

Converting Colors

YIQ(20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(20.5400, -19.2560,
-3.4480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	001C24
RGB	0, 28, 36
RGB Percent	0%, 11%, 14%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8901, 0.8589
CMYK	1.00, 0.22, 0.00, 0.86
HSL	193°, 100%, 7%
HSV	193°, 100%, 14%
XYZ	0.7336, 0.9583, 1.8137
YIQ	20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 16, 36
Decimal	7204
CIELab	8.64, -7.18, -8.60
CIELCh	9, 11.203, 230.110
Yxy	0.9583, 0.2093, 0.2734
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278197284 (0xFF001C24)
YUV	20.5400, 7.6218, -18.0136
Hunter-Lab	9.7893, -3.7539, -4.1322

Details

The YIQ color **20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **15.4600, 19.2560, 3.4480**, and the grayscale version is **20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230**.

Distribution



- Red (0%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480 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 20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.5400, -19.2560,
-3.4480

■ 20.5400, -19.2560,
-3.4480

■ 246.6280,
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 64.2520, -18.3850,
-2.7130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 88.3660, -18.7060,
-2.4020

■ 113.0670,
-19.3020, -2.6140


■ 138.1810,
-19.6230, -2.3030


■ 164.8820,
-20.2190, -2.5150


■ 191.8820,


-20.2190, -2.5150


 219.8820,
-20.2190, -2.5150


 20.5400, -19.2560,
-3.4480

 22.3230, -17.1470,
-3.1230

 23.8070, -15.6340,
-3.0100

 25.0030, -13.2500,
-2.1620

 26.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

 28.2700, -9.6280,
-1.7240

■ 30.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 31.5370, -6.0060,
-1.2860

■ 32.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 34.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

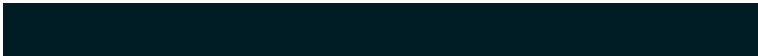
Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.4430, -17.6050, -5.8370



20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480



22.3990, -14.3050, 0.4390

Triad

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



20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480



25.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270



23.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

Complementary

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



20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480



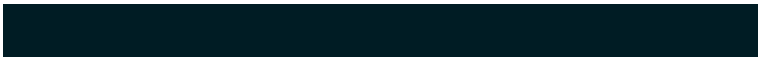
15.4600, 19.2560, 3.4480

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.



23.9380, 11.7380, -3.4780



20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480



25.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510

Square

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



20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480



25.7710, 2.3830, 6.3750



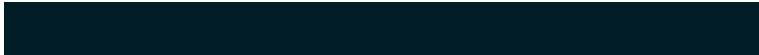
24.9430, 13.3420, 0.4940



22.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

Rectangle

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



20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480



24.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



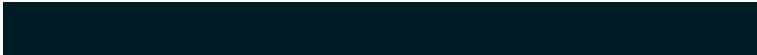
24.9430, 13.3420, 0.4940



23.6170, 8.2080, -5.5840

Sweetspot

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



20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480



40.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



22.0440, -12.4680, -16.3400



19.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



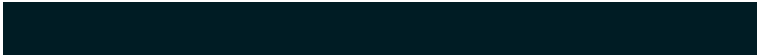
150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



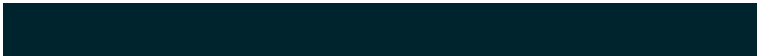
23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480



26.3760, -24.6660, -4.5220



9.9740, -14.3060, 5.9660



16.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



46.9160, -43.9220, -7.9700



119.5070, -111.9140, -20.2500

Inverse Universe

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



13.9560, 12.4680, 16.3400



17.8580, 15.8600, 20.9480



26.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660



16.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



31.8140, 28.3280, 37.2880



81.0730, 72.2410, 95.0010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

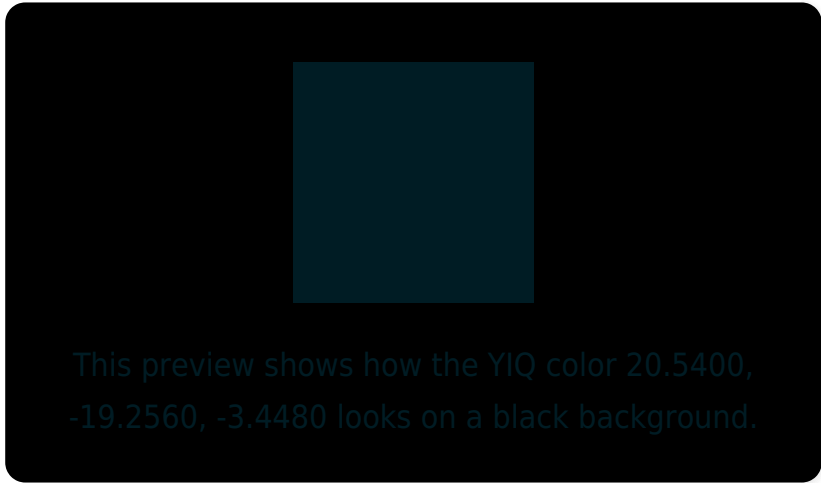
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

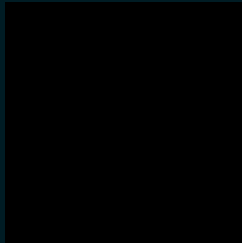
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

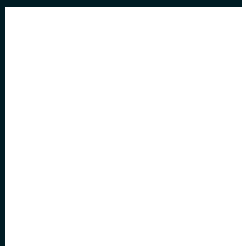
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.5400, -19.2560,

-3.4480.

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

20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480

Protanopia

25.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750

Deuteranopia

26.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730



Tritanopia

20.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480

Protanomaly

23.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670

Deuteranomaly

24.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540

Tritanomaly

20.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480

Achromatopsia

21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

20.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480 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, 28, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 28, 36)  
}
```

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, 28, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 28, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480 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, 28, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 28, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 28, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 28, 36); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 28, 36); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 28, 36) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 20.5400, -19.2560, -3.4480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 28, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 28,  
36) }
```

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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