

Converting Colors

YIQ(15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(15.2350, -2.5200,
-9.4000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	071602
RGB	7, 22, 2
RGB Percent	3%, 9%, 1%
CMY	0.9726, 0.9137, 0.9922
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.91, 0.91
HSL	105°, 83%, 5%
HSV	105°, 91%, 9%
XYZ	0.3855, 0.6235, 0.1575
YIQ	15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

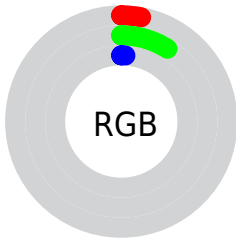
Format	Color
RYB	2, 22, 17
Decimal	464386
CIELab	5.63, -8.49, 7.46
CIElCh	6, 11.298, 138.693
Yxy	0.6235, 0.3304, 0.5345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278654466 (0xFF071602)
YUV	15.2350, -6.5249, -7.2221
Hunter-Lab	7.8964, -5.1053, 4.3448

Details

The YIQ color **15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **8.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000**, and the grayscale version is **15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.4090, -3.0700, -10.4460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540**.

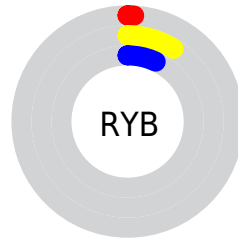
Distribution



Red (3%)

Green (9%)

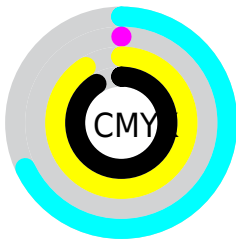
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (9%)

Blue (7%)

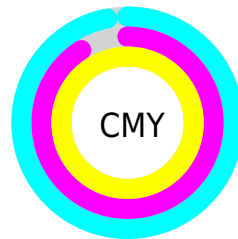


Cyan (68%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (97%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000 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 15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.2350, -2.5200,
-9.4000

■ 15.2350, -2.5200,
-9.4000

■ 240.0500, -3.4370,
-9.3010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 58.7020, -2.3370,
-7.2090

■ 81.4030, -2.9330,
-7.4210

■ 105.8760, -2.8870,
-8.2550

■ 130.8760, -2.8870,
-8.2550

■ 157.4630, -3.1620,
-8.7780

■ 184.3490, -2.8410,

-9.0890

■ 211.4630, -3.1620,
-8.7780

■ 15.2350, -2.5200,
-9.4000

■ 15.2350, -2.5200,
-9.4000

■ 14.4090, -3.0700,
-10.4460

■ 16.0610, -1.9700,
-8.3540

■ 16.5880, -2.0160,
-7.5200

■ 17.5280, -1.7870,
-6.1630

■ 18.3540, -1.2370,
-5.1170

■ 18.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

■ 19.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

■ 20.5330, -0.1830,
-2.1910

■ 21.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 22.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000



15.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750

Triad

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



15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000



15.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



18.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640

Complementary

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



15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000



8.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000

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.



19.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500



15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000



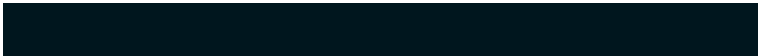
18.5250, -5.7320, 4.7640

Square

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



15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000



16.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



19.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090



18.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260

Rectangle

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



15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000



16.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



19.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090



19.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080

Sweetspot

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



15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000



25.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



16.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050



13.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000



18.5290, -3.5280, -13.1600



14.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050



9.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



48.8200, -9.6220, -34.8860



132.9370, -25.4750, -94.5230

Inverse Universe

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



8.7650, 2.5200, 9.4000



9.4710, 3.5280, 13.1600



9.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050



9.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



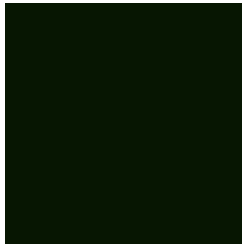
25.1800, 9.6220, 34.8860



68.0630, 25.4750, 94.5230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

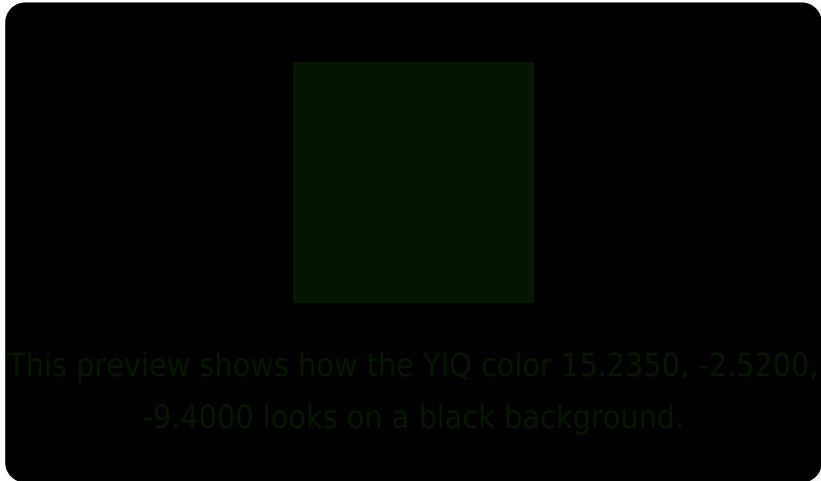
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

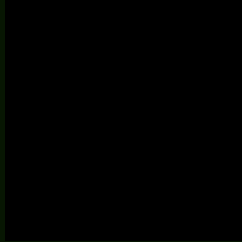
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000.



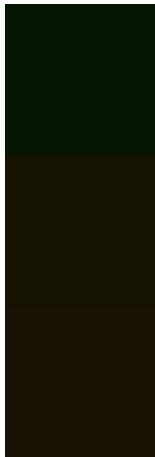
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000.

-9.4000.

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

15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000

Protanopia

17.4320, 7.2910, -5.4850

Deuteranopia

18.3120, 7.7490, -2.7710



Tritanopia

17.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000

Protanomaly

16.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570

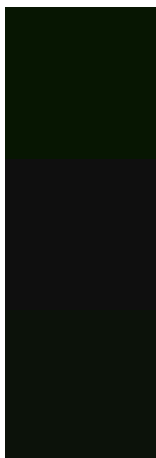
Deuteranomaly

16.9910, 4.2190, -4.8770

Tritanomaly

17.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000

Achromatopsia

15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000 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(7, 22, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 22, 2)  
}
```

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(7, 22, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 22, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000 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(7, 22, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 22, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(7, 22, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 22, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 22, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 22, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 15.2350, -2.5200, -9.4000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 22, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 22,  
2) }
```

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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