

# Converting Colors

YIQ(45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(45.2850, -23.1520,  
-9.9360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	113A36
RGB	17, 58, 54
RGB Percent	7%, 23%, 21%
CMY	0.9334, 0.7725, 0.7883
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.07, 0.77
HSL	174°, 55%, 15%
HSV	174°, 71%, 23%
XYZ	2.4100, 3.4129, 4.0190
YIQ	45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

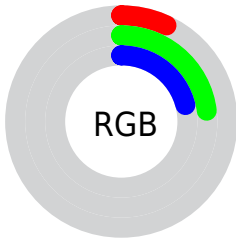
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	17, 39, 58
Decimal	1129014
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	21.63, -15.29, -1.72
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 15.391, 186.404
Yxy	3.4129, 0.2449, 0.3468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279319094 (0xFF113A36)
YUV	45.2850, 4.2965, -24.8059
Hunter-Lab	18.4741, -9.0442, 0.0335

# Details

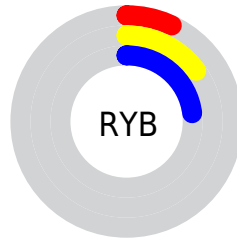
The YIQ color **45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **29.7150, 23.1520, 9.9360**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240**, and **7.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.3770, -26.4070, -11.5190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.1930, -19.8970, -8.3530**.

# Distribution



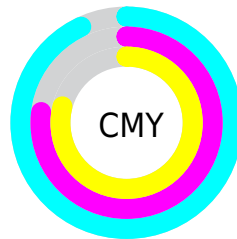
- Red (7%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360 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 45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.2850, -23.1520,  
-9.9360

■ 45.2850, -23.1520,  
-9.9360

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 24.8940, -20.4930,  
-8.5650

■ 92.5840, -22.5560,  
-9.7240

■ 8.1840, -6.5100,  
-3.1660

■ 118.0570,  
-22.5100, -10.5580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 143.7580,  
-23.1060, -10.7700


■ 170.4590,  
-23.7020, -10.9820


■ 197.5730,  
-24.0230, -10.6710


■ 226.1600,


-24.2980, -11.1940


 245.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720


 45.2850, -23.1520,  
-9.9360


 45.2850, -23.1520,  
-9.9360


 43.3770, -26.4070,  
-11.5190


 47.1930, -19.8970,  
-8.3530


 41.5830, -29.9830,  
-12.7910

 48.9870, -16.3210,  
-7.0810

 39.9740, -32.6420,  
-14.1620

 50.5960, -13.6620,  
-5.7100

 52.3900, -10.0860,  
-4.4380

 54.2980, -6.8310,  
-2.8550

■ 56.0920, -3.2550,  
-1.5830

■ 58.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 59.6090, 2.6590,  
1.3710

■ 61.4030, 6.2350,  
2.6430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.5160, -10.6810, -10.1770



45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360



43.5600, -31.1760, -7.6880

# Triad

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



45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360



52.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



51.7430, 16.7810, -1.2590

# Complementary

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



45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360



29.7150, 23.1520, 9.9360

# 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.



52.6880, 18.6140, 4.0700



45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360



53.1140, 8.8470, 10.3750

# Square

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



45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360



50.9200, -14.2140, 4.2980



53.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490



50.8730, 10.3630, -6.0930



# Rectangle

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



45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360



45.6360, -28.3340, -4.1260



53.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490



52.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220

# Sweetspot

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



45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360



71.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260



42.2630, -8.8910, -20.5950



35.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360



56.4680, -37.0890, -16.1690



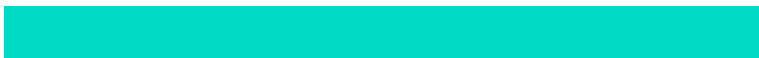
36.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240



27.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



63.4660, -51.9430, -22.3030



151.1250, -123.7830, -52.9590



# Inverse Universe

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



29.7150, 23.1520, 9.9360



31.5320, 37.0890, 16.1690



38.6510, 20.0360, 0.3240



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



28.5340, 51.9430, 22.3030



67.9890, 123.4620, 53.2700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

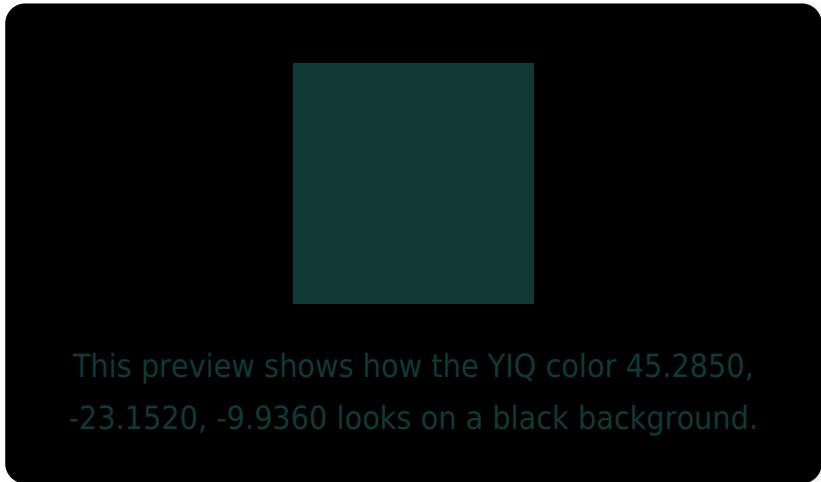
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

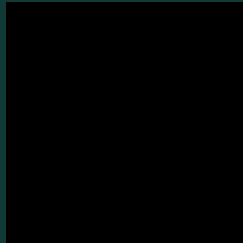
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.2850, -23.1520,

-9.9360.

# 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

45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360

### Protanopia

52.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

### Deuteranopia

52.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



## Tritanopia

46.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360

## Protanomaly

49.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010

## Deuteranomaly

49.6400, -7.7940, -1.9220

## Tritanomaly

46.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360

## Achromatopsia

45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360 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(17, 58, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 58, 54)  
}
```

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(17, 58, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 58, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360 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(17, 58, 54) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 58, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 58, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 58, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 58, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 58, 54)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.2850, -23.1520, -9.9360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 58, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 58,  
54) }
```

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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