

# Converting Colors

YIQ(23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(23.3760, 20.0330,  
16.9050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	35071E
RGB	53, 7, 30
RGB Percent	21%, 3%, 12%
CMY	0.7920, 0.9726, 0.8823
CMYK	0.00, 0.87, 0.43, 0.79
HSL	330°, 77%, 12%
HSV	330°, 87%, 21%
XYZ	1.7802, 1.0031, 1.3291
YIQ	23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

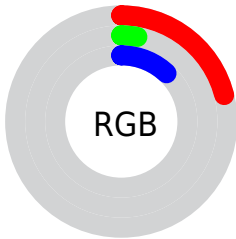
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	53, 7, 30
Decimal	3475230
CIE Lab	9.02, 24.95, -2.92
CIE LCh	9, 25.121, 353.331
Yxy	1.0031, 0.4329, 0.2439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281665310 (0xFF35071E)
YUV	23.3760, 3.2656, 25.9802
Hunter-Lab	10.0155, 14.1999, -0.8575




# Details

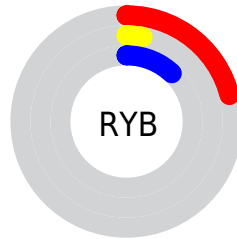
The YIQ color **23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **36.6240, -20.0330, -16.9050**, and the grayscale version is **23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.0450, 22.4630, 16.9190**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.0990, 22.3710, 18.5870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.6530, 17.6950, 15.2230**.

# Distribution







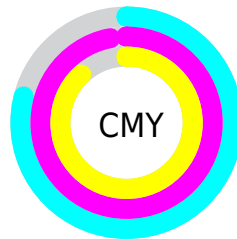
-  Red (21%)
-  Green (3%)
-  Blue (12%)






-  Red (21%)
-  Yellow (3%)
-  Blue (12%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (87%)
-  Yellow (43%)
-  Black (79%)



-  Cyan (79%)
-  Magenta (97%)
-  Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050 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 23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 23.3760, 20.0330,  
16.9050

■ 23.3760, 20.0330,  
16.9050

■ 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600

■ 10.6220, 18.9800,  
8.4520

■ 70.0450, 22.4630,  
16.9190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 93.9420, 24.2510,  
17.5550

■ 119.5400, 25.4430,  
17.9790


■ 145.2520, 26.3140,  
18.7140


■ 171.8500, 27.5060,  
19.1380


■ 199.5620, 28.3770,


19.8730


 223.9740, 21.2250,  
17.3290


 23.3760, 20.0330,  
16.9050


 23.3760, 20.0330,  
16.9050


 20.0990, 22.3710,  
18.5870


 26.6530, 17.6950,  
15.2230

 18.9250, 22.9210,  
19.6330

 30.4030, 15.4030,  
12.7070

 33.6800, 13.0650,  
11.0250

 36.9570, 10.7270,  
9.3430

 40.1200, 8.7100,  
7.3500

■ 43.9840, 6.0970,  
5.1450

■ 47.2610, 3.7590,  
3.4630

■ 50.4240, 1.7420,  
1.4700

■ 54.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.0200, 6.4160, 15.8880



23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050



22.2810, 27.3700, 10.5860

# Triad

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



23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050



23.3020, 4.5410, -10.7150



24.7120, -25.4920, -0.5640

# Complementary

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



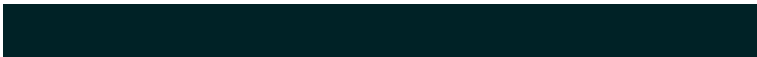
23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050



36.6240, -20.0330, -16.9050

# 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.



24.2900, -21.5480, -5.9640



23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050



18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360

# Square

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



23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050



24.2650, 15.1310, -4.3970



22.3520, -16.0910, -11.2510



23.7490, -26.9140, 3.1820



# Rectangle

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



23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050



23.1790, 27.4170, 4.2250



22.3520, -16.0910, -11.2510



24.8430, -24.4830, -2.3310

# Sweetspot

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



23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050



57.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



18.8220, -1.6540, 18.9700



28.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050



24.5070, 30.2100, 25.2020



20.8680, 27.0950, 10.0630



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



31.7410, 38.5990, 32.8630



77.1950, 94.6640, 79.5920



# Inverse Universe

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



23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050



24.5070, 30.2100, 25.2020



39.1320, -27.0950, -10.0630



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



31.7410, 38.5990, 32.8630

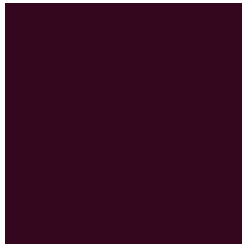


77.1950, 94.6640, 79.5920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

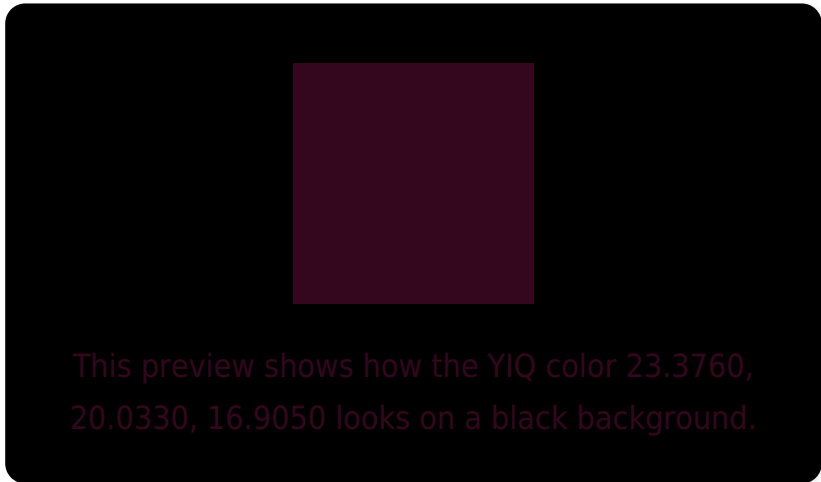
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

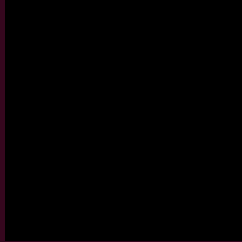
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.3760, 20.0330,



# 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

23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050

### Protanopia

28.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940

### Deuteranopia

28.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



## Tritanopia

24.7750, 22.9230, 8.5790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050

## Protanomaly

26.2380, 2.5660, 8.5660

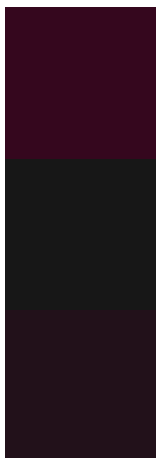
## Deuteranomaly

26.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270

## Tritanomaly

24.2850, 21.5470, 11.4910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050

## Achromatopsia

23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

23.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050 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(53, 7, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 7, 30)  
}
```

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(53, 7, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 7, 30) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050 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(53, 7, 30) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 7, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 7, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 7, 30); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 7, 30); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 7, 30) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 23.3760, 20.0330, 16.9050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 7, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 7,  
30) }
```

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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