

Converting Colors

YIQ(15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(15.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	071317
RGB	7, 19, 23
RGB Percent	3%, 7%, 9%
CMY	0.9726, 0.9255, 0.9098
CMYK	0.70, 0.17, 0.00, 0.91
HSL	195°, 53%, 6%
HSV	195°, 70%, 9%
XYZ	0.4751, 0.5729, 0.8957
YIQ	15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

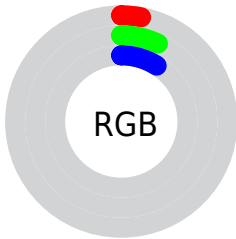
Format	Color
RYB	7, 14, 23
Decimal	463639
CIELab	5.17, -2.84, -3.89
CIELCh	5, 4.818, 233.819
Yxy	0.5729, 0.2444, 0.2947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278653719 (0xFF071317)
YUV	15.8680, 3.5161, -7.7772
Hunter-Lab	7.5688, -2.0418, -1.7179

Details

The YIQ color **15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **14.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990**.

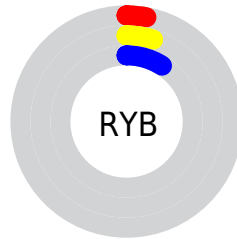
Distribution



Red (3%)

Green (7%)

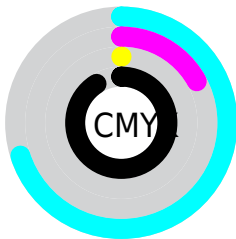
Blue (9%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (9%)

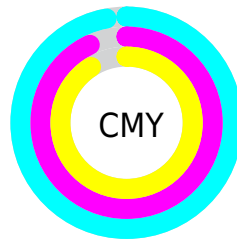


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (97%)

Magenta (93%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000 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 15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000

■ 15.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000

■ 239.9820, -8.7570,
-0.9890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 58.7650, -6.6480,
-0.6640

■ 81.5800, -7.5650,
-0.5650

■ 106.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

■ 131.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

■ 157.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

■ 184.2810, -8.1610,

-0.7770

■ 211.9820, -8.7570,
-0.9890

■ 15.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000

■ 15.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000

■ 14.6830, -9.3530,
-1.2010

■ 17.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 13.7860, -11.1410,
-1.8370

■ 17.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

■ 12.6010, -12.0580,
-1.7380

■ 19.1350, -4.8140,
-0.8620

■ 19.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 20.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 21.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 23.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 25.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

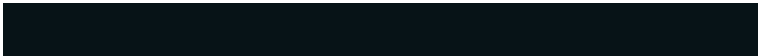
Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



16.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

Triad

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



15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



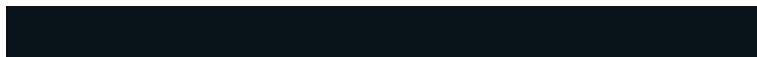
18.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



16.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

Complementary

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



15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



14.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000

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.



17.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500



15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



17.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090

Square

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



15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



17.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



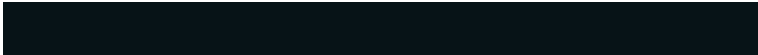
17.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530



16.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

Rectangle

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



15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



17.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



17.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530



17.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090

Sweetspot

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



15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



27.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



16.8480, -5.6840, -7.1240



13.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



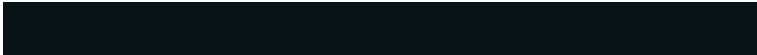
143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



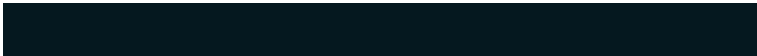
15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



19.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



11.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



11.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



42.2370, -40.3920, -5.8640



113.0670, -107.5590, -16.5750

Inverse Universe

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



13.1520, 5.6840, 7.1240



14.9400, 9.3970, 11.4210



18.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840



11.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



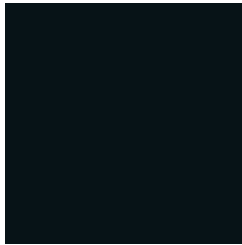
29.5210, 27.5950, 34.0510



78.4380, 72.4710, 90.8310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

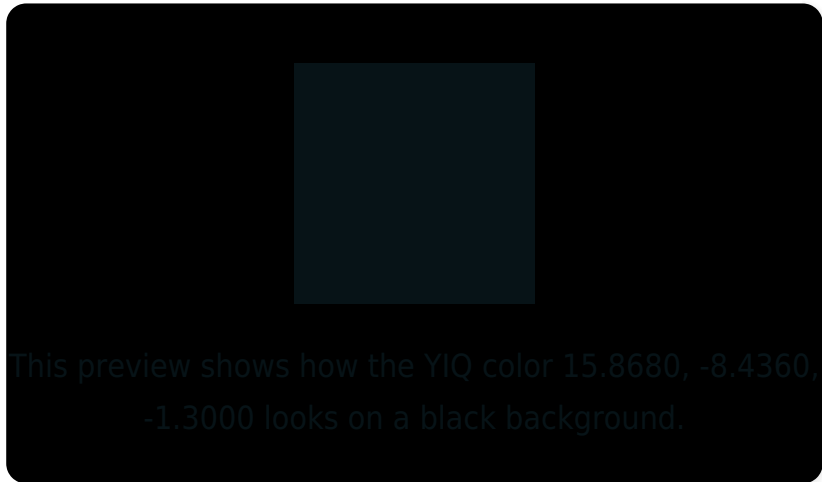
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

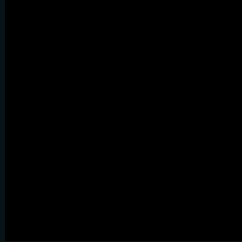
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

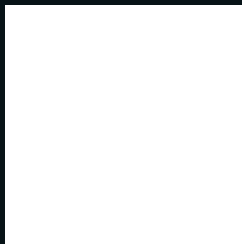
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.8680, -8.4360,

-1.3000.

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

15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000

Protanopia

17.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

Deuteranopia

17.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



Tritanopia

15.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000

Protanomaly

16.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

Deuteranomaly

17.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

Tritanomaly

15.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000

Achromatopsia

16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

16.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000 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, 19, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 19, 23)  
}
```

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, 19, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 19, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000 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, 19, 23) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 19, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(7, 19, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 19, 23); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 19, 23); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 19, 23) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 15.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 19, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 19,  
23) }
```

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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