

Converting Colors

YIQ(39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(39.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	172D35
RGB	23, 45, 53
RGB Percent	9%, 18%, 21%
CMY	0.9098, 0.8235, 0.7922
CMYK	0.57, 0.15, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	196°, 39%, 15%
HSV	196°, 57%, 21%
XYZ	1.9340, 2.3164, 3.7112
YIQ	39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

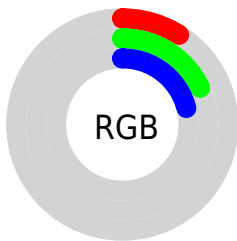
Format	Color
R_{YB}	23, 36, 53
Decimal	1518901
CIE _{Lab}	17.07, -6.03, -7.83
CIE _{LCh}	17, 9.884, 232.429
Yxy	2.3164, 0.2429, 0.2909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279708981 (0xFF172D35)
YUV	39.3340, 6.7373, -14.3249
Hunter-Lab	15.2196, -3.9517, -3.8038

Details

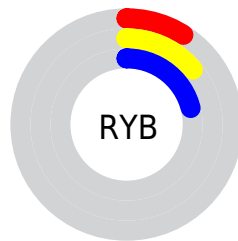
The YIQ color **39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **36.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760**, and the grayscale version is **39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770**, and **0.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390**.

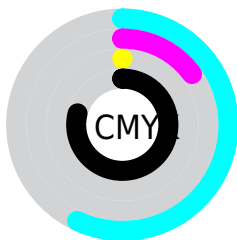
Distribution



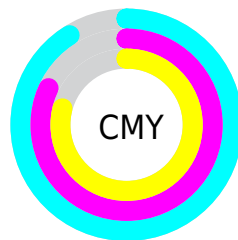
- Red (9%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 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 39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 39.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 39.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 18.3230, -17.1470,
-3.1230

■ 85.1490, -16.5970,
-2.0770

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 109.4480,
-16.0010, -1.8650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 135.1490,
-16.5970, -2.0770

■ 160.9640,
-17.5140, -1.9780

■ 187.9640,
-17.5140, -1.9780

■ 216.0780,

-17.8350, -1.6670

■ 243.9810,
-16.1840, -4.0560

■ 39.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 39.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 37.2520, -18.3850,
-2.7130

■ 41.4160, -12.9750,
-1.6390

■ 34.2840, -21.4110,
-2.9390

■ 44.3840, -9.9490,
-1.4130

■ 32.2020, -24.1160,
-3.4760

■ 46.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

■ 29.5330, -26.5460,
-3.4900

■ 49.1350, -4.8140,
-0.8620

■ 28.9350, -27.7380,
-3.9140

■ 51.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 53.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 56.2670, 3.6220,
0.4380

■ 58.3490, 6.3270,
0.9750

■ 61.3170, 9.3530,
1.2010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



38.6390, -15.2210, -4.9890



39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



40.8940, -11.3250, 1.4990

Triad

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



39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



43.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



41.1050, 3.8980, -4.5660

Complementary

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



39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



36.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760

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.



41.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470



39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



42.6810, 11.3240, 4.0280

Square

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



39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



42.7710, 2.3830, 6.3750



42.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



40.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640

Rectangle

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



39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



42.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



42.5730, 11.5080, 0.6920



41.5890, 5.4110, -4.4530

Sweetspot

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



39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



63.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



41.4080, -10.4970, -13.5130



32.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



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.



39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



47.3160, -24.4370, -3.1650



30.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690



24.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



48.8880, -46.7190, -6.8390



118.0710, -113.3820, -15.6700

Inverse Universe

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



34.4780, 10.8180, 13.2020



39.9290, 17.0980, 20.5380



44.8840, 11.8300, -5.1460



24.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



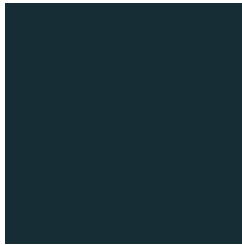
34.1350, 31.8580, 39.3940



83.0090, 78.2930, 95.4530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

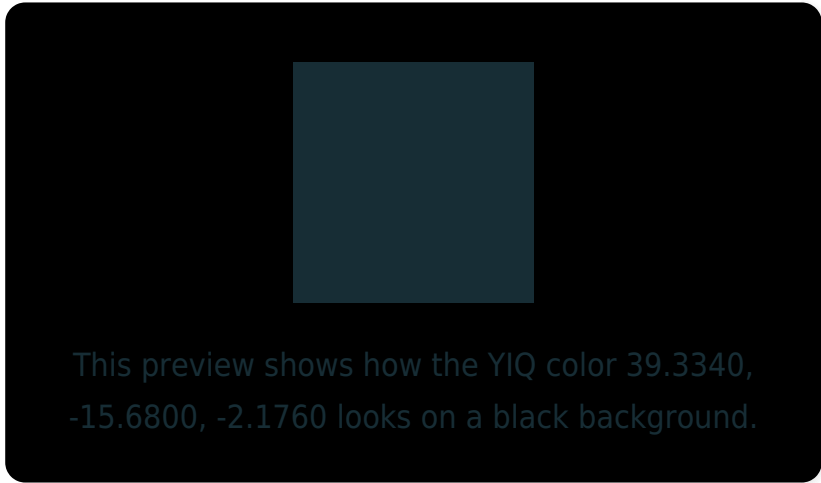
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

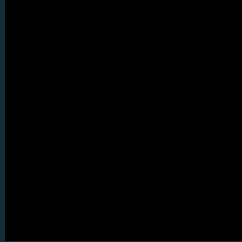
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

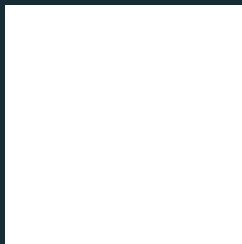
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 39.3340, -15.6800,

-2.1760.

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

39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Protanopia

42.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750

Deuteranopia

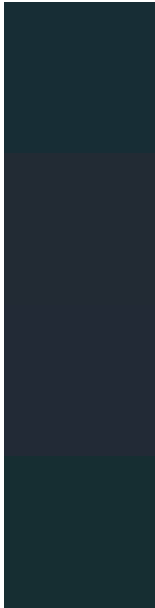
42.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310



Tritanopia

39.1660, -15.2670, -4.1550

Trichromacy



Original Color

39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Protanomaly

41.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

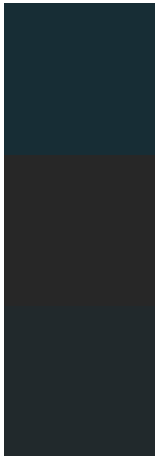
Deuteranomaly

40.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360

Tritanomaly

39.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440

Monochromacy



Original Color

39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

Achromatopsia

39.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

38.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 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(23, 45, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 45, 53)  
}
```

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(23, 45, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 45, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 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(23, 45, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 45, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(23, 45, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 45, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 45, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 45, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 39.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 45, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 45,  
53) }
```

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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