

# Converting Colors

YIQ(23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(23.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	022602
RGB	2, 38, 2
RGB Percent	1%, 15%, 1%
CMY	0.9923, 0.8509, 0.9922
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.95, 0.85
HSL	120°, 90%, 8%
HSV	120°, 95%, 15%
XYZ	0.7292, 1.4043, 0.2900
YIQ	23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

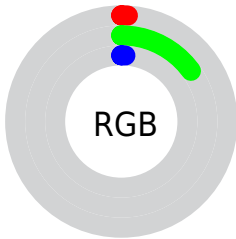
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 38, 38
Decimal	140802
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	11.99, -21.79, 16.52
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	12, 27.345, 142.839
Yxy	1.4043, 0.3009, 0.5795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278330882 (0xFF022602)
YUV	23.1320, -10.4181, -18.5328
Hunter-Lab	11.8503, -9.7537, 6.8444

# Details

The YIQ color **23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **16.8680, 9.9000, 18.8280**, and the grayscale version is **23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.5340, -11.0920, -19.2520**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **24.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360**.

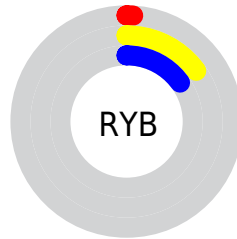
# Distribution



Red (1%)

Green (15%)

Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (15%)

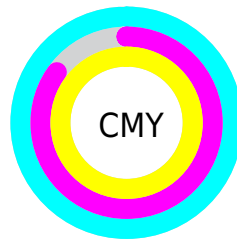


Cyan (95%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (99%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280 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 23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 23.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

■ 23.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

■ 244.1480, -6.8290,  
-13.9090

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

■ 68.5340, -11.0920,  
-19.2520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 92.4200, -10.7710,  
-19.5630


■ 117.0070,  
-11.0460, -20.0860


■ 143.4800,  
-11.0000, -20.9200


■ 170.0670,  
-11.2750, -21.4430


■ 197.5400,


-11.2290, -22.2770


 225.2410,  
-11.8250, -22.4890


 23.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280


 23.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280


 22.3060, -10.4500,  
-19.8740

 24.7840, -8.8000,  
-16.7360

 26.4360, -7.7000,  
-14.6440

 27.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

 29.3270, -5.7750,  
-10.9830

 30.9790, -4.6750,  
-8.8910

■ 32.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

■ 34.2830, -2.4750,  
-4.7070

■ 35.5220, -1.6500,  
-3.1380

■ 37.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.6180, 6.4670, -12.5810



23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280



26.4440, -19.3460, -12.8340

# Triad

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



23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280



28.4110, -31.7740, 3.1540



28.2320, 29.0660, 12.8900

# Complementary

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



23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280



16.8680, 9.9000, 18.8280

# 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.



29.2130, 22.0500, 18.8980



23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280



29.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220

# Square

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



23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280



29.8470, -30.3060, -1.4260



31.9600, 6.6450, 17.2450



29.6690, 28.7930, 1.3130



# Rectangle

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



23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280



27.9260, -23.5190, -8.7910



31.9600, 6.6450, 17.2450



28.3290, 27.4150, 15.2790

# Sweetspot

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



23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280



42.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



33.8960, 11.5560, -11.1960



22.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280



28.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040



25.1840, -15.6780, -13.2300



17.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



122.6830, -57.4750, -109.3070



# Inverse Universe

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



16.8680, 9.9000, 18.8280



19.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040



14.8160, 15.6780, 13.2300



16.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



33.8660, 22.5500, 42.8860

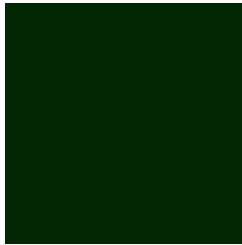


86.3170, 57.4750, 109.3070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

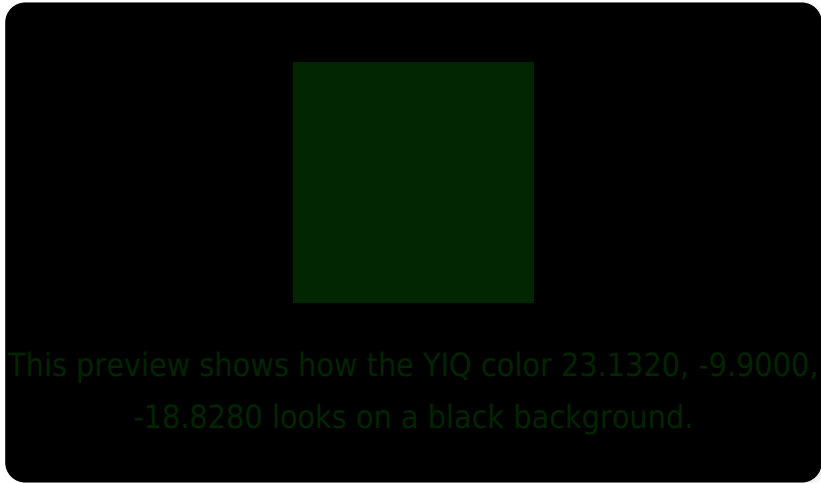
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

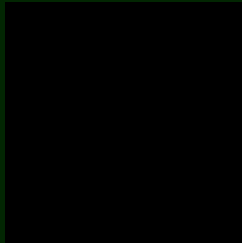
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280.

-18.8280.

# 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

23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280

### Protanopia

30.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150

### Deuteranopia

31.3680, 13.3430, -5.0330



## Tritanopia

29.6610, -12.2870, -3.0950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280

## Protanomaly

27.8350, 4.3580, -12.9060

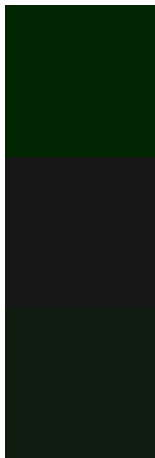
## Deuteranomaly

28.7150, 4.8160, -10.1920

## Tritanomaly

27.2710, -11.3690, -8.7210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280

## Achromatopsia

23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

22.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280 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(2, 38, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 38, 2)  
}
```

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(2, 38, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 38, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280 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(2, 38, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 38, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 38, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 38, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 38, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 38, 2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 23.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 38, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 38,  
2) }
```

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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