

Converting Colors

YIQ(20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(20.6320, -46.5920,
51.4560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0800A0
RGB	8, 0, 160
RGB Percent	3%, 0%, 63%
CMY	0.9684, 1.0000, 0.3729
CMYK	0.95, 1.00, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	243°, 100%, 31%
HSV	243°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	6.4388, 2.5871, 33.3816
YIQ	20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

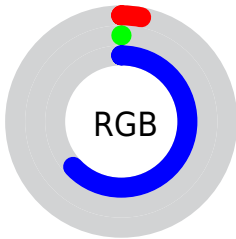
Format	Color
RYB	8, 0, 160
Decimal	524448
CIELab	18.31, 55.95, -75.71
CIELCh	18, 94.135, 306.464
Yxy	2.5871, 0.1518, 0.0610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278714528 (0xFF0800A0)
YUV	20.6320, 68.7084, -11.0783
Hunter-Lab	16.0846, 43.3072, -111.7902

Details

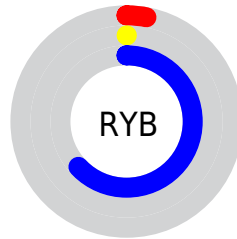
The YIQ color **20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **139.3680, 46.5920, -51.4560**, and the grayscale version is **20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.9010, -28.1160, 58.0280**, and **12.1980, -34.3470, 33.2770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34.5090, -42.0520, 46.2680**.

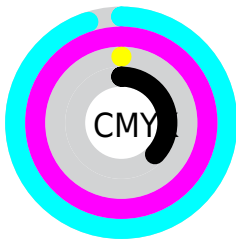
Distribution



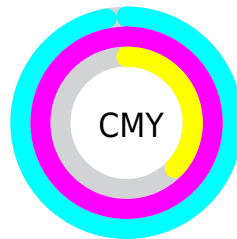
- Red (3%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560 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 20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.6320, -46.5920,
51.4560

■ 20.6320, -46.5920,
51.4560

■ 249.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 15.1620, -42.6930,
41.3630

■ 85.9010, -28.1160,
58.0280

■ 12.1980, -34.3470,
33.2770

■ 113.7380,
-26.0990, 60.0210

■ 12.7560, -27.6510,
22.0530

■ 139.1100,
-18.5790, 55.8930

■ 9.4330, -19.6720,
15.1120

■ 163.3420, -7.8490,
48.6550

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 188.4600, 3.2020,
41.1060

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 213.8660, 13.3820,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

32.8220

0.0000

■ 232.6940, 10.4500,
19.8740

■ 20.6320, -46.5920,
51.4560

■ 34.5090, -42.0520,
46.2680

■ 48.3860, -37.5120,
41.0800

■ 62.5620, -32.3760,
36.1040

■ 76.4390, -27.8360,
30.9160

■ 90.3160, -23.2960,
25.7280

■ 104.1930,
-18.7560, 20.5400

■ 118.0700,
-14.2160, 15.3520

■ 132.2460, -9.0800,
10.3760

■ 146.1230, -4.5400,
5.1880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.4180, -76.0690, 29.4910



20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560



49.7860, 43.8670, 58.5470

Triad

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



20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560



31.6390, 55.8410, 17.7370



43.7070, -36.2640, -14.6000

Complementary

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



20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560



139.3680, 46.5920, -51.4560

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.



36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560



41.0330, 12.4280, -15.9880

Square

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



20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560



39.7670, 79.2680, 28.1960



34.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570



53.9210, -59.5130, 4.7670

Rectangle

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



20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560



50.3370, 69.6360, 48.5800



34.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570



40.9710, -28.5600, -22.0640

Sweetspot

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



20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560



154.3780, -17.8390, 20.4410



107.4640, -93.1600, -29.7360



71.9300, -11.0060, 12.2420



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560



27.1150, -60.5330, 67.3310



44.5520, 1.0880, 68.4160



72.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



18.3950, -41.7310, 45.9570



2.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770

Inverse Universe

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



65.1680, 46.5680, 81.1920



85.1770, 60.6850, 106.1970



115.4480, -1.0880, -68.4160



74.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



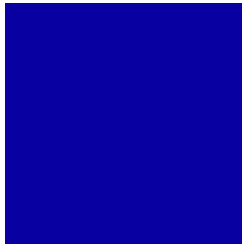
58.2610, 41.5720, 72.6120



6.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

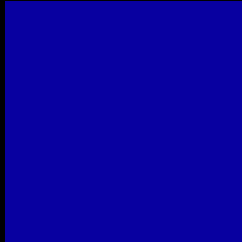
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

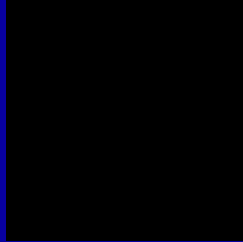
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.6320, -46.5920,

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

20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560

Protanopia

38.7610, -44.3830, 5.8970

Deuteranopia

38.8120, -40.3930, -0.3370



Tritanopia

38.0820, -32.8260, -10.8260

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560

Protanomaly

32.3010, -45.3030, 22.5770

Deuteranomaly

32.3350, -42.6430, 18.4210

Tritanomaly

31.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560

Achromatopsia

21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

20.6230, -17.1510, 18.9850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560 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(8, 0, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 0, 160)  
}
```

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(8, 0, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 0, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560 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(8, 0, 160) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 0, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 0, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 0, 160); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 0, 160); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 0, 160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 20.6320, -46.5920, 51.4560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 0, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 0,  
160) }
```

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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