

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(43.6660, -19.8510,  
-9.1870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	133732
RGB	19, 55, 50
RGB Percent	7%, 22%, 20%
CMY	0.9256, 0.7843, 0.8040
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.09, 0.78
HSL	172°, 49%, 15%
HSV	172°, 66%, 22%
XYZ	2.2103, 3.1022, 3.4977
YIQ	43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

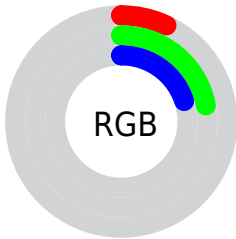
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	19, 38, 55
Decimal	1259314
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.45, -14.39, -0.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 14.407, 182.927
Yxy	3.1022, 0.2509, 0.3521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279449394 (0xFF133732)
YUV	43.6660, 3.1227, -21.6321
Hunter-Lab	17.6129, -8.4218, 0.5547

# Details

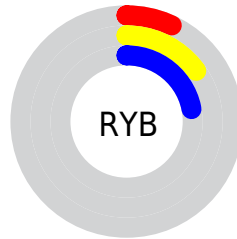
The YIQ color **43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **30.3340, 19.8510, 9.1870**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.5520, -19.5300, -9.4980**, and **2.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.7580, -23.1060, -10.7700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.2750, -17.1920, -7.8160**.

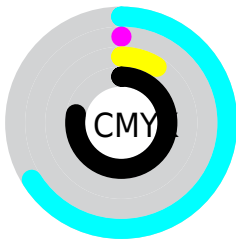
# Distribution



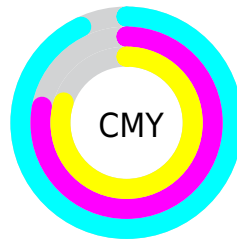
- Red (7%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870 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 43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.6660, -19.8510,  
-9.1870

■ 43.6660, -19.8510,  
-9.1870

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 22.6770, -18.3840,  
-8.2400

■ 90.5520, -19.5300,  
-9.4980

■ 2.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 115.2530,  
-20.1260, -9.7100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 141.2530,  
-20.1260, -9.7100


■ 167.8400,  
-20.4010, -10.2330


■ 195.1280,  
-21.2720, -10.9680


■ 223.1280,


-21.2720, -10.9680


 245.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720


 43.6660, -19.8510,  
-9.1870


 43.6660, -19.8510,  
-9.1870


 41.7580, -23.1060,  
-10.7700


 45.2750, -17.1920,  
-7.8160


 40.1490, -25.7650,  
-12.1410


 47.1830, -13.9370,  
-6.2330

 38.3550, -29.3410,  
-13.4130

 48.6780, -10.9570,  
-5.1730

 37.6430, -30.2120,  
-14.1480

 50.5860, -7.7020,  
-3.5900

 52.1950, -5.0430,  
-2.2190

■ 54.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 55.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 57.5060, 4.4470,  
2.0070

■ 59.1150, 7.1060,  
3.3780

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290



43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870



42.4140, -27.8290, -7.7730

# Triad

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



43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870



50.1880, -3.1650, 7.8030



49.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260

# Complementary

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



43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870



30.3340, 19.8510, 9.1870

# 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.



49.6170, 17.3760, 4.4800



43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870



51.1030, 7.3800, 9.4280

# Square

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



43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870



48.0940, -14.7640, 3.2520



50.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240



48.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590



# Rectangle

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



43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870



44.0060, -26.5000, -4.3240



50.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240



49.6230, 17.2390, 1.4550

# Sweetspot

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



43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870



66.5860, -7.7020, -3.5900



41.6270, -6.9200, -17.7680



33.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870



53.4580, -31.1290, -14.0490



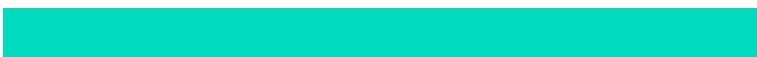
36.6050, -17.8810, -0.8330



27.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



63.0100, -50.6590, -23.5470



150.0990, -120.8940, -55.7580



# Inverse Universe

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



30.3340, 19.8510, 9.1870



32.6560, 30.8080, 14.3600



37.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



28.9900, 50.6590, 23.5470



69.0150, 120.5730, 56.0690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

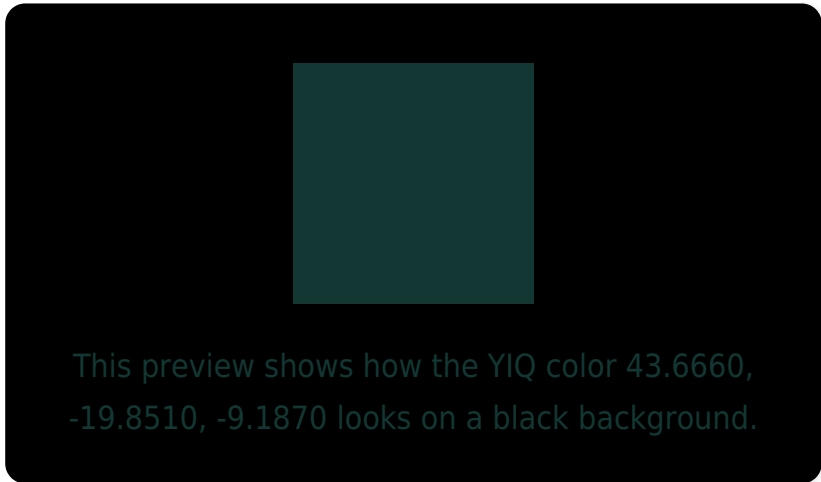
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

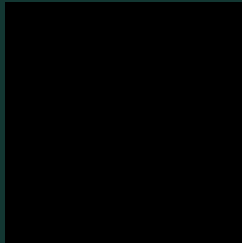
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870.

-9.1870.

# 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

43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870

### Protanopia

49.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

### Deuteranopia

49.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



**Tritanopia**

45.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870

## Protanomaly

47.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770

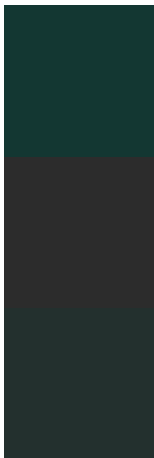
## Deuteranomaly

48.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

## Tritanomaly

44.5460, -19.3930, -6.4730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870 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(19, 55, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 55, 50)  
}
```

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(19, 55, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 55, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870 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(19, 55, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 55, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 55, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 55, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 55, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 55, 50)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 55, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 55,  
50) }
```

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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