

Converting Colors

YIQ(43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(43.6680, -21.0510,
34.6050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D1B7E
RGB	45, 27, 126
RGB Percent	18%, 11%, 49%
CMY	0.8234, 0.8942, 0.5060
CMYK	0.64, 0.79, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	251°, 65%, 30%
HSV	251°, 79%, 49%
XYZ	5.2384, 2.8473, 19.9983
YIQ	43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

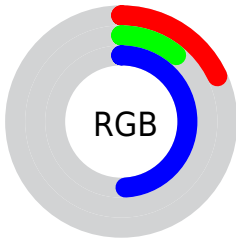
Format	Color
R_{YB}	45, 27, 126
Decimal	2956158
CIE _{Lab}	19.42, 37.60, -52.61
CIE _{LCh}	19, 64.668, 305.550
Y _{xy}	2.8473, 0.1865, 0.1014
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281146238 (0xFF2D1B7E)
YUV	43.6680, 40.5897, 1.1682
Hunter-Lab	16.8740, 25.8841, -58.4560

Details

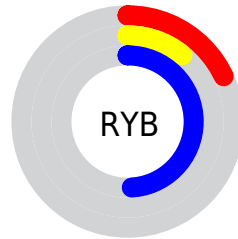
The YIQ color **43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **109.3320, 21.0510, -34.6050**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.8690, -17.0630, 39.4250**, and **8.6640, -24.3960, 23.6360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.0470, -23.4360, 39.2840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.2890, -18.6660, 29.9260**.

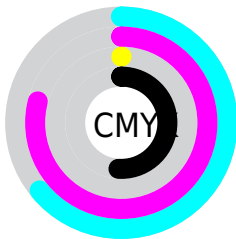
Distribution



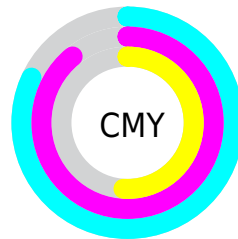
- Red (18%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050 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 43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 43.6680, -21.0510,
34.6050

■ 43.6680, -21.0510,
34.6050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 15.2430, -30.2200,
30.0680

■ 93.8690, -17.0630,
39.4250

■ 8.6640, -24.3960,
23.6360

■ 120.1080,
-16.2380, 40.9940

■ 8.2760, -17.7920,
14.0800

■ 146.3470,
-15.4130, 42.5630

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 172.1470,
-11.9740, 40.8100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.6670, -2.1150,
32.8370

■ 221.7740, 7.4690,

24.3410

241.4990, 6.3250,
12.0290

43.6680, -21.0510,
34.6050

43.6680, -21.0510,
34.6050

33.0470, -23.4360,
39.2840

54.2890, -18.6660,
29.9260

22.7140, -26.6920,
43.2280

64.6220, -15.4100,
25.9820

21.2410, -26.7380,
44.0620

75.2430, -13.0250,
21.3030

85.2770, -10.3650,
17.1470

96.1970, -7.3840,
12.6800

■ 106.8180, -4.9990,
8.0010

■ 116.8520, -2.3390,
3.8450

■ 127.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 137.8060, 3.3020,
-4.7780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.5270, -60.7990, 17.0650



43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050



41.6120, 35.2490, 49.5290

Triad

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



43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050



42.1610, 45.0230, 4.5350



43.8380, -35.2550, -16.3670

Complementary

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



43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050



109.3320, 21.0510, -34.6050

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.



36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050



44.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150

Square

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



43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050



34.0860, 67.9440, 24.1680



34.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



49.1960, -50.3420, -1.7500

Rectangle

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



43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050



42.2640, 53.5440, 42.8560



34.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



41.3130, -29.5230, -21.1310

Sweetspot

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



43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050



130.5390, -8.3470, 13.6130



86.4200, -54.3290, -12.0970



61.9320, -5.3200, 8.3120



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050



35.8140, -32.4250, 53.5190



58.0200, 7.5570, 44.7810



58.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



21.4690, -27.3800, 44.6840



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



65.8350, 33.0030, 46.1790



69.9970, 51.0630, 71.3110



94.9800, -7.5570, -44.7810



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



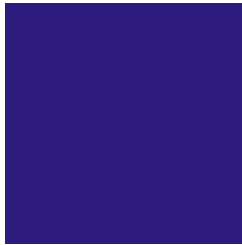
50.1280, 42.9040, 59.4800



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

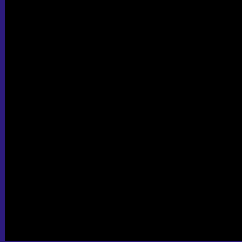
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.6680, -21.0510,

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

43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050

Protanopia

38.0600, -43.7870, 6.1090

Deuteranopia

38.2250, -40.1180, 0.1860



Tritanopia

37.6090, -32.8720, -9.9920

Trichromacy



Original Color

43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050

Protanomaly

39.9890, -35.8570, 16.5830

Deuteranomaly

40.1370, -33.5180, 12.7380

Tritanomaly

39.9600, -28.8860, 5.8820

Monochromacy



Original Color

43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050

Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

43.8980, -7.9800, 12.4680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050 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, 27, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 27, 126)  
}
```

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, 27, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 27, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050 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, 27, 126) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 27, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 27, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 27, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 27, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 27,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.6680, -21.0510, 34.6050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 27, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 27,  
126) }
```

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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