

# Converting Colors

YIQ(44.5050, -38.5110,  
-12.4230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(44.5050, -38.5110,  
-12.4230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003F42
RGB	0, 63, 66
RGB Percent	0%, 25%, 26%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7528, 0.7413
CMYK	1.00, 0.04, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	183°, 100%, 13%
HSV	183°, 100%, 26%
XYZ	2.7612, 3.9508, 5.7652
YIQ	44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

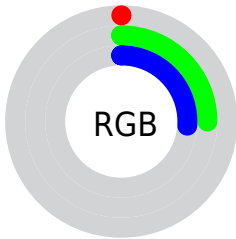
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 32, 66
Decimal	16194
CIELab	23.51, -16.59, -6.98
CIELCh	24, 17.999, 202.831
Yxy	3.9508, 0.2213, 0.3166
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278206274 (0xFF003F42)
YUV	44.5050, 10.5970, -39.0309
Hunter-Lab	19.8767, -9.9878, -3.2833

# Details

The YIQ color **44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **21.4950, 38.5110, 12.4230**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910**, and **15.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.5980, -34.3390, -10.9390**.

# Distribution



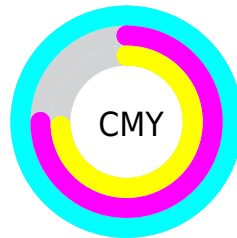
- Red (0%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230 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 44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 44.5050, -38.5110,  
-12.4230

■ 44.5050, -38.5110,  
-12.4230

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 29.0830, -25.3990,  
-7.7590

■ 95.7940, -31.9550,  
-10.0910

■ 14.9490, -13.1580,  
-3.8300

■ 120.7940,  
-31.9550, -10.0910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.4950,  
-32.5510, -10.3030


■ 174.4950,  
-32.5510, -10.3030


■ 202.1960,  
-33.1470, -10.5150


■ 230.1960,


-33.1470, -10.5150


 244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200


 44.5050, -38.5110,  
-12.4230

 46.5980, -34.3390,  
-10.9390

 48.9790, -31.0380,  
-10.1900

 51.0720, -26.8660,  
-8.7060

 52.8660, -23.2900,  
-7.4340

 54.9590, -19.1180,  
-5.9500

■ 57.6390, -15.2210,  
-4.9890

■ 59.4330, -11.6450,  
-3.7170

■ 61.5260, -7.4730,  
-2.2330

■ 63.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.8890, -22.0970, -12.5370



44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230



46.0690, -39.9790, -7.8430

# Triad

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



44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230



57.9010, 5.1330, 11.6050



55.3360, 16.3690, -4.8070

# Complementary

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



44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230



21.4950, 38.5110, 12.4230

# 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.



56.0750, 21.7780, 1.7940



44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230



57.7620, 15.7700, 11.5620

# Square

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



44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230



56.7790, -9.2630, 8.1850



56.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320



53.7260, 6.2830, -9.2450



# Rectangle

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



44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230



51.0320, -29.3890, -1.5250



56.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320



55.1730, 18.3860, -2.8140

# Sweetspot

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



44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230



78.6390, -15.2210, -4.9890



38.9700, -18.7920, -33.8960



38.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230



58.6390, -50.7520, -16.3520



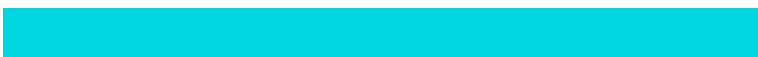
25.7210, -29.7110, 4.3130



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



65.6490, -56.7120, -18.4720



151.1540, -130.7540, -42.2580



# Inverse Universe

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



26.9160, 19.1130, 33.5850



35.4750, 25.2090, 44.2570



40.2790, 29.7110, -4.3130



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



39.6050, 27.9590, 49.4870



91.3720, 64.8100, 114.0420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

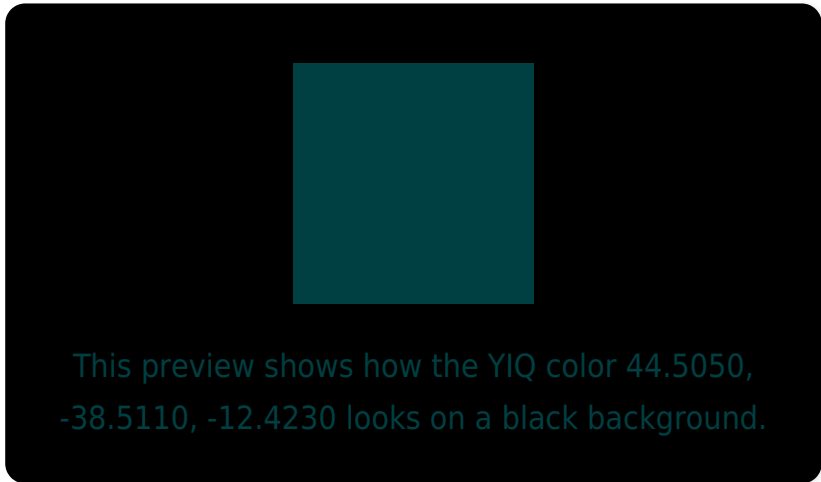
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

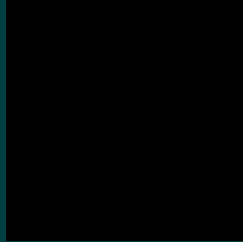
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.5050, -38.5110,

-12.4230.

# 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

44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230

### Protanopia

56.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

### Deuteranopia

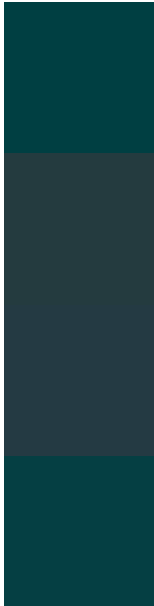
56.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



## Tritanopia

47.1250, -34.3850, -10.1050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230

## Protanomaly

52.5790, -14.9920, -3.6320

## Deuteranomaly

52.4480, -16.0010, -1.8650

## Tritanomaly

46.1140, -35.8520, -11.0520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230

## Achromatopsia

45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.2370, -14.0290, -4.5650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230 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, 63, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 63, 66)  
}
```

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, 63, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 63, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230 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, 63, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 63, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 63, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 63, 66); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 63, 66); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 63, 66) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 63, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 63,  
66) }
```

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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