

Converting Colors

YIQ(8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230)
contains.

YIQ(8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(8.4920, -10.1330,
1.9230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	000A17
RGB	0, 10, 23
RGB Percent	0%, 4%, 9%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9608, 0.9099
CMYK	1.00, 0.56, 0.00, 0.91
HSL	214°, 100%, 5%
HSV	214°, 100%, 9%
XYZ	0.2631, 0.2790, 0.8499
YIQ	8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

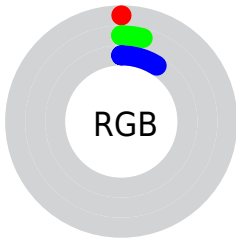
Format	Color
RYB	0, 7, 23
Decimal	2583
CIELab	2.52, -0.08, -7.81
CIElCh	3, 7.812, 269.383
Yxy	0.2790, 0.1890, 0.2004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278192663 (0xFF000A17)
YUV	8.4920, 7.1524, -7.4475
Hunter-Lab	5.2819, -0.3515, -5.8431

Details

The YIQ color **8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **14.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230**, and the grayscale version is **8.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **53.1610, -7.7030, 1.9370**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **9.6770, -9.2160, 1.8240**.

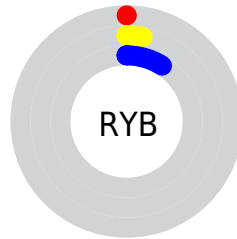
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (4%)

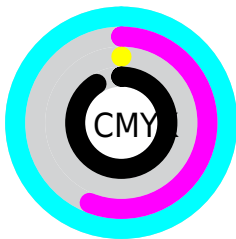
Blue (9%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Blue (9%)

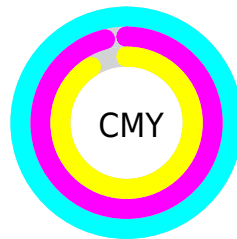


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (96%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230 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 8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 8.4920, -10.1330,
1.9230

■ 8.4920, -10.1330,
1.9230

■ 233.2040, -9.2620,
2.6580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 53.1610, -7.7030,
1.9370

■ 76.2750, -8.0240,
2.2480

■ 99.9760, -8.6200,
2.0360

■ 125.0900, -8.9410,
2.3470

■ 151.0900, -8.9410,
2.3470

■ 177.2040, -9.2620,

2.6580

■ 205.2040, -9.2620,
2.6580

■ 8.4920, -10.1330,
1.9230

■ 9.6770, -9.2160,
1.8240

■ 11.7480, -7.9780,
1.4140

■ 12.9330, -7.0610,
1.3150

■ 14.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 15.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 17.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

■ 18.5590, -3.0720,
0.6080

■ 19.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 21.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680



8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230



9.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

Triad

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



8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230



9.8230, 13.8000, 3.2080



8.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220

Complementary

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



8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230



14.5080, 10.1330, -1.9230

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.



8.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280



8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230



9.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140

Square

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



8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230



10.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



9.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390



9.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460

Rectangle

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



8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230



10.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980



9.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390



7.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990

Sweetspot

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



8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230



24.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



14.9830, -10.4980, -7.9860



11.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230



11.1650, -13.5260, 2.8420



2.9210, -6.7870, 7.3650



11.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



28.1490, -33.7920, 6.6880



75.4990, -89.9590, 16.8970

Inverse Universe

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



8.0170, 10.4980, 7.9860



10.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150



20.0790, 6.7870, -7.3650



11.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



26.7850, 35.2990, 26.5870



71.1420, 93.0150, 70.9270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

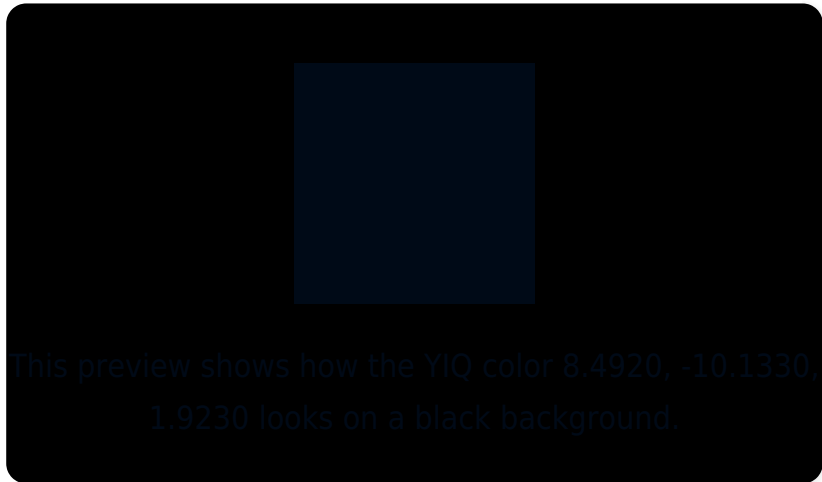
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

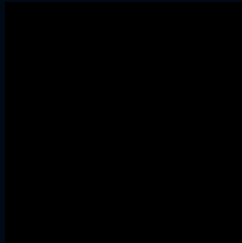
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

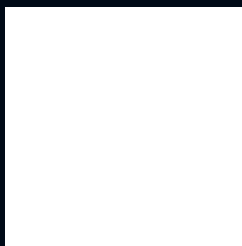
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 8.4920, -10.1330,

1.9230.

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

8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

Protanopia

8.3780, -9.8120, 1.6120

Deuteranopia

8.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560



Tritanopia

8.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Trichromacy



Original Color

8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

Protanomaly

8.3780, -9.8120, 1.6120

Deuteranomaly

8.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670

Tritanomaly

8.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

Monochromacy



Original Color

8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

Achromatopsia

8.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

8.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230 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, 10, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 10, 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, 10, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 10, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230 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, 10, 23) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 10, 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, 10, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 10, 23); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 10, 23); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 10, 23) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 10, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 10,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor