

Converting Colors

YIQ(43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(43.7890, -66.8080,
32.3600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0029AD
RGB	0, 41, 173
RGB Percent	0%, 16%, 68%
CMY	0.9999, 0.8392, 0.3219
CMYK	1.00, 0.76, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	226°, 100%, 34%
HSV	226°, 100%, 68%
XYZ	8.3273, 4.6006, 39.9368
YIQ	43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

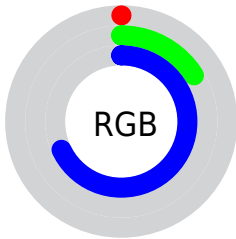
Format	Color
R _{YB}	0, 33, 173
Decimal	10669
CIE Lab	25.57, 42.91, -71.50
CIE LCh	26, 83.388, 300.970
Yxy	4.6006, 0.1575, 0.0870
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278200749 (0xFF0029AD)
YUV	43.7890, 63.7010, -38.4030
Hunter-Lab	21.4490, 31.7646, -95.3801

Details

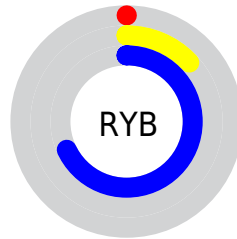
The YIQ color **43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0033CC**. A complement of this color would be **129.2110, 66.8080, -32.3600**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.3950, -41.7310, 45.9570**, and **14.1530, -38.4740, 36.4860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.5030, -60.2510, 29.1650**.

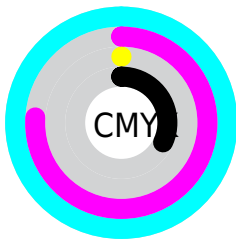
Distribution



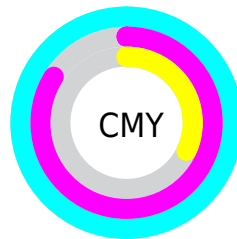
- Red (0%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600 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 43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 43.7890, -66.8080,
32.3600

■ 43.7890, -66.8080,
32.3600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.3840, -52.3660,
34.9460

■ 105.3950,
-41.7310, 45.9570

■ 14.1530, -38.4740,
36.4860

■ 132.1890,
-38.1550, 47.2290

■ 10.6020, -29.8530,
28.9230

■ 156.7200,
-26.8290, 40.2030

■ 12.5620, -24.3490,
17.2750

■ 180.9520,
-16.0990, 32.9650

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 206.3580, -5.9190,
24.6810

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 232.0630, 4.8570,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

16.6090

0.0000

250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

43.7890, -66.8080,
32.3600

56.5030, -60.2510,
29.1650

69.5160, -53.0980,
26.1820

82.8170, -46.8160,
22.4640

95.5310, -40.2590,
19.2690

108.2450,
-33.7020, 16.0740

■ 121.2580,
-26.5490, 13.0910

■ 133.9720,
-19.9920, 9.8960

■ 147.2730,
-13.7100, 6.1780

■ 160.2860, -6.5570,
3.1950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.1520, -81.4320, 22.0560



43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600



53.3050, 38.2720, 66.3360

Triad

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



43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600



49.0930, 66.0660, 14.1460



54.5010, -41.8560, -23.3920

Complementary

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



43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600



129.2110, 66.8080, -32.3600

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.



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600



57.3460, 27.6040, -15.6920

Square

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



43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600



45.7470, 91.1880, 32.4360



43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020



63.0850, -63.2710, -4.2230

Rectangle

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



43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600



55.8070, 65.7370, 58.6730



43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020



51.4060, -34.5190, -29.7110

Sweetspot

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



43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600



174.0300, -25.9070, 12.4690



116.3710, -89.3050, -50.0490



81.8430, -15.3150, 7.7330



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600



56.6470, -86.4790, 41.9450



32.5790, -29.9050, 62.9190



80.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



38.2320, -58.0500, 27.8220



5.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380

Inverse Universe

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



56.4010, 89.9470, 49.4270



73.0180, 116.4910, 63.9710



140.4210, 29.9050, -62.9190



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



48.9540, 77.8440, 42.9960



7.4470, 12.1030, 6.4310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

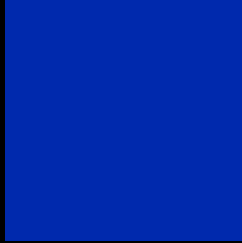
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

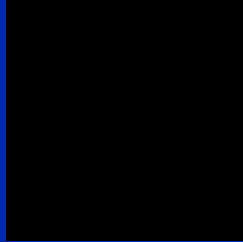
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.7890, -66.8080,

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

43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600

Protanopia

48.7690, -56.0290, 7.7070

Deuteranopia

49.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170



Tritanopia

48.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

Trichromacy



Original Color

43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600

Protanomaly

46.7120, -59.8820, 16.9660

Deuteranomaly

47.1050, -56.8550, 11.6650

Tritanomaly

46.3580, -50.6180, 3.2540

Monochromacy



Original Color

43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600

Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

43.9870, -24.3480, 11.7480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600 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(0, 41, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 41, 173)  
}
```

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(0, 41, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 41, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600 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(0, 41, 173) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 41, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 41, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 41, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 41, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 41, 173)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.7890, -66.8080, 32.3600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 41, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 41,  
173) }
```

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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