

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(43.8670, -30.7760,  
62.1840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	350CB8
RGB	53, 12, 184
RGB Percent	21%, 5%, 72%
CMY	0.7919, 0.9530, 0.2787
CMYK	0.71, 0.93, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	254°, 88%, 38%
HSV	254°, 93%, 72%
XYZ	10.2471, 4.4788, 45.6360
YIQ	43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

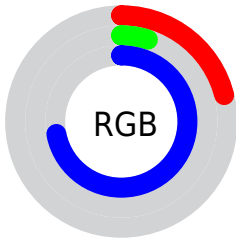
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	53, 12, 184
Decimal	3476664
CIE Lab	25.20, 60.41, -78.65
CIE LCh	25, 99.169, 307.526
Yxy	4.4788, 0.1698, 0.0742
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281666744 (0xFF350CB8)
YUV	43.8670, 69.0856, 8.0096
Hunter-Lab	21.1632, 49.3934, -113.0381

# Details

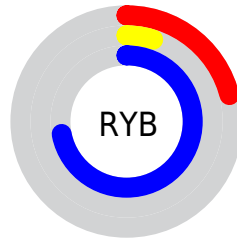
The YIQ color **43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **152.1330, 30.7760, -62.1840**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.1560, -24.2200, 64.5160**, and **14.7060, -41.4090, 40.1190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.1320, -32.8400, 66.5520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.6190, -27.3820, 55.7380**.

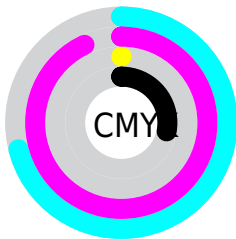
# Distribution



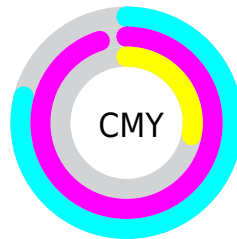
- Red (21%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840 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 43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.8670, -30.7760,  
62.1840

■ 43.8670, -30.7760,  
62.1840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 17.7840, -50.0760,  
48.5160

■ 104.1560,  
-24.2200, 64.5160

■ 14.7060, -41.4090,  
40.1190

■ 129.9840,  
-17.9840, 61.6320

■ 11.7420, -33.0630,  
32.0330

■ 155.1020, -6.9330,  
54.0830

■ 14.7620, -27.7880,  
19.0280

■ 179.9210, 3.5220,  
46.3220

■ 9.0910, -18.7090,  
14.1790

■ 205.0390, 14.5730,  
38.7730


■ 4.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060


■ 225.0630, 14.0250,


■ 0.3420, -0.9630,


26.6730


0.9330


 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 43.8670, -30.7760,  
62.1840

 43.8670, -30.7760,  
62.1840


 34.1320, -32.8400,  
66.5520

 58.6190, -27.3820,  
55.7380

 73.9580, -24.2630,  
48.7690

 88.7100, -20.8690,  
42.3230

 104.0490,  
-17.7500, 35.3540

 118.8010,  
-14.3560, 28.9080

■ 133.5530,  
-10.9620, 22.4620

■ 148.8920, -7.8430,  
15.4930

■ 163.6440, -4.4490,  
9.0470

■ 178.9830, -1.3300,  
2.0780

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.8280, -88.9070, 30.8770



43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840



59.6120, 53.5850, 69.6570

# Triad

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



43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840



50.2450, 62.5820, 11.2060



57.0260, -47.5880, -18.6280

# Complementary

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



43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840



152.1330, 30.7760, -62.1840

# 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.



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840



54.6110, 16.3720, -21.3880

# Square

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



43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840



47.5410, 94.7640, 33.7080



44.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



67.3370, -72.4880, 3.1280



# Rectangle

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



43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840



60.0060, 81.2340, 58.6580



44.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



54.0620, -39.2420, -26.7140

# Sweetspot

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



43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840



185.4220, -11.9710, 24.2290



109.0920, -91.5120, -15.5440



86.6640, -7.2010, 14.8710



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840



44.4030, -43.0680, 86.7240



69.2820, 19.8840, 80.2040



84.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



28.8470, -28.0240, 56.3600



5.2850, -4.8160, 10.1920



# Inverse Universe

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



78.3620, 60.4610, 77.2050



92.5080, 84.6180, 107.4820



126.7180, -19.8840, -80.2040



86.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



60.0960, 55.0980, 69.7700

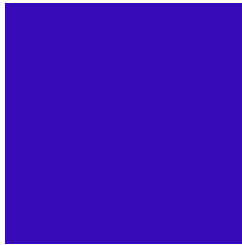


10.7660, 9.9470, 12.4670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

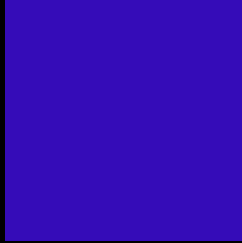
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

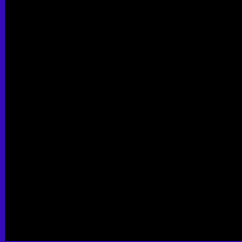
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.8670, -30.7760,



# 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

43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840

### Protanopia

48.7690, -56.0290, 7.7070

### Deuteranopia

48.9510, -51.0300, -0.2940



## Tritanopia

48.1240, -41.8120, -13.1720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840

## Protanomaly

46.9790, -47.0920, 27.4680

## Deuteranomaly

46.7850, -43.7900, 22.6900

## Tritanomaly

46.7390, -38.1490, 14.0670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.6670, -11.2830, 22.7730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840 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(53, 12, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 12, 184)  
}
```

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(53, 12, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 12, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840 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(53, 12, 184) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 12, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 12, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 12, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 12, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 12,  
184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.8670, -30.7760, 62.1840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 12, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 12,  
184) }
```

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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