

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(43.8460, -34.3100,  
82.1860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3E00DE
RGB	62, 0, 222
RGB Percent	24%, 0%, 87%
CMY	0.7565, 1.0000, 0.1297
CMYK	0.72, 1.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	257°, 100%, 44%
HSV	257°, 100%, 87%
XYZ	15.1655, 6.2962, 69.4680
YIQ	43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

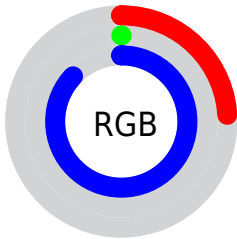
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	62, 0, 222
Decimal	4063454
CIELab	30.15, 72.28, -92.61
CIELCh	30, 117.477, 307.970
Yxy	6.2962, 0.1668, 0.0692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282253534 (0xFF3E00DE)
YUV	43.8460, 87.8299, 15.9211
Hunter-Lab	25.0922, 63.9720, -146.5802

# Details

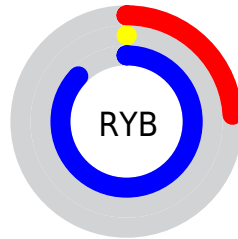
The YIQ color **43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **178.1540, 34.3100, -82.1860**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.5250, -20.6450, 71.3150**, and **18.8100, -52.9650, 51.3150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.5440, -30.8240, 74.0720**.

# Distribution



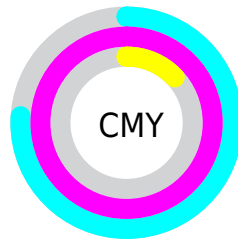
- Red (24%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860 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 43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.8460, -34.3100,  
82.1860

■ 43.8460, -34.3100,  
82.1860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 22.0020, -61.9530,  
60.0230

■ 110.5250,  
-20.6450, 71.3150

■ 18.8100, -52.9650,  
51.3150

■ 135.9420, -8.9980,  
63.9780

■ 15.7320, -44.2980,  
42.9180

■ 161.9460, 2.3740,  
56.1180

■ 12.6540, -35.6310,  
34.5210

■ 187.0640, 13.4250,  
48.5690

■ 16.7340, -30.5850,  
20.1590

■ 211.5620, 20.3500,  
38.7020


■ 10.4760, -21.2310,  
15.8330


■ 227.9980, 12.6500,

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,


24.0580


10.2490


 245.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910


 2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 43.8460, -34.3100,  
82.1860

 61.5440, -30.8240,  
74.0720

 79.2420, -27.3380,  
65.9580

 97.5270, -24.1270,  
57.3210

 115.2250,  
-20.6410, 49.2070

■ 132.9230,  
-17.1550, 41.0930

■ 150.6210,  
-13.6690, 32.9790

■ 168.3190,  
-10.1830, 24.8650

■ 186.6040, -6.9720,  
16.2280

■ 204.3020, -3.4860,  
8.1140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.7910, -104.6800, 35.8960



43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860



71.8020, 65.2740, 83.5940

# Triad

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



43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860



58.5840, 74.8690, 14.3010



67.7690, -57.1700, -21.1860

# Complementary

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



43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860



178.1540, 34.3100, -82.1860

# 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.



55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860



64.0470, 17.8400, -25.9680

# Square

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



43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860



56.8100, 113.2400, 40.2800



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



80.4910, -87.4810, 5.0230



# Rectangle

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



43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860



72.1380, 98.8380, 70.0220



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



63.5340, -46.6230, -30.6150

# Sweetspot

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



43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860



193.9430, -11.8800, 28.0880



120.9890, -116.0870, -16.2070



90.8320, -7.6140, 16.8500



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860



50.2990, -39.5390, 94.3570



76.1380, 30.0580, 105.0820



103.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



34.7150, -27.2920, 65.1240



9.6580, -7.0640, 17.8960



# Inverse Universe

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



84.6180, 80.9520, 96.8240



97.2210, 92.9160, 111.2840



145.8620, -30.0580, -105.0820



105.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



67.1020, 64.1290, 76.8090

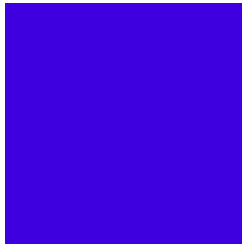


18.3420, 17.3730, 21.0610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

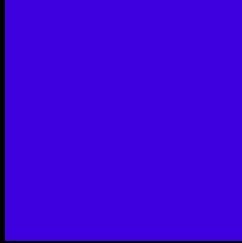
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

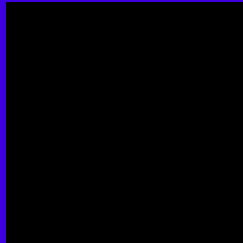
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.8460, -34.3100,



# 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

43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860

### Protanopia

57.8480, -66.4370, 9.1070

### Deuteranopia

58.2750, -60.7500, -0.3500



## Tritanopia

57.2370, -49.5600, -15.9280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860

## Protanomaly

53.1280, -54.5210, 35.4550

## Deuteranomaly

53.2930, -50.8520, 29.5320

## Tritanomaly

52.7910, -43.9270, 19.6650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

44.1110, -12.2930, 30.0670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860 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(62, 0, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 0, 222)  
}
```

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(62, 0, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 0, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860 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(62, 0, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 0, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 0, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 0, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 0, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 0, 222)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.8460, -34.3100, 82.1860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 0, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 0,  
222) }
```

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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