

# Converting Colors

YIQ(23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(23.6210, 11.5530,  
5.3850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	261114
RGB	38, 17, 20
RGB Percent	15%, 7%, 8%
CMY	0.8509, 0.9334, 0.9215
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.47, 0.85
HSL	351°, 38%, 11%
HSV	351°, 55%, 15%
XYZ	1.1265, 0.8635, 0.7696
YIQ	23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

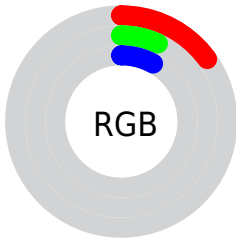
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	38, 17, 20
Decimal	2494740
CIE Lab	7.80, 11.41, 2.44
CIE LCh	8, 11.671, 12.065
Yxy	0.8635, 0.4082, 0.3129
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280684820 (0xFF261114)
YUV	23.6210, -1.7852, 12.6104
Hunter-Lab	9.2924, 5.3773, 1.5941

# Details

The YIQ color **23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **31.3790, -11.5530, -5.3850**, and the grayscale version is **24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66.8170, 13.9370, 6.2330**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.9310, 13.6160, 6.5440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260**.

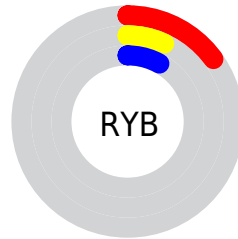
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (7%)

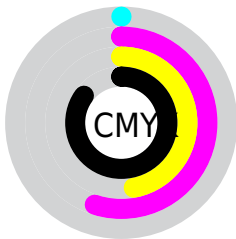
Blue (8%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (7%)

Blue (8%)

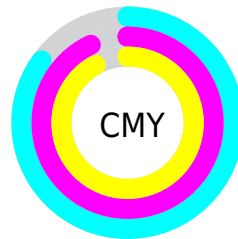


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (93%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850 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 23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 23.6210, 11.5530,  
5.3850

■ 23.6210, 11.5530,  
5.3850

■ 245.5280, 7.3810,  
3.9010

■ 1.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

■ 66.8170, 13.9370,  
6.2330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 90.4150, 15.1290,  
6.6570


■ 115.4150, 15.1290,  
6.6570


■ 140.7140, 15.7250,  
6.8690


■ 167.3120, 16.9170,  
7.2930


■ 194.6110, 17.5130,


7.5050


 222.6110, 17.5130,  
7.5050


 23.6210, 11.5530,  
5.3850


 23.6210, 11.5530,  
5.3850


 20.9310, 13.6160,  
6.5440


 26.3110, 9.4900,  
4.2260


 18.2410, 15.6790,  
7.7030


 29.1150, 7.1060,  
3.3780


 16.0240, 17.7880,  
8.0280

 31.2180, 5.3180,  
2.7420

 13.3340, 19.8510,  
9.1870

 33.9080, 3.2550,  
1.5830

 11.9320, 21.0430,  
9.6110

 36.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 39.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 42.0920, -3.2550,  
-1.5830

■ 44.1950, -5.0430,  
-2.2190

■ 46.8850, -7.1060,  
-3.3780

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



24.2230, 6.9220, 6.7140



23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850



22.7690, 13.8920, 1.5400

# Triad

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



23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850



21.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170



19.9040, -17.2850, -0.6210

# Complementary

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



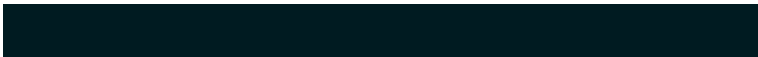
23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850



31.3790, -11.5530, -5.3850

# 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.



19.6110, -18.0180, -3.8580



23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850



19.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750

# Square

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



23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850



22.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170



19.4000, -16.0460, -6.5580



22.9160, -8.3910, 3.3930



# Rectangle

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



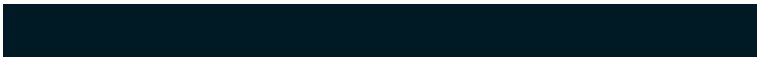
23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850



22.6610, 14.0760, -1.7960



19.4000, -16.0460, -6.5580



19.4800, -19.0270, -2.0910

# Sweetspot

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



23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850



42.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



24.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



21.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



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.



23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850



26.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



27.3880, 10.5910, 0.7910



16.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



25.8860, 45.0200, 21.1160



65.9110, 114.9340, 53.6380



# Inverse Universe

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



23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850



26.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



27.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910



16.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



25.8860, 45.0200, 21.1160

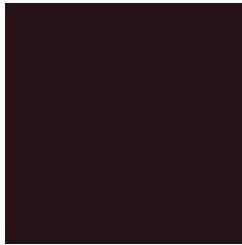


65.9110, 114.9340, 53.6380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

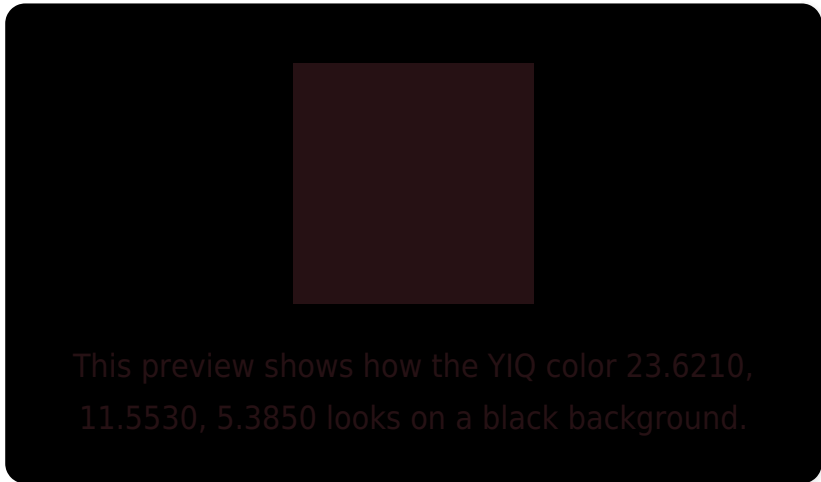
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850.



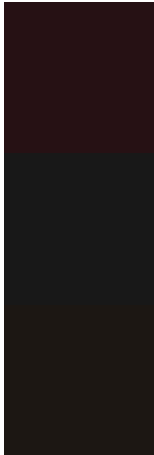
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.6210, 11.5530,



# 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

23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850

### Protanopia

24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

### Deuteranopia

24.0390, 4.2640, -0.1840



## Tritanopia

23.3930, 12.1950, 4.7630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850

## Protanomaly

23.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

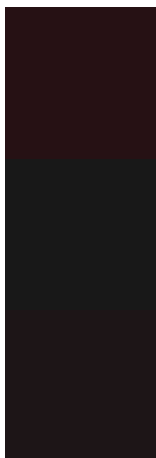
## Deuteranomaly

24.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100

## Tritanomaly

23.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850

## Achromatopsia

24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

23.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850 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(38, 17, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 17, 20)  
}
```

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(38, 17, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 17, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850 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(38, 17, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 17, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 17, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 17, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 17, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 17, 20)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 23.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 17, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 17,  
20) }
```

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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