

Converting Colors

YIQ(15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(15.3980, -12.5640,
7.4360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	080E2A
RGB	8, 14, 42
RGB Percent	3%, 5%, 16%
CMY	0.9686, 0.9451, 0.8354
CMYK	0.81, 0.67, 0.00, 0.84
HSL	229°, 68%, 10%
HSV	229°, 81%, 16%
XYZ	0.6748, 0.5328, 2.2561
YIQ	15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

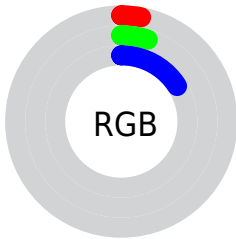
Format	Color
RYB	8, 13, 42
Decimal	527914
CIELab	4.81, 6.90, -19.05
CIELCh	5, 20.258, 289.907
Yxy	0.5328, 0.1948, 0.1538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278717994 (0xFF080E2A)
YUV	15.3980, 13.1148, -6.4880
Hunter-Lab	7.2994, 3.7280, -13.2154

Details

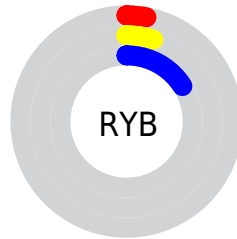
The YIQ color **15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **34.6020, 12.5640, -7.4360**, and the grayscale version is **15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.3380, -12.3350, 8.7930**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.4410, -14.1230, 8.1570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150**.

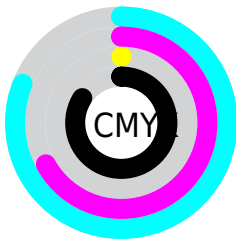
Distribution



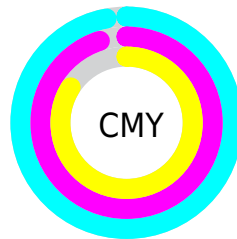
- Red (3%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (84%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360 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 15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.3980, -12.5640,
7.4360

■ 15.3980, -12.5640,
7.4360

■ 238.4540, -6.9700,
5.1740

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 59.3380, -12.3350,
8.7930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 82.4520, -12.6560,
9.1040

■ 106.9790,
-12.7020, 9.9380

■ 132.0930,
-13.0230, 10.2490

■ 158.2070,
-13.3440, 10.5600

■ 185.3210,

-13.6650, 10.8710

■ 212.8480,
-13.7110, 11.7050

■ 15.3980, -12.5640,
7.4360

■ 15.3980, -12.5640,
7.4360

■ 12.4410, -14.1230,
8.1570

■ 18.3550, -11.0050,
6.7150

■ 8.8970, -15.4070,
9.4010

■ 21.8990, -9.7210,
5.4710

■ 25.1550, -7.5660,
4.9620

■ 28.6990, -6.2820,
3.7180

■ 31.6560, -4.7230,
2.9970

■ 35.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 38.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 42.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360



16.6560, 4.4450, 13.0610

Triad

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



15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360



15.1720, 20.1270, 4.1830



15.5870, -9.4430, -10.5870

Complementary

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



15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360



34.6020, 12.5640, -7.4360

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.



13.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360



16.2910, 12.2420, -1.5980

Square

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



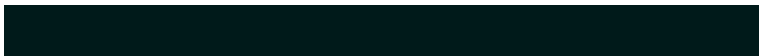
15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360



13.9600, 23.8400, 8.4800



13.8440, 0.1390, -8.0290



18.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

Rectangle

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



15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360



15.9020, 12.5600, 14.6720



13.8440, 0.1390, -8.0290



14.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750

Sweetspot

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



15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360



43.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



31.1500, -18.3380, -9.0740



21.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360



13.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650



15.1650, -4.3580, 12.9060



18.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



18.3810, -31.0890, 18.2790



45.8870, -78.2270, 46.5810

Inverse Universe

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



18.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740



18.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



34.8350, 4.3580, -12.9060



18.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



26.8260, 45.2490, 22.4730



67.6060, 114.4750, 56.4510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

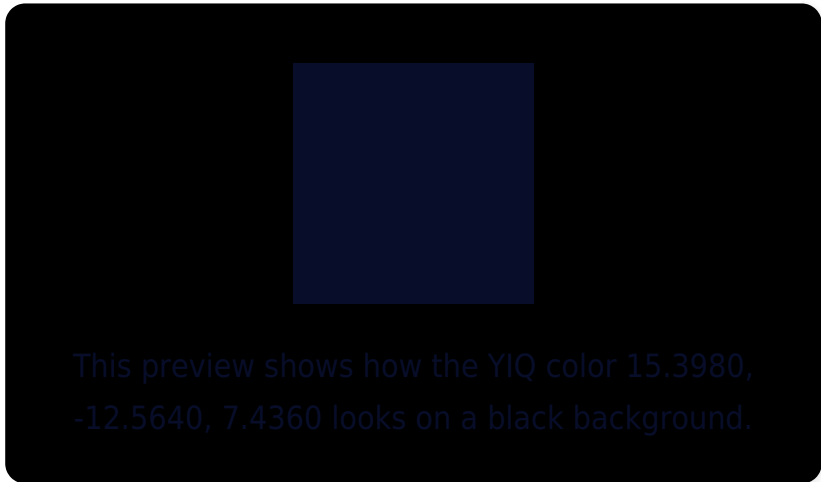
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

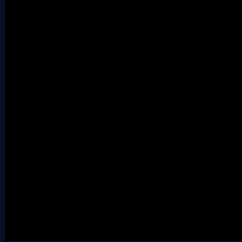
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.3980, -12.5640,

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

15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

Protanopia

13.9690, -15.9100, 1.9940

Deuteranopia

13.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840



Tritanopia

13.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

Protanomaly

14.6210, -14.8100, 4.0860

Deuteranomaly

14.7520, -13.8010, 2.3190

Tritanomaly

14.0680, -11.8750, 0.4530

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

Achromatopsia

15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360 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(8, 14, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 14, 42)  
}
```

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(8, 14, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 14, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360 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(8, 14, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 14, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 14, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 14, 42); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 14, 42); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 14, 42) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 15.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 14, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 14,  
42) }
```

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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