

Converting Colors

YIQ(8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(8.0420, -17.0130,
16.4830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	020237
RGB	2, 2, 55
RGB Percent	1%, 1%, 22%
CMY	0.9921, 0.9922, 0.7844
CMYK	0.96, 0.96, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	240°, 93%, 11%
HSV	240°, 96%, 22%
XYZ	0.7358, 0.3319, 3.6362
YIQ	8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

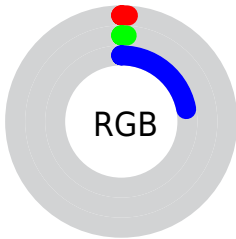
Format	Color
R _Y B	2, 2, 55
Decimal	131639
CIE Lab	3.00, 17.22, -31.65
CIE LCh	3, 36.029, 298.544
Yxy	0.3319, 0.1564, 0.0706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278321719 (0xFF020237)
YUV	8.0420, 23.1503, -5.2988
Hunter-Lab	5.7615, 12.7128, -33.3865

Details

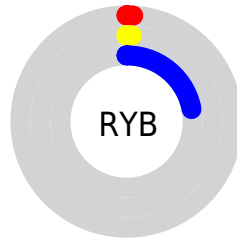
The YIQ color **8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **48.9580, 17.0130, -16.4830**, and the grayscale version is **8.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.0530, -15.5460, 17.4300**, and **0.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **6.2700, -17.6550, 17.1050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.7710, -14.8120, 15.1400**.

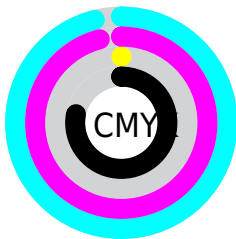
Distribution



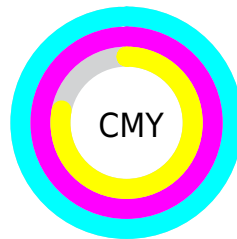
- Red (1%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830 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 8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 8.0420, -17.0130,
16.4830

■ 8.0420, -17.0130,
16.4830

■ 233.4810, -2.4320,
11.0400

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 55.0530, -15.5460,
17.4300

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 78.9930, -15.3170,
18.7870

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 102.9330,
-15.0880, 20.1440


■ 128.4600,
-15.1340, 20.9780


■ 154.9870,
-15.1800, 21.8120


■ 181.5140,


-15.2260, 22.6460


 208.3740,
-12.0160, 19.5360


 8.0420, -17.0130,
16.4830


 8.0420, -17.0130,
16.4830


 6.2700, -17.6550,
17.1050

 12.7710, -14.8120,
15.1400

 17.7880, -13.4820,
13.0620

 22.2180, -11.8770,
11.5070

 27.5340, -9.9510,
9.6410

 31.9640, -8.3460,
8.0860

■ 37.2800, -6.4200,
6.2200

■ 41.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

■ 47.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 51.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.3460, -23.9810, 10.6030



8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



16.2920, 11.6420, 20.2980

Triad

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



8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



11.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680



12.0650, -7.7930, -7.4490

Complementary

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



8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



48.9580, 17.0130, -16.4830

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.



10.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140



8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



11.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140

Square

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



8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



14.6510, 29.2040, 10.3880



10.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140



15.8440, -17.0560, 0.7360

Rectangle

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



8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



17.3870, 21.5000, 17.8520



10.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140

Sweetspot

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



8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



53.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



39.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



24.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830



8.0940, -22.7910, 22.0810



15.8160, -1.5170, 21.9950



25.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



10.4880, -29.5320, 28.6120



24.9660, -70.2990, 68.1090

Inverse Universe

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



23.8890, 14.5750, 27.7190



29.3230, 19.5250, 37.1330



40.8850, 0.9210, -22.2070



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



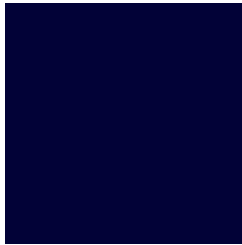
37.9960, 25.3000, 48.1160



90.4470, 60.2250, 114.5370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

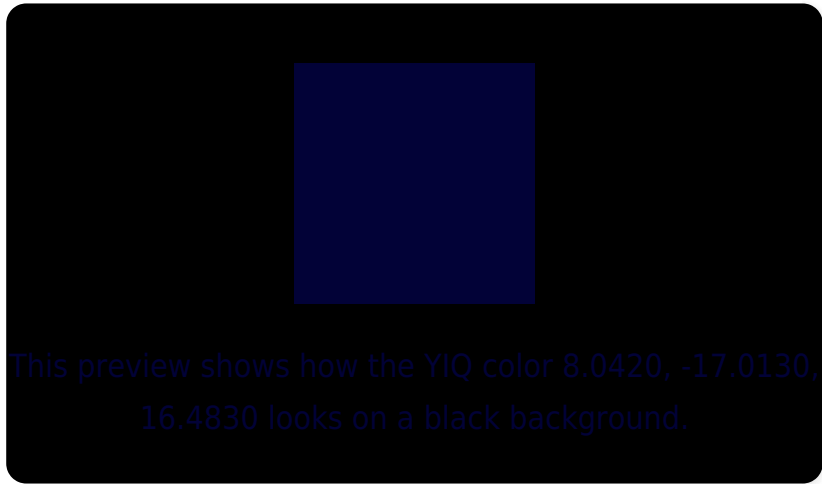
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

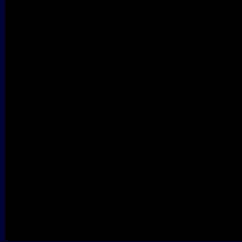
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 8.0420, -17.0130,

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

8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830

Protanopia

13.2680, -15.3140, 2.2060

Deuteranopia

13.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280



Tritanopia

13.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280

Trichromacy



Original Color

8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830

Protanomaly

11.5440, -15.9110, 7.5210

Deuteranomaly

11.6750, -14.9020, 5.7540

Tritanomaly

11.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650

Monochromacy



Original Color

8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830

Achromatopsia

8.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

8.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830 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(2, 2, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 2, 55)  
}
```

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(2, 2, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 2, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830 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(2, 2, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 2, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 2, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 2, 55); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 2, 55); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 2, 55) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 8.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 2, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 2,  
55) }
```

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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