

Converting Colors

YIQ(20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(20.2320, -15.6330,
-8.5370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	001E17
RGB	0, 30, 23
RGB Percent	0%, 12%, 9%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8823, 0.9099
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.23, 0.88
HSL	166°, 100%, 6%
HSV	166°, 100%, 12%
XYZ	0.6191, 0.9910, 0.9685
YIQ	20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

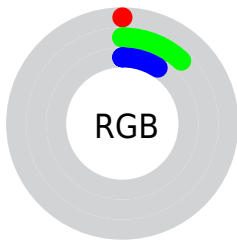
Format	Color
RYB	0, 17, 30
Decimal	7703
CIELab	8.92, -13.07, 1.52
CIELCh	9, 13.159, 173.368
Yxy	0.9910, 0.2401, 0.3843
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278197783 (0xFF001E17)
YUV	20.2320, 1.3646, -17.7435
Hunter-Lab	9.9548, -6.3199, 1.2001

Details

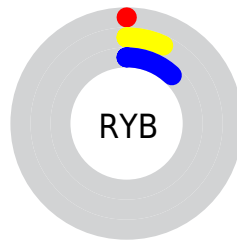
The YIQ color **20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **9.7680, 15.6330, 8.5370**, and the grayscale version is **20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.3030, -14.3950, -8.9470**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.2430, -14.1660, -7.5900**.

Distribution



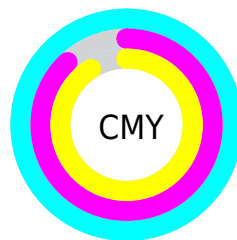
- Red (0%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (9%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (88%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370 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 20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.2320, -15.6330,
-8.5370

■ 20.2320, -15.6330,
-8.5370

■ 245.2320,
-15.6330, -8.5370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 64.3030, -14.3950,
-8.9470

■ 88.0040, -14.9910,
-9.1590


■ 112.5910,
-15.2660, -9.6820


■ 137.7050,
-15.5870, -9.3710


■ 164.2920,
-15.8620, -9.8940


■ 191.8790,


-16.1370, -10.4170


 219.5800,
-16.7330, -10.6290


 20.2320, -15.6330,
-8.5370

 21.2430, -14.1660,
-7.5900

 22.1400, -12.3780,
-6.9540

 23.1510, -10.9110,
-6.0070

 24.1620, -9.4440,
-5.0600

 25.0590, -7.6560,
-4.4240

■ 26.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

■ 27.0810, -4.7220,
-2.5300

■ 28.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 28.9890, -1.4670,
-0.9470

Harmonies

Analogous

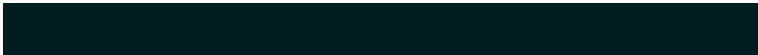
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



22.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



21.2580, -18.5220, -5.7380

Triad

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



20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



25.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



25.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260

Complementary

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



20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



9.7680, 15.6330, 8.5370

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.



25.7630, 14.0290, 4.5650



20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



26.0100, 3.2080, 7.9440

Square

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



20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



22.8440, -17.0560, 0.7360



26.0170, 10.4980, 7.9860



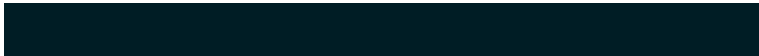
24.3680, 13.3430, -5.0330

Rectangle

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



20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



21.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600



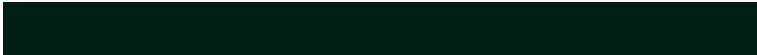
26.0170, 10.4980, 7.9860



25.2530, 15.4050, 1.6530

Sweetspot

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



20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



34.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



20.0020, -3.4820, -13.9940



17.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



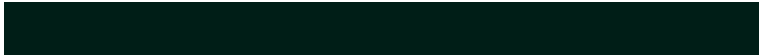
148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

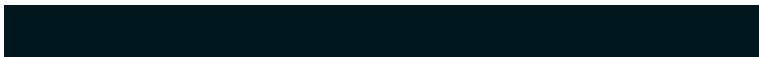
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



25.6120, -19.7590, -10.8550



16.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990



14.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



53.3270, -41.3060, -22.3460



139.5210, -107.6430, -59.1230

Inverse Universe

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



9.7680, 15.6330, 8.5370



12.3880, 19.7590, 10.8550



13.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760



14.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



25.7870, 40.9850, 22.6570



67.3650, 107.9640, 58.8120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

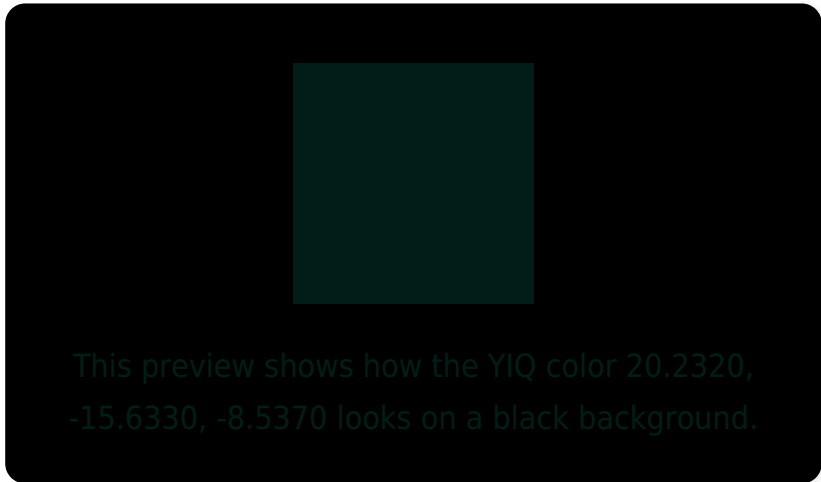
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

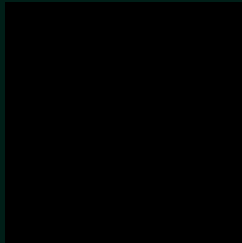
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.2320, -15.6330,

-8.5370.

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

20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370

Protanopia

26.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

Deuteranopia

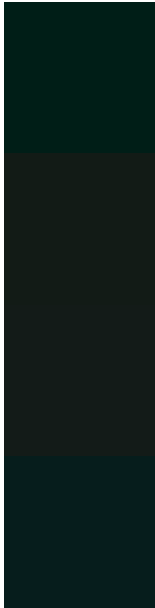
26.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



Tritanopia

23.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370

Protanomaly

23.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630

Deuteranomaly

24.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290

Tritanomaly

22.0090, -13.3870, -5.1870

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370

Achromatopsia

20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

20.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370 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(0, 30, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 30, 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(0, 30, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 30, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370 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(0, 30, 23) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 30, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 30, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 30, 23); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 30, 23); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 30, 23) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 20.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 30, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 30,  
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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