

Converting Colors

YIQ(23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(23.9190, -21.6410,
1.2310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	041D32
RGB	4, 29, 50
RGB Percent	2%, 11%, 20%
CMY	0.9844, 0.8862, 0.8040
CMYK	0.92, 0.42, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	207°, 85%, 11%
HSV	207°, 92%, 20%
XYZ	1.0647, 1.1350, 3.1776
YIQ	23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

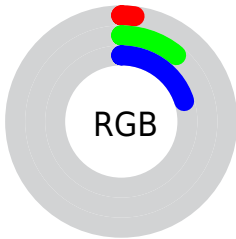
Format	Color
R_{YB}	4, 20, 50
Decimal	269618
CIE _{Lab}	10.07, -0.49, -16.63
CIE _{LCh}	10, 16.636, 268.304
Yxy	1.1350, 0.1980, 0.2111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278459698 (0xFF041D32)
YUV	23.9190, 12.8579, -17.4690
Hunter-Lab	10.6539, -0.8056, -10.2262

Details

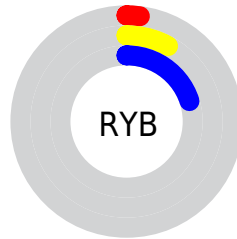
The YIQ color **23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **30.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310**, and the grayscale version is **24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.0550, -19.0280, 3.4360**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.5490, -23.4750, 1.4290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.5880, -19.2110, 1.2450**.

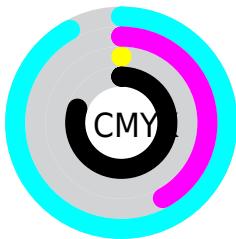
Distribution



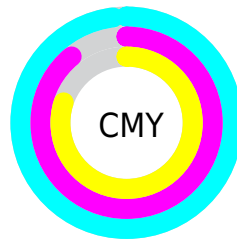
- Red (2%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310 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 23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 23.9190, -21.6410,
1.2310

■ 23.9190, -21.6410,
1.2310

■ 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 69.0550, -19.0280,
3.4360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 93.1690, -19.3490,
3.7470

■ 117.9840,
-20.2660, 3.8460

■ 143.5110,
-20.3120, 4.6800

■ 170.2120,
-20.9080, 4.4680

■ 197.6250,

-20.6330, 4.9910

■ 225.0980,
-20.5870, 4.1570

■ 23.9190, -21.6410,
1.2310

■ 23.9190, -21.6410,
1.2310

■ 21.5490, -23.4750,
1.4290

■ 26.5880, -19.2110,
1.2450

■ 29.8440, -17.0560,
0.7360

■ 32.5130, -14.6260,
0.7500

■ 35.1820, -12.1960,
0.7640

■ 37.8510, -9.7660,
0.7780

■ 41.1070, -7.6110,
0.2690

■ 43.7760, -5.1810,
0.2830

■ 46.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 49.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



24.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



28.1060, -5.8700, 7.2660

Triad

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



23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



27.4430, 17.9260, 5.5260



23.0710, -7.9300, -10.4740

Complementary

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



23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



30.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310

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.



25.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



26.9990, 18.9360, -1.7680

Square

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



23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



28.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810



26.6130, 14.0310, -6.4890



22.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620

Rectangle

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



23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



28.8790, 2.1990, 9.7110



26.6130, 14.0310, -6.4890



24.2950, -2.7490, -10.7570

Sweetspot

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



23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



53.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680



33.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270



26.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



27.8410, -30.1690, 1.5990



10.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600



23.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



38.9090, -42.0440, 2.0520



94.0040, -102.1070, 5.7730

Inverse Universe

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



20.6040, 19.3910, 17.5270



23.1260, 26.9090, 24.4530



43.5820, 15.3160, -13.2600



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



32.1970, 37.3150, 34.1070



78.3350, 91.4540, 82.7020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

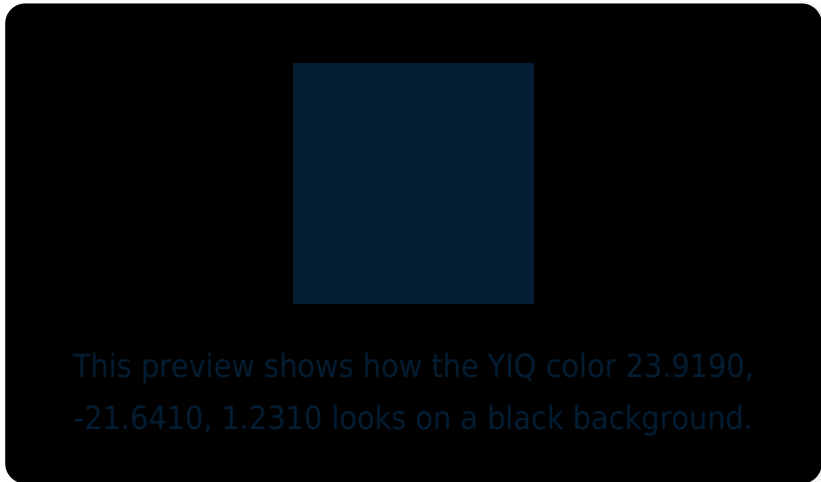
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

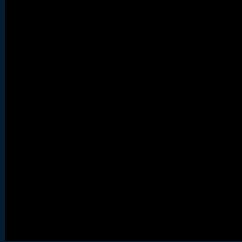
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.9190, -21.6410,

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

23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310

Protanopia

27.7030, -12.1050, 4.6230

Deuteranopia

25.4140, -18.6610, 2.2910



Tritanopia

22.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390

Trichromacy



Original Color

23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310

Protanomaly

26.2080, -15.0850, 3.5630

Deuteranomaly

24.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Tritanomaly

22.4690, -20.4940, -3.0380

Monochromacy



Original Color

23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310

Achromatopsia

24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310 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(4, 29, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 29, 50)  
}
```

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(4, 29, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 29, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310 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(4, 29, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 29, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(4, 29, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 29, 50); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 29, 50); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 29, 50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 23.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 29, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 29,  
50) }
```

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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