

# Converting Colors

YIQ(43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(43.8840, -40.8960,  
-7.7440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003C4C
RGB	0, 60, 76
RGB Percent	0%, 24%, 30%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7646, 0.7021
CMYK	1.00, 0.21, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	193°, 100%, 15%
HSV	193°, 100%, 30%
XYZ	2.9201, 3.7555, 7.4003
YIQ	43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

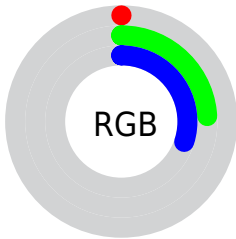
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 34, 76
Decimal	15436
CIELab	22.85, -10.84, -14.64
CIELCh	23, 18.219, 233.487
Yxy	3.7555, 0.2075, 0.2668
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205516 (0xFF003C4C)
YUV	43.8840, 15.8332, -38.4863
Hunter-Lab	19.3792, -7.0166, -9.0756

# Details

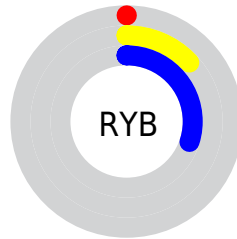
The YIQ color **43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **32.1160, 40.8960, 7.7440**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.9990, -33.7900, -4.3660**, and **14.2140, -15.2220, 0.5380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.4500, -36.6780, -7.0940**.

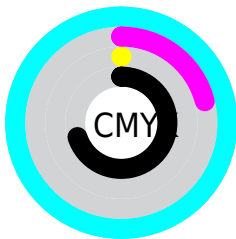
# Distribution



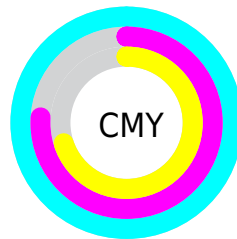
- Red (0%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440 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 43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



43.8840, -40.8960,  
-7.7440

43.8840, -40.8960,  
-7.7440

254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

28.3480, -27.4630,  
-3.3910

94.9990, -33.7900,  
-4.3660

14.2140, -15.2220,  
0.5380

120.9990,  
-33.7900, -4.3660

0.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

146.9990,  
-33.7900, -4.3660


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


174.1130,  
-34.1110, -4.0550


201.8140,  
-34.7070, -4.2670


229.1300,


-32.7810, -6.1330


 245.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840


 43.8840, -40.8960,  
-7.7440

 47.4500, -36.6780,  
-7.0940

 50.1300, -32.7810,  
-6.1330

 53.6960, -28.5630,  
-5.4830

 56.3760, -24.6660,  
-4.5220

 59.9420, -20.4480,  
-3.8720

■ 63.5080, -16.2300,  
-3.2220

■ 66.1880, -12.3330,  
-2.2610

■ 69.7540, -8.1150,  
-1.6110

■ 72.4340, -4.2180,  
-0.6500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.8040, -37.9150, -12.2110



43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440



51.0650, -24.9880, 1.3160

# Triad

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



43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440



56.0610, 16.3660, 11.7740



52.3130, 6.0080, -9.7680

# Complementary

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



43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440



32.1160, 40.8960, 7.7440

# 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.



53.9230, 16.0940, -5.3300



43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440



55.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440

# Square

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



43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440



56.3140, 5.4080, 12.1280



54.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



50.6150, -6.6460, -11.7180



# Rectangle

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



43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440



54.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890



54.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



53.1070, 9.5840, -8.4960

# Sweetspot

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



43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440



86.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100



46.3220, -25.7150, -35.0830



43.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440



57.6590, -53.5040, -10.5280



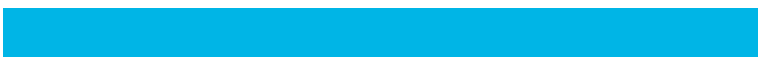
22.1650, -30.7210, 11.6070



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



59.1750, -55.0170, -10.6410



132.4670, -123.6050, -23.1330



# Inverse Universe

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



29.5640, 26.0360, 34.7720



38.6070, 33.6450, 45.5570



53.8350, 30.7210, -11.6070



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.7320, 34.7910, 46.8150



89.4040, 78.9790, 105.0510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

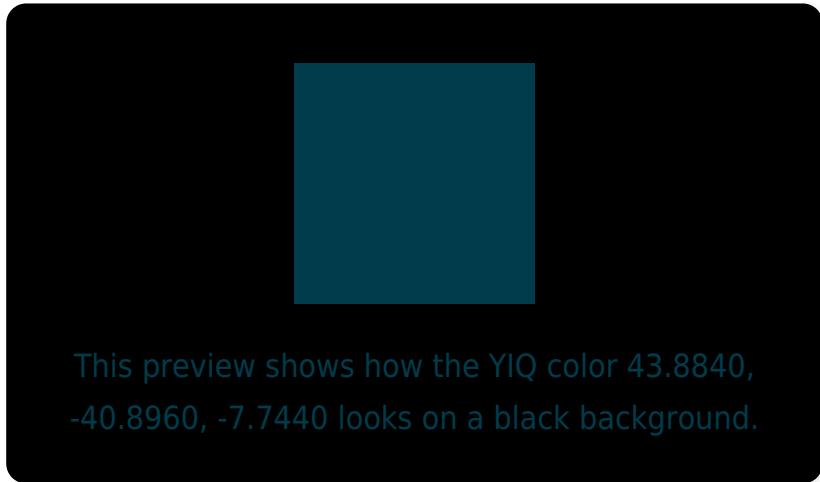
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

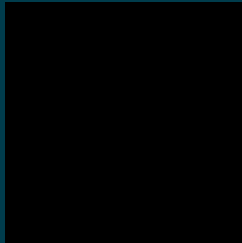
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 43.8840, -40.8960,

-7.7440.

# 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

43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440

### Protanopia

54.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500

### Deuteranopia

54.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690



## Tritanopia

43.3310, -37.9610, -11.3770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440

## Protanomaly

50.7620, -19.7610, 0.1990

## Deuteranomaly

50.6200, -22.2370, 1.0190

## Tritanomaly

43.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

44.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440 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, 60, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 60, 76)  
}
```

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, 60, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 60, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440 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, 60, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 60, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 60, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 60, 76); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 60, 76); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 60, 76) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 43.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 60, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 60,  
76) }
```

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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