

Converting Colors

YIQ(23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750)
contains.

YIQ(23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(23.9650, -19.2550,
-8.9750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00231E
RGB	0, 35, 30
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 12%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8627, 0.8824
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.14, 0.86
HSL	171°, 100%, 7%
HSV	171°, 100%, 14%
XYZ	0.8356, 1.2966, 1.4333
YIQ	23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

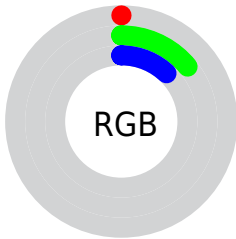
Format	Color
RYB	0, 19, 35
Decimal	8990
CIELab	11.25, -14.27, -0.24
CIELCh	11, 14.271, 180.954
Yxy	1.2966, 0.2344, 0.3637
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199070 (0xFF00231E)
YUV	23.9650, 2.9753, -21.0173
Hunter-Lab	11.3867, -6.8282, 0.5077

Details

The YIQ color **23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **11.0350, 19.2550, 8.9750**, and the grayscale version is **24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.8510, -18.9340, -9.2860**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25.1610, -16.8710, -8.1270**.

Distribution



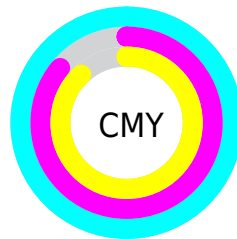
- Red (0%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750 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 23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 23.9650, -19.2550,
-8.9750

■ 23.9650, -19.2550,
-8.9750

■ 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 5.8530, -4.0800,
-3.1520

■ 68.8510, -18.9340,
-9.2860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 92.7370, -18.6130,
-9.5970


■ 117.4380,
-19.2090, -9.8090


■ 143.1390,
-19.8050, -10.0210


■ 169.7260,
-20.0800, -10.5440


■ 197.4270,


-20.6760, -10.7560


 225.4270,
-20.6760, -10.7560


 23.9650, -19.2550,
-8.9750

 25.1610, -16.8710,
-8.1270

 26.1720, -15.4040,
-7.1800

 27.3680, -13.0200,
-6.3320

 28.3790, -11.5530,
-5.3850

 29.5750, -9.1690,
-4.5370

■ 30.5860, -7.7020,
-3.5900

■ 31.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

■ 32.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950

■ 34.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

Harmonies

Analogous

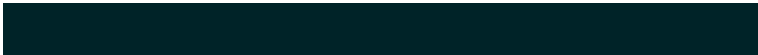
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



26.4240, -7.4260, -8.5940



23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



25.1050, -22.4650, -5.8650

Triad

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



23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



30.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



29.6720, 15.5430, -0.8490

Complementary

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



23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



11.0350, 19.2550, 8.9750

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.



30.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670



23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



31.2060, 5.5920, 8.7920

Square

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



23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



28.2680, -15.3140, 2.2060



30.6860, 12.9280, 8.0000



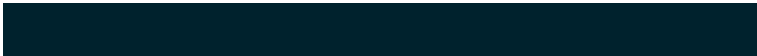
28.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690

Rectangle

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



23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



25.0880, -23.7950, -3.7870



30.6860, 12.9280, 8.0000



30.0250, 16.0470, 1.0310

Sweetspot

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



23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



41.5860, -7.7020, -3.5900



22.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



20.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

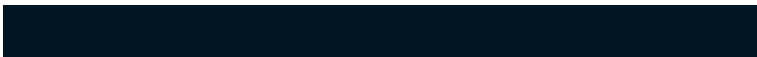
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750



31.4480, -25.1690, -11.9290



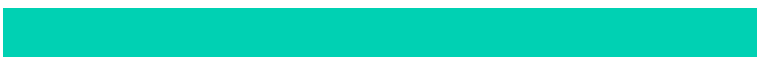
17.4910, -17.5600, -1.1440



17.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



56.1140, -45.0200, -21.1160



143.0890, -114.9340, -53.6380

Inverse Universe

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



11.0350, 19.2550, 8.9750



14.5520, 25.1690, 11.9290



17.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440



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 23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

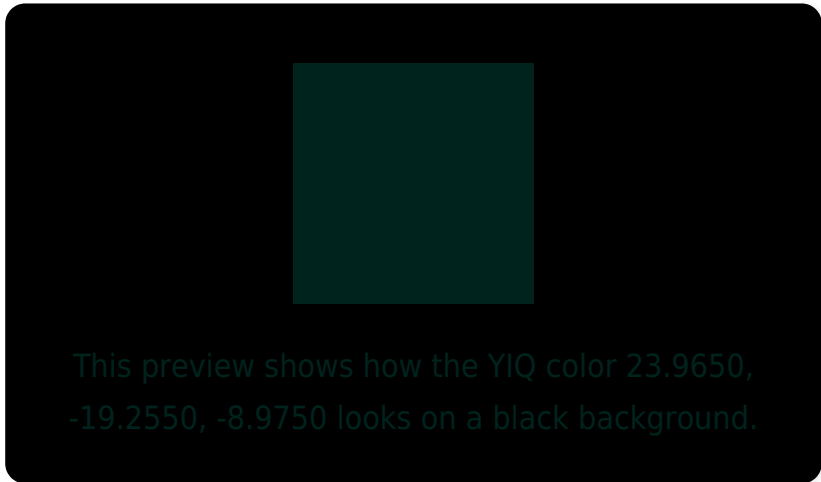
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

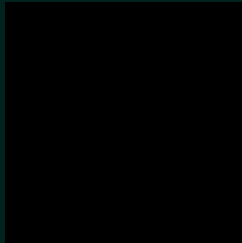
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 23.9650, -19.2550,

-8.9750.

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

23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750

Protanopia

30.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210

Deuteranopia

31.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



Tritanopia

27.1660, -15.2670, -4.1550

Trichromacy



Original Color

23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750

Protanomaly

28.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770

Deuteranomaly

28.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310

Tritanomaly

25.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360

Monochromacy



Original Color

23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750

Achromatopsia

24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

23.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750 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(0, 35, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 35, 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(0, 35, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 35, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750 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(0, 35, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 35, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 35, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 35, 30); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 35, 30); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 35, 30) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 23.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 35, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 35,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor