

Converting Colors

YIQ(23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(23.1310, -32.2400,
44.6560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	140387
RGB	20, 3, 135
RGB Percent	8%, 1%, 53%
CMY	0.9214, 0.9883, 0.4708
CMYK	0.85, 0.98, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	248°, 96%, 27%
HSV	248°, 98%, 53%
XYZ	4.6907, 1.9616, 23.0314
YIQ	23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

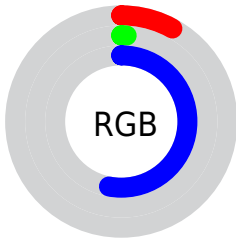
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 3, 135
Decimal	1311623
CIE _{Lab}	15.28, 48.55, -65.23
CIE _{LCh}	15, 81.314, 306.663
Yxy	1.9616, 0.1580, 0.0661
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279501703 (0xFF140387)
YUV	23.1310, 55.1514, -2.7459
Hunter-Lab	14.0059, 35.2705, -87.6930

Details

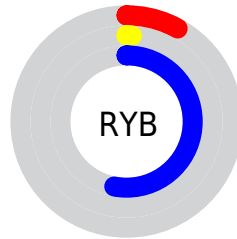
The YIQ color **23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **114.8690, 32.2400, -44.6560**, and the grayscale version is **23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.1540, -21.8790, 49.6170**, and **9.5760, -26.9640, 26.1240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.4730, -33.2030, 45.5890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.3500, -28.6630, 40.4010**.

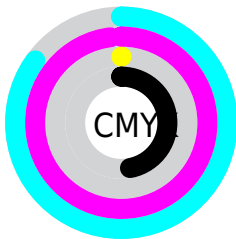
Distribution



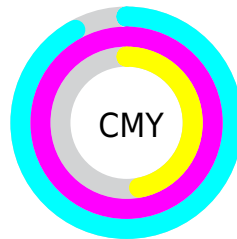
- Red (8%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560 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 23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 23.1310, -32.2400,
44.6560

■ 23.1310, -32.2400,
44.6560

■ 247.3690, 3.5750,
6.7990

■ 12.4260, -34.9890,
33.8990

■ 81.1540, -21.8790,
49.6170

■ 9.5760, -26.9640,
26.1240

■ 107.6920,
-20.4580, 51.3980

■ 10.2480, -20.5890,
15.2110

■ 134.3440,
-19.3580, 53.4900

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 159.1890,
-11.7920, 48.5280

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200


■ 184.0080, -1.3370,
40.7670


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 208.8270, 9.1180,


33.0060


 230.3460, 11.5500,
21.9660


 23.1310, -32.2400,
44.6560


 23.1310, -32.2400,
44.6560


 20.4730, -33.2030,
45.5890

 34.3500, -28.6630,
40.4010

 46.1560, -25.3610,
35.6230

 57.0760, -22.3800,
31.1560

 68.8820, -19.0780,
26.3780

 80.1010, -15.5010,
22.1230

■ 91.9070, -12.1990,
17.3450

■ 102.8270, -9.2180,
12.8780

■ 114.6330, -5.9160,
8.1000

■ 125.8520, -2.3390,
3.8450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.7150, -63.9640, 24.8680



23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560



42.2810, 37.6790, 49.5430

Triad

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



23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560



29.2140, 46.6720, 13.2000



38.0990, -31.4960, -12.9040

Complementary

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



23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560



114.8690, 32.2400, -44.6560

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.



31.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420



23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560



35.1300, 10.7770, -13.5990

Square

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



23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560



34.0860, 67.9440, 24.1680



29.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730



46.3580, -50.6180, 3.2540

Rectangle

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



23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560



42.8470, 59.0920, 41.4280



29.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730



35.1180, -24.4800, -18.9120

Sweetspot

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



23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560



132.9070, -12.1990, 17.3450



86.7270, -74.5470, -20.1390



62.7300, -7.5670, 10.4890



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560



26.9410, -42.7880, 59.6120



42.2670, 5.9040, 58.2240



60.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



19.9030, -31.5980, 44.0340



0.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

Inverse Universe

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



55.5780, 41.7570, 63.7490



70.0660, 55.7830, 84.8950



95.7330, -5.9040, -58.2240



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



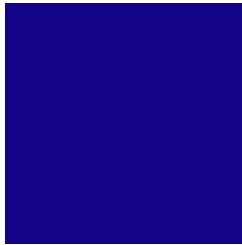
51.7520, 41.2070, 62.7030



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

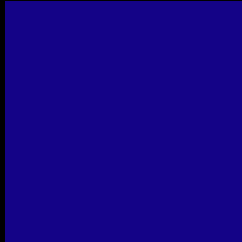
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

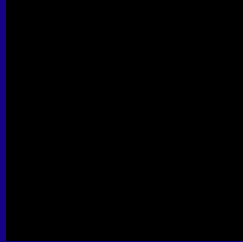
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.1310, -32.2400,

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

23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560

Protanopia

33.0560, -37.9640, 5.2040

Deuteranopia

33.4490, -34.9370, -0.0970



Tritanopia

32.4740, -28.0580, -9.1300

Trichromacy



Original Color

23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560

Protanomaly

29.6840, -36.3160, 19.3960

Deuteranomaly

29.3590, -34.0230, 16.3850

Tritanomaly

28.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740

Monochromacy



Original Color

23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560

Achromatopsia

23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

23.2660, -11.8320, 16.2000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560 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(20, 3, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 3, 135)  
}
```

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(20, 3, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 3, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560 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(20, 3, 135) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 3, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 3, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 3, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 3, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 3, 135)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 23.1310, -32.2400, 44.6560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 3, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 3,  
135) }
```

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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