

Converting Colors

YIQ(18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400)
contains.

YIQ(18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

YIQ(18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	200A1A
RGB	32, 10, 26
RGB Percent	13%, 4%, 10%
CMY	0.8744, 0.9608, 0.8980
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.19, 0.87
HSL	316°, 52%, 8%
HSV	316°, 69%, 13%
XYZ	0.8911, 0.5988, 1.0462
YIQ	18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

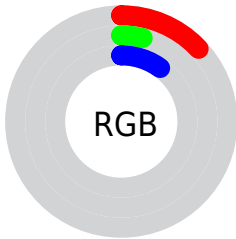
Format	Color
RYB	32, 10, 26
Decimal	2099738
CIELab	5.41, 13.15, -5.61
CIELCh	5, 14.296, 336.910
Yxy	0.5988, 0.3514, 0.2361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280289818 (0xFF200A1A)
YUV	18.4020, 3.7458, 11.9254
Hunter-Lab	7.7383, 7.0131, -2.5989

Details

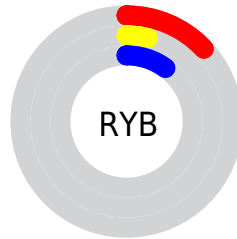
The YIQ color **18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **23.5980, -7.9760, -9.6400**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.7010, 8.5720, 9.8520**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.5270, 9.1220, 10.8980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.2770, 6.8300, 8.3820**.

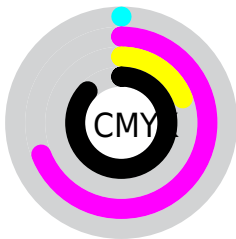
Distribution



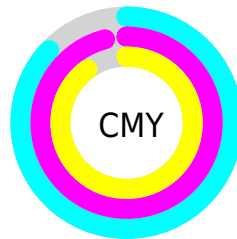
- Red (13%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (87%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400 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 18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.4020, 7.9760,
9.6400

■ 18.4020, 7.9760,
9.6400

■ 242.4450, 6.4170,
10.3610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 61.7010, 8.5720,
9.8520

■ 85.0000, 9.1680,
10.0640


■ 109.4130, 9.4430,
10.5870


■ 134.8260, 9.7180,
11.1100


■ 161.1250, 10.3140,
11.3220


■ 188.4240, 10.9100,

11.5340


 216.4240, 10.9100,
11.5340


 18.4020, 7.9760,
9.6400


 18.4020, 7.9760,
9.6400


 16.5270, 9.1220,
10.8980


 20.2770, 6.8300,
8.3820

 14.6520, 10.2680,
12.1560

 22.1520, 5.6840,
7.1240

 12.1900, 11.6890,
13.9370

 24.6140, 4.2630,
5.3430

 26.4890, 3.1170,
4.0850

 28.2500, 2.2920,
2.5160

■ 30.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 32.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.4620, -1.4210,
-1.7810

■ 36.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.8570, -0.7350, 7.8170



18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400



17.1700, 14.4410, 8.1130

Triad

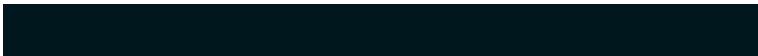
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400



17.1440, 8.1620, -4.7500



17.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Complementary

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



18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400



23.5980, -7.9760, -9.6400

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.



16.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320



18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400



14.7190, -1.0070, -9.2870

Square

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



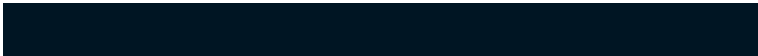
18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400



17.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500



14.6580, -8.2050, -10.9970



16.3170, -17.0100, -0.0980

Rectangle

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



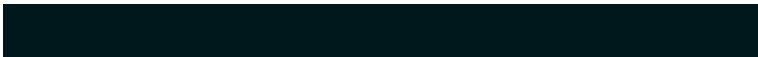
18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400



16.9160, 17.9720, 4.6920



14.6580, -8.2050, -10.9970



17.1660, -15.2670, -4.1550

Sweetspot

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



18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400



35.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



14.3020, -3.4860, 8.1140



16.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400



20.0160, 12.2390, 14.9830



17.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



30.1190, 28.7870, 34.4750



78.9930, 75.2220, 90.5340

Inverse Universe

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



18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400



20.0160, 12.2390, 14.9830



24.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



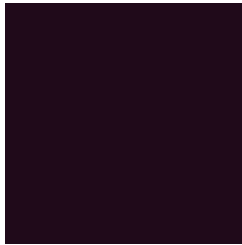
30.1190, 28.7870, 34.4750



78.9930, 75.2220, 90.5340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

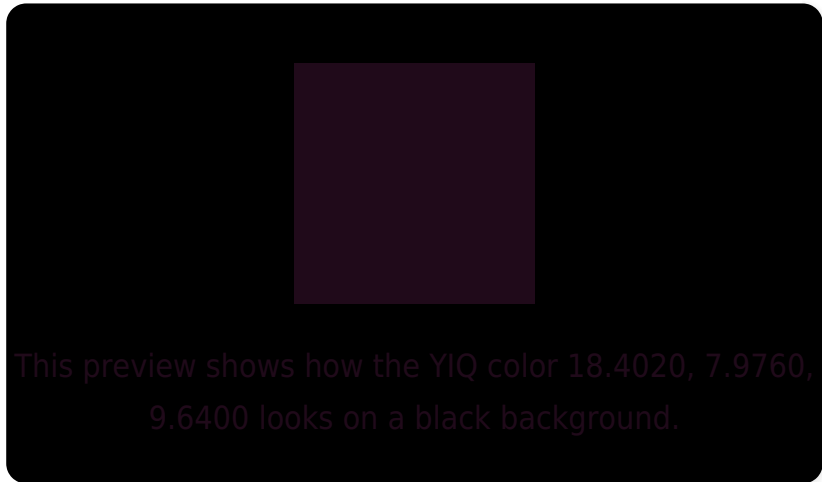
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

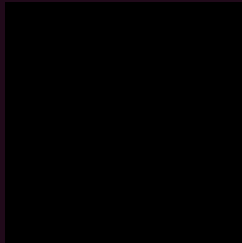
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400.

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

18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400

Protanopia

18.8020, -8.0700, 3.0820

Deuteranopia

19.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



Tritanopia

18.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400

Protanomaly

18.7920, -2.1100, 5.2020

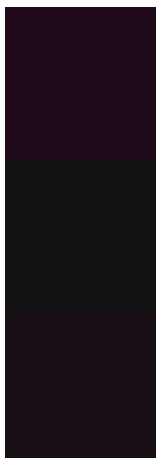
Deuteranomaly

19.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

Tritanomaly

18.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400

Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

18.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400 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(32, 10, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 10, 26)  
}
```

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(32, 10, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 10, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400 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(32, 10, 26) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 10, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 10, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 10, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 10, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 10, 26)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 18.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 10, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 10,  
26) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor