

Converting Colors

YIQ(20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(20.1370, -8.2960,
-14.8560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	032004
RGB	3, 32, 4
RGB Percent	1%, 13%, 2%
CMY	0.9883, 0.8745, 0.9843
CMYK	0.91, 0.00, 0.88, 0.87
HSL	122°, 83%, 7%
HSV	122°, 91%, 13%
XYZ	0.5760, 1.0617, 0.2893
YIQ	20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

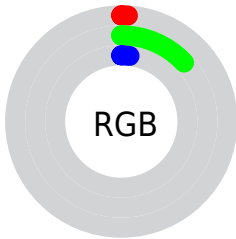
Format	Color
RYB	3, 31, 32
Decimal	204804
CIELab	9.49, -17.33, 12.23
CIElCh	9, 21.212, 144.785
Yxy	1.0617, 0.2989, 0.5509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278394884 (0xFF032004)
YUV	20.1370, -7.9555, -15.0291
Hunter-Lab	10.3037, -8.0526, 5.5476

Details

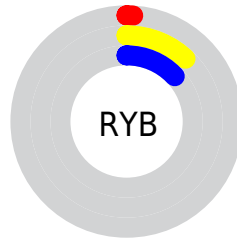
The YIQ color **20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **14.8630, 8.2960, 14.8560**, and the grayscale version is **20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.3650, -8.9380, -14.2340**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.8980, -9.1210, -16.4250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.3760, -7.4710, -13.2870**.

Distribution



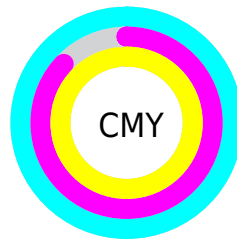
- Red (1%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (2%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Black (87%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560 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 20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.1370, -8.2960,
-14.8560

■ 20.1370, -8.2960,
-14.8560

■ 243.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 64.3650, -8.9380,
-14.2340

■ 87.9520, -9.2130,
-14.7570

■ 112.4250, -9.1670,
-15.5910

■ 138.0120, -9.4420,
-16.1140

■ 164.5990, -9.7170,
-16.6370

■ 192.1860, -9.9920,

-17.1600

■ 219.7730,
-10.2670, -17.6830

■ 20.1370, -8.2960,
-14.8560

■ 20.1370, -8.2960,
-14.8560

■ 18.8980, -9.1210,
-16.4250

■ 21.3760, -7.4710,
-13.2870

■ 22.6150, -6.6460,
-11.7180

■ 24.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 25.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 26.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 27.9840, -3.0710,
-4.9190

■ 29.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 30.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 32.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



24.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



22.5800, -16.7330, -10.6290

Triad

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



20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



23.2930, -25.6300, 1.9380



25.3620, 22.6480, 8.0560

Complementary

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



20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



14.8630, 8.2960, 14.8560

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.



26.3000, 17.1910, 13.3430



20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



26.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

Square

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



20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



24.4840, -24.8500, -1.1860



27.1400, 5.9580, 13.1740



25.2060, 22.7870, 0.0270

Rectangle

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



20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



23.7200, -19.9430, -7.5190



27.1400, 5.9580, 13.1740



25.4590, 20.9970, 10.4450

Sweetspot

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



20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



36.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530



28.3950, 8.7130, -9.2310



17.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



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.



20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



24.1810, -11.5960, -21.1320



21.7330, -12.7900, -10.5020



14.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



46.7150, -22.6880, -40.3840



122.3070, -59.1720, -106.0840

Inverse Universe

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



14.8630, 8.2960, 14.8560



16.7050, 11.9170, 20.8210



13.2670, 12.7900, 10.5020



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



32.2850, 22.6880, 40.3840



84.5790, 59.4930, 105.7730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

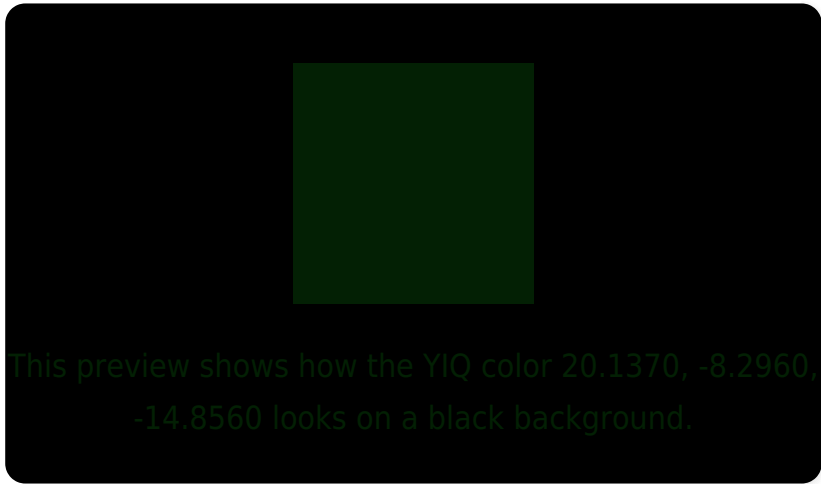
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

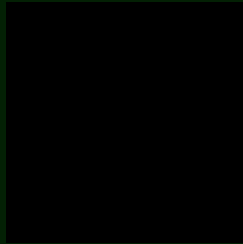
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.1370, -8.2960,

-14.8560.

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

20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

Protanopia

25.3460, 10.4090, -6.9270

Deuteranopia

26.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020



Tritanopia

25.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

Protanomaly

23.6440, 3.5780, -9.7820

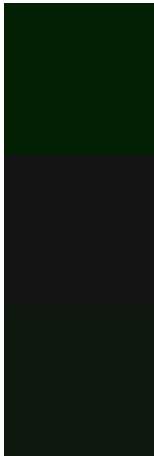
Deuteranomaly

24.1110, 3.7610, -7.5910

Tritanomaly

23.6950, -9.6270, -7.2510

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560

Achromatopsia

20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

19.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560 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(3, 32, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 32, 4)  
}
```

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(3, 32, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 32, 4) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560 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(3, 32, 4) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 32, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 32, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 32, 4); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 32, 4); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 32, 4) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 20.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 32, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 32,  
4) }
```

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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