

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.2790, -23.0150,
-6.9110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	173C3F
RGB	23, 60, 63
RGB Percent	9%, 24%, 25%
CMY	0.9099, 0.7646, 0.7530
CMYK	0.64, 0.05, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	184°, 47%, 17%
HSV	184°, 64%, 25%
XYZ	2.8661, 3.7739, 5.2765
YIQ	49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

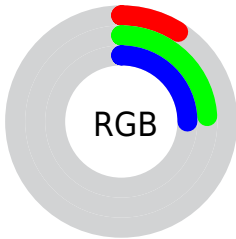
Format	Color
R_{YB}	23, 42, 63
Decimal	1522751
CIE _{Lab}	22.91, -12.09, -5.83
CIE _{LCh}	23, 13.419, 205.758
Yxy	3.7739, 0.2405, 0.3167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279712831 (0xFF173C3F)
YUV	49.2790, 6.7645, -23.0467
Hunter-Lab	19.4264, -7.6615, -2.5055




Details

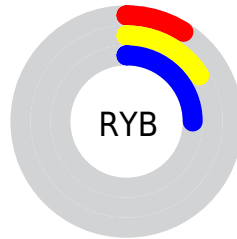
The YIQ color **49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **36.7210, 23.0150, 6.9110**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.6920, -22.7400, -6.3880**, and **12.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.4850, -26.5910, -8.1830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390**.

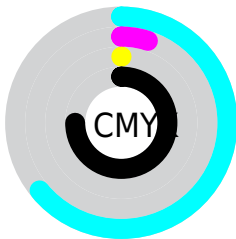
Distribution







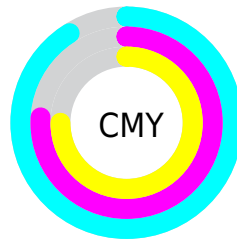
-  Red (9%)
-  Green (24%)
-  Blue (25%)






-  Red (9%)
-  Yellow (16%)
-  Blue (25%)



-  Cyan (64%)
-  Magenta (5%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (75%)



-  Cyan (91%)
-  Magenta (76%)
-  Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110 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 49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.2790, -23.0150,
-6.9110

■ 49.2790, -23.0150,
-6.9110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.9800, -23.6110,
-7.1230

■ 96.6920, -22.7400,
-6.3880

■ 12.9600, -11.6910,
-2.8830

■ 122.2790,
-23.0150, -6.9110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.9800,
-23.6110, -7.1230

■ 174.9800,
-23.6110, -7.1230

■ 202.6810,
-24.2070, -7.3350

■ 230.3820,

-24.8030, -7.5470

■ 247.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 49.2790, -23.0150,
-6.9110

■ 49.2790, -23.0150,
-6.9110

■ 47.4850, -26.5910,
-8.1830

■ 51.0730, -19.4390,
-5.6390

■ 44.8050, -30.4880,
-9.1440

■ 53.7530, -15.5420,
-4.6780

■ 43.0110, -34.0640,
-10.4160

■ 55.5470, -11.9660,
-3.4060

■ 41.2280, -36.1730,
-10.7410

■ 57.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

■ 59.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 62.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 64.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 66.5770, 5.6850,
1.5970

■ 68.6700, 9.8570,
3.0810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110



50.8000, -22.9240, -3.0520

Triad

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



49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110



56.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910



54.5250, 11.4630, -4.0010

Complementary

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



49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110



36.7210, 23.0150, 6.9110

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.



55.0250, 16.0470, 1.0310



49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110



55.8000, 12.6070, 8.3110

Square

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



49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110



55.5790, -5.8240, 6.4320



55.8450, 16.7340, 5.1020



53.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

Rectangle

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



49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110



52.3600, -18.5690, 0.6230



55.8450, 16.7340, 5.1020



54.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190

Sweetspot

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



49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110



76.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460



46.8220, -11.9630, -19.9870



37.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110



60.5270, -35.5770, -10.5290



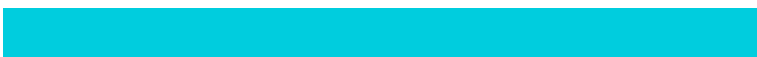
37.5390, -17.5150, 3.5490



29.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



61.7850, -54.0990, -16.2670



145.6430, -127.6370, -38.1730

Inverse Universe

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



39.1780, 11.9630, 19.9870



45.0360, 18.6550, 30.8710



48.4610, 17.5150, -3.5490



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



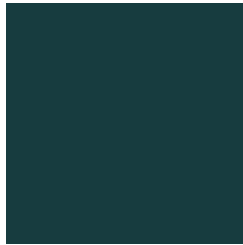
38.0240, 28.0970, 46.9850



89.7480, 66.5070, 110.8190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

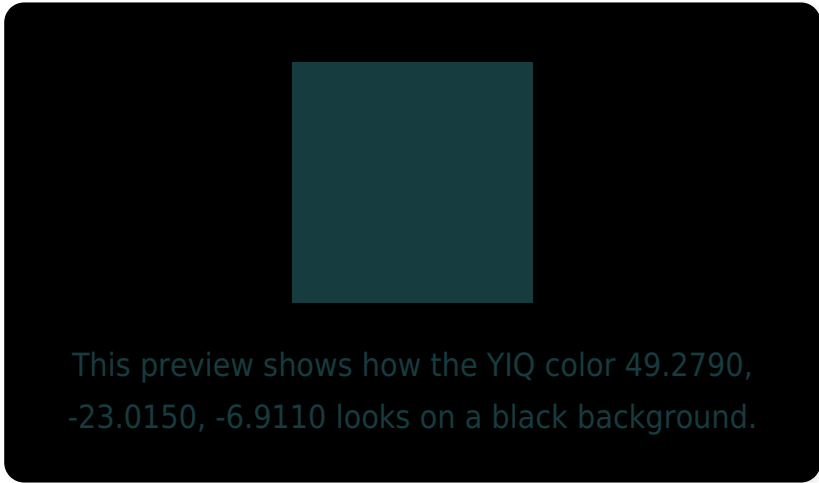
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

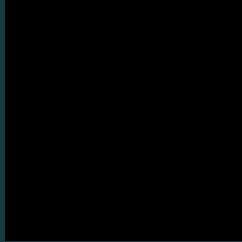
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

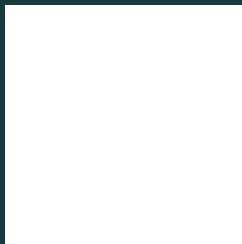
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.2790, -23.0150,

-6.9110.

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

49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110

Protanopia

54.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Deuteranopia

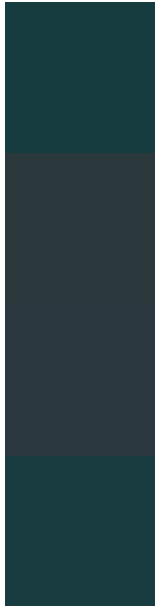
54.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450



Tritanopia

49.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110

Protanomaly

52.5690, -9.0320, -1.5120

Deuteranomaly

53.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680

Tritanomaly

49.6920, -22.7400, -6.3880

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110 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, 60, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 60, 63)  
}
```

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, 60, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 60, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110 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, 60, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 60, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(23, 60, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 60, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 60, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 60, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 60, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 60,  
63) }
```

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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