

Converting Colors

YIQ(11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(11.6760, -7.4750,
8.8210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A0823
RGB	10, 8, 35
RGB Percent	4%, 3%, 14%
CMY	0.9608, 0.9686, 0.8628
CMYK	0.71, 0.77, 0.00, 0.86
HSL	244°, 63%, 8%
HSV	244°, 77%, 14%
XYZ	0.5152, 0.3595, 1.6313
YIQ	11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

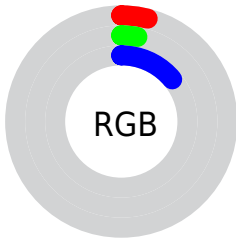
Format	Color
R_{YB}	10, 8, 35
Decimal	657443
CIE Lab	3.25, 7.11, -16.12
CIE LCh	3, 17.619, 293.801
Yxy	0.3595, 0.2056, 0.1434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278847523 (0xFF0A0823)
YUV	11.6760, 11.4987, -1.4699
Hunter-Lab	5.9957, 4.8471, -11.9348

Details

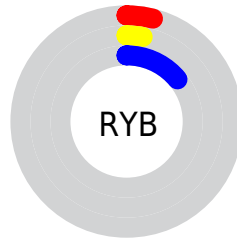
The YIQ color **11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **31.3240, 7.4750, -8.8210**, and the grayscale version is **12.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.0180, -8.4380, 9.7540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.3340, -6.5120, 7.8880**.

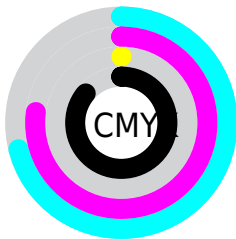
Distribution



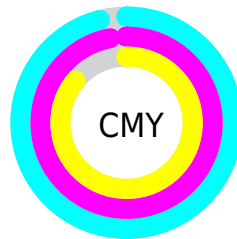
- Red (4%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210 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 11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 11.6760, -7.4750,
8.8210

■ 11.6760, -7.4750,
8.8210

■ 235.5190, -5.5950,
7.7890

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 55.9640, -8.3460,
8.0860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 79.1920, -8.9880,
8.7080

■ 102.7190, -9.0340,
9.5420

■ 128.1320, -8.7590,
10.0650

■ 154.2460, -9.0800,
10.3760

■ 181.2460, -9.0800,

10.3760

■ 208.4740, -9.7220,
10.9980

■ 11.6760, -7.4750,
8.8210

■ 11.6760, -7.4750,
8.8210

■ 9.0180, -8.4380,
9.7540

■ 14.3340, -6.5120,
7.8880

■ 5.7730, -9.1260,
11.2100

■ 17.5790, -5.8240,
6.4320

■ 4.8870, -9.4470,
11.5210

■ 20.5360, -4.2650,
5.7110

■ 23.7810, -3.5770,
4.2550

■ 26.4390, -2.6140,
3.3220

■ 29.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 32.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 35.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 38.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



13.0230, -16.0020, 3.6620



11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210



12.4390, 6.5540, 13.3860

Triad

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



11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210



11.0300, 17.6510, 5.0030



12.5380, -7.7470, -8.2830

Complementary

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



11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210



31.3240, 7.4750, -8.8210

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.



11.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210



11.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900

Square

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



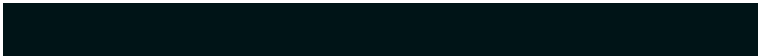
11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210



11.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440



9.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



14.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070

Rectangle

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



11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210



12.2610, 12.9270, 13.5270



9.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



11.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

Sweetspot

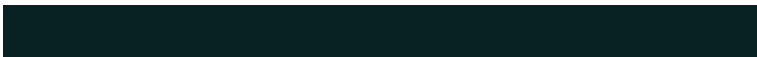
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210



36.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



25.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780



17.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



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.



11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210



8.7990, -12.0150, 14.0090



15.5630, 0.2730, 11.5770



16.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



11.1420, -22.7460, 26.7740



28.6100, -57.5530, 68.3910

Inverse Universe

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



18.9230, 8.0670, 13.4990



20.4170, 12.7880, 21.5560



27.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770



16.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



33.1820, 24.4760, 41.0200



84.6070, 62.2900, 104.6420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

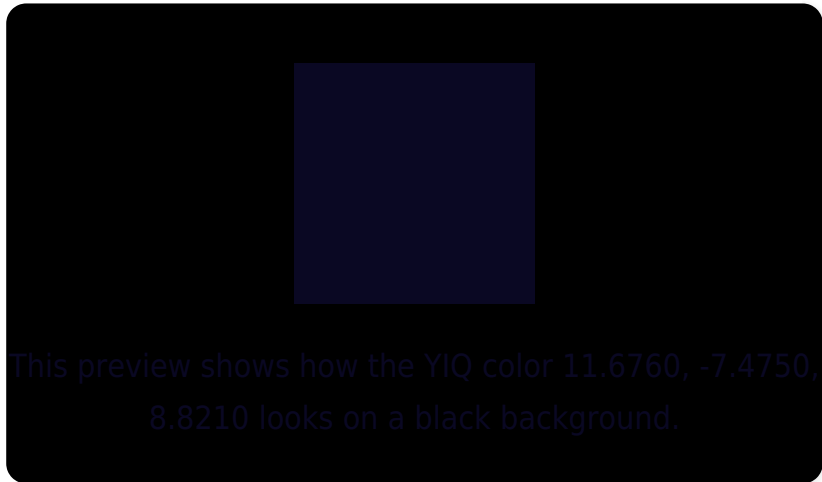
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

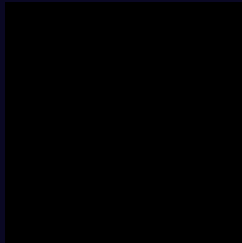
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 11.6760, -7.4750,

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

11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210

Protanopia

10.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

Deuteranopia

10.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540



Tritanopia

9.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210

Protanomaly

10.9590, -9.9500, 4.1140

Deuteranomaly

10.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920

Tritanomaly

10.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210

Achromatopsia

12.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

12.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210 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(10, 8, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 8, 35)  
}
```

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(10, 8, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 8, 35) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210 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(10, 8, 35) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 8, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 8, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 8, 35); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 8, 35); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 8, 35) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 11.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 8, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 8,  
35) }
```

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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