(45, 39, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 39, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 39, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 39, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 39, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 39, 64)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 39, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 39,  
64) }
```

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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