

Converting Colors

YIQ(23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(23.6910, -3.8040,
-8.1560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F1E0E
RGB	15, 30, 14
RGB Percent	6%, 12%, 5%
CMY	0.9412, 0.8823, 0.9451
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.53, 0.88
HSL	116°, 36%, 9%
HSV	116°, 53%, 12%
XYZ	0.7405, 1.0620, 0.5814
YIQ	23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

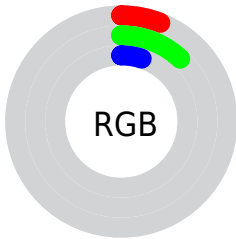
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 30, 29
Decimal	990734
CIE Lab	9.50, -10.60, 8.06
CIE LCh	9, 13.320, 142.766
Yxy	1.0620, 0.3106, 0.4455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279180814 (0xFF0F1E0E)
YUV	23.6910, -4.7777, -7.6220
Hunter-Lab	10.3055, -5.2084, 3.8689

Details

The YIQ color **23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **20.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560**, and the grayscale version is **24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22.4520, -4.6290, -9.7250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **24.9300, -2.9790, -6.5870**.

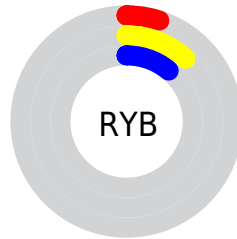
Distribution



Red (6%)

Green (12%)

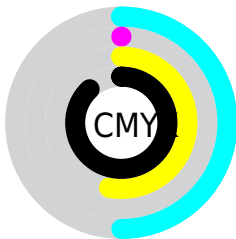
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (12%)

Blue (11%)

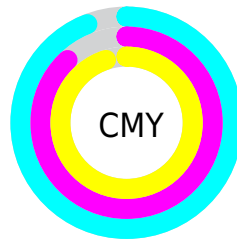


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (53%)

Black (88%)



Cyan (94%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560 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 23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 23.6910, -3.8040,
-8.1560

■ 23.6910, -3.8040,
-8.1560

■ 248.2780, -4.0790,
-8.6790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 66.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 90.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 115.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 140.4520, -4.6290,
-9.7250

■ 167.0390, -4.9040,
-10.2480

■ 194.0390, -4.9040,

-10.2480

■ 222.2130, -5.4540,
-11.2940

■ 23.6910, -3.8040,
-8.1560

■ 23.6910, -3.8040,
-8.1560

■ 22.4520, -4.6290,
-9.7250

■ 24.9300, -2.9790,
-6.5870

■ 21.2130, -5.4540,
-11.2940

■ 26.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

■ 20.2730, -5.6830,
-12.6510

■ 27.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 19.0340, -6.5080,
-14.2200

■ 28.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 18.2080, -7.0580,
-15.2660

■ 29.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 30.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 32.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

■ 33.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 34.2440, 2.4290,
5.5410

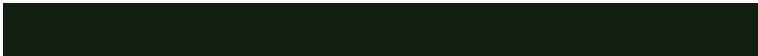
Harmonies

Analogous

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



24.6660, 6.5120, -7.8880



23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560



21.5310, -15.0370, -8.3250

Triad

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



23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560



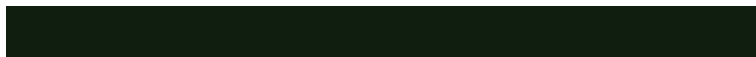
23.5450, -17.6520, 0.5240



27.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880

Complementary

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



23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560



20.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560

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.



27.0170, 10.4980, 7.9860



23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560



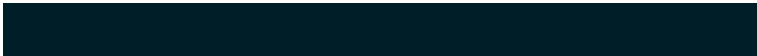
26.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860

Square

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



23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560



22.1700, -21.0900, -3.2500



27.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330



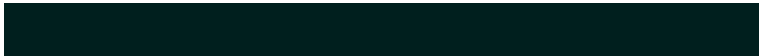
26.1990, 15.4970, -0.0150

Rectangle

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



23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560



21.6170, -18.1550, -6.8830



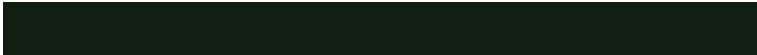
27.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330



26.9310, 13.6160, 6.5440

Sweetspot

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



23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560



35.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



27.5890, 5.4110, -4.4530



18.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



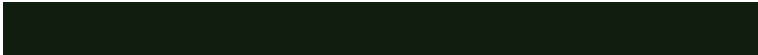
148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



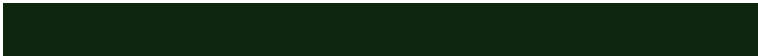
20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560



28.3870, -6.0040, -12.3400



24.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



14.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



47.8680, -18.7450, -40.2570



125.3960, -49.1770, -105.5050

Inverse Universe

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



20.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560



23.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400



19.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



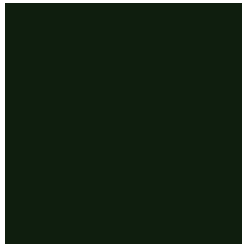
31.1320, 18.7450, 40.2570



81.6040, 49.1770, 105.5050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

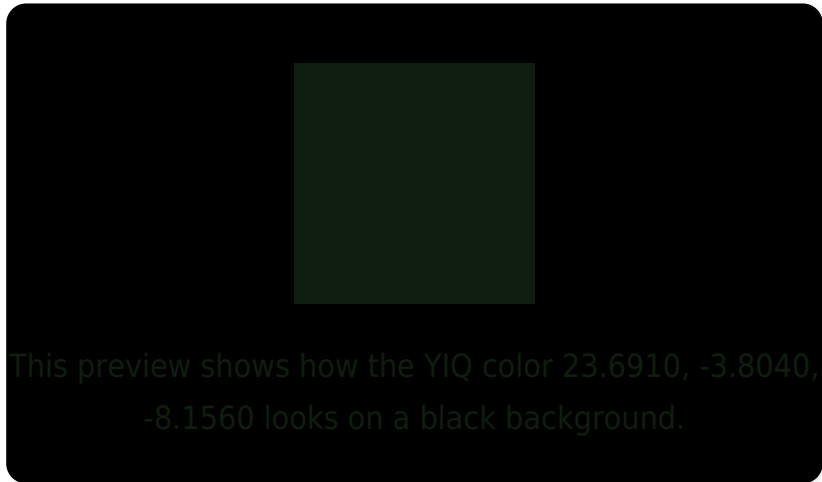
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

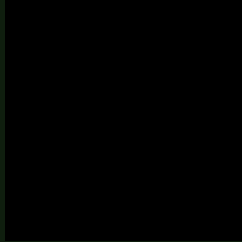
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

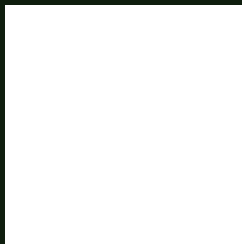
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560.

-8.1560.

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

23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560

Protanopia

26.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300

Deuteranopia

25.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260



Tritanopia

25.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

Trichromacy



Original Color

23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560

Protanomaly

25.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130

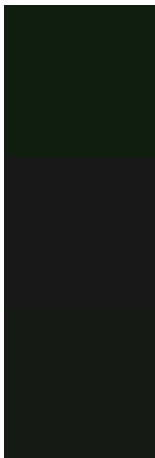
Deuteranomaly

25.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440

Tritanomaly

24.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880

Monochromacy



Original Color

23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560

Achromatopsia

24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

23.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560 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(15, 30, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 30, 14)  
}
```

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(15, 30, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 30, 14) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560 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(15, 30, 14) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 30, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 30, 14)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 30, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 30, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 30, 14)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 23.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 30, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 30,  
14) }
```

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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