

# Converting Colors

YIQ(23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(23.3130, 7.1490,  
19.1250)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A0930
RGB	42, 9, 48
RGB Percent	16%, 4%, 19%
CMY	0.8352, 0.9648, 0.8118
CMYK	0.12, 0.81, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	291°, 68%, 11%
HSV	291°, 81%, 19%
XYZ	1.5869, 0.9013, 2.8866
YIQ	23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

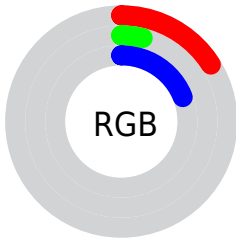
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	42, 9, 48
Decimal	2754864
CIE Lab	8.14, 23.74, -18.01
CIE LCh	8, 29.802, 322.810
Yxy	0.9013, 0.2953, 0.1677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280944944 (0xFF2A0930)
<b>YUV</b>	23.3130, 12.1707, 16.3885
Hunter-Lab	9.4935, 13.2247, -11.3822




# Details

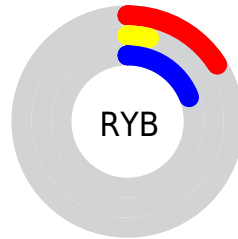
The YIQ color **23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **33.6870, -7.1490, -19.1250**, and the grayscale version is **23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.4380, 8.2950, 20.3830**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.0790, 7.9280, 21.5280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.5470, 6.3700, 16.7220**.

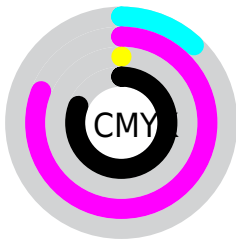
# Distribution







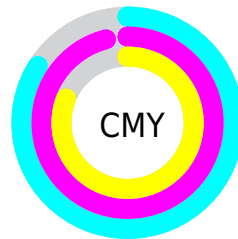
-  Red (16%)
-  Green (4%)
-  Blue (19%)






-  Red (16%)
-  Yellow (4%)
-  Blue (19%)



-  Cyan (12%)
-  Magenta (81%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (81%)



-  Cyan (84%)
-  Magenta (96%)
-  Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250 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 23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 23.3130, 7.1490,  
19.1250

■ 23.3130, 7.1490,  
19.1250

■ 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600

■ 9.3570, 3.8490,  
12.8490

■ 68.4380, 8.2950,  
20.3830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 92.8510, 8.5700,  
20.9060

■ 117.6770, 9.1200,  
21.9520

■ 143.5030, 9.6700,  
22.9980

■ 169.9160, 9.9450,  
23.5210

■ 197.3290, 10.2200,

24.0440

225.6280, 10.8160,  
24.2560

23.3130, 7.1490,  
19.1250

23.3130, 7.1490,  
19.1250

20.0790, 7.9280,  
21.5280

26.5470, 6.3700,  
16.7220

17.7310, 9.0280,  
23.6200

29.4820, 4.9950,  
14.1070

32.1290, 4.4910,  
12.2270

35.3630, 3.7120,  
9.8240

38.5970, 2.9330,  
7.4210

41.5320, 1.5580,  
4.8060

44.7660, 0.7790,  
2.4030

47.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

50.6470, -0.5040,  
-1.8800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



21.0750, -21.7800, 9.2600



23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250



19.7510, 23.4710, 20.6790

# Triad

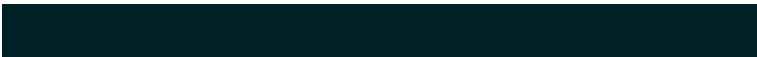
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250



22.7920, 15.0850, -3.5630



24.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530

# Complementary

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



23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250



33.6870, -7.1490, -19.1250

# 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.



22.0100, -15.1280, -12.1840



23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250



20.9210, 1.2400, -11.4640

# Square

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



23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250



21.1080, 26.1790, 4.6350



18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



25.0540, -26.4550, 0.3690



# Rectangle

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



23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250



19.0520, 29.7530, 16.9610



18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



23.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300

# Sweetspot

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



23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250



52.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980



16.9680, -14.1690, 8.9910



25.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250



23.0890, 11.1360, 29.4720



23.6250, 14.8980, 16.3540



21.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



31.7450, 15.5810, 42.5330



78.5150, 39.1820, 104.9260



# Inverse Universe

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



21.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340



19.9660, 32.8710, 15.5190



33.3750, -14.8980, -16.3540



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



27.4950, 47.6790, 22.4870



67.7480, 116.9510, 55.6310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

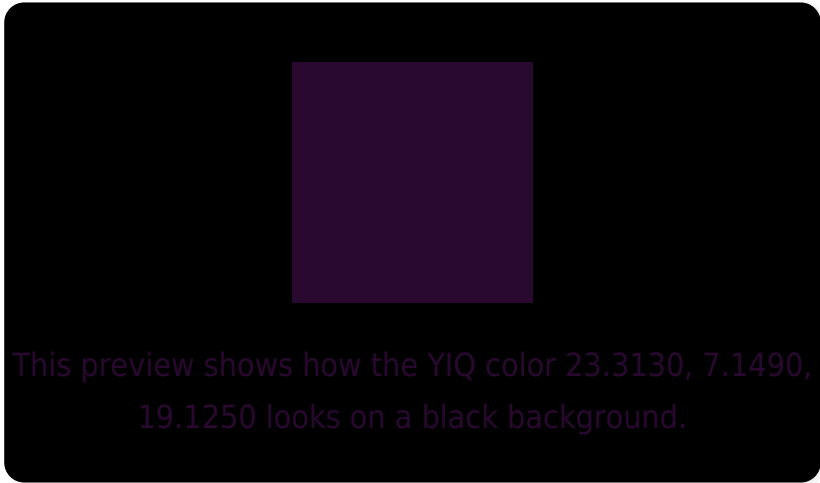
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

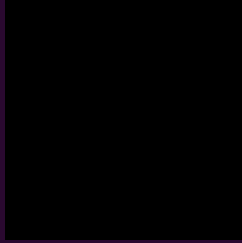
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.3130, 7.1490,



# 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

23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250

### Protanopia

20.7170, -23.8880, 3.4080

### Deuteranopia

23.0830, -16.2310, 2.3050



# Tritanopia

25.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500

# Trichromacy



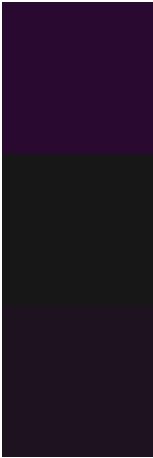
**Original Color**  
23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250

**Protanomaly**  
21.4520, -12.6560, 9.1040

**Deuteranomaly**  
23.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980

**Tritanomaly**  
24.8860, 9.4890, 9.7530

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250

**Achromatopsia**  
23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**  
23.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250 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(42, 9, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(42, 9, 48)  
}
```

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(42, 9, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 9, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250 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(42, 9, 48) }
```

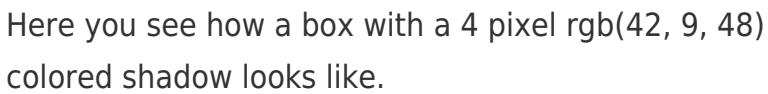


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 9, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 9, 48)` colored shadow looks like.



```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px
4px rgb(42, 9, 48); -webkit-box-shadow:4px
4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 9, 48); box-shadow:4px
4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 9, 48) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 23.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 9, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 9,  
48) }
```

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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