

Converting Colors

YIQ(12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260)
contains.

YIQ(12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

YIQ(12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	180709
RGB	24, 7, 9
RGB Percent	9%, 3%, 4%
CMY	0.9058, 0.9726, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.62, 0.91
HSL	353°, 55%, 6%
HSV	353°, 71%, 9%
XYZ	0.5022, 0.3659, 0.3029
YIQ	12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

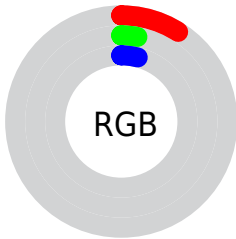
Format	Color
RYB	24, 7, 9
Decimal	1574665
CIELab	3.30, 6.33, 1.37
CIElCh	3, 6.473, 12.184
Yxy	0.3659, 0.4289, 0.3125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279764745 (0xFF180709)
YUV	12.3110, -1.6323, 10.2513
Hunter-Lab	6.0487, 4.2350, 1.2654

Details

The YIQ color **12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **18.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260**, and the grayscale version is **12.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **56.4140, 7.7020, 3.5900**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020**.

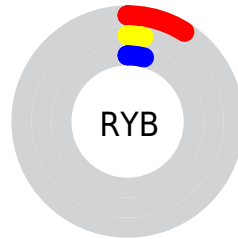
Distribution



Red (9%)

Green (3%)

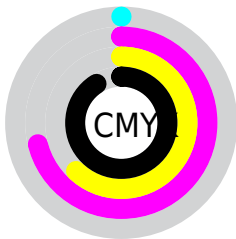
Blue (4%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (3%)

Blue (4%)

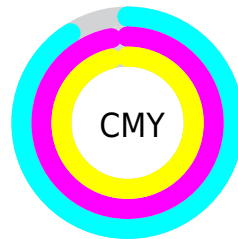


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (62%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (91%)

Magenta (97%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260 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 12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.3110, 9.4900,
4.2260

■ 12.3110, 9.4900,
4.2260

■ 237.4960, 10.4070,
4.1270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 56.4140, 7.7020,
3.5900

■ 79.3000, 8.0230,
3.2790


■ 103.5990, 8.6190,
3.4910


■ 128.5990, 8.6190,
3.4910


■ 154.3110, 9.4900,
4.2260


■ 181.3110, 9.4900,


4.2260


 209.1970, 9.8110,
3.9150


 12.3110, 9.4900,
4.2260


 12.3110, 9.4900,
4.2260


 10.9090, 10.6820,
4.6500


 13.7130, 8.2980,
3.8020

 8.9200, 12.1490,
5.5970

 15.7020, 6.8310,
2.8550

 7.5180, 13.3410,
6.0210

 17.1040, 5.6390,
2.4310

 19.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

 20.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 22.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

■ 24.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 25.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 27.3910, -2.6590,
-1.3710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790



12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



12.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

Triad

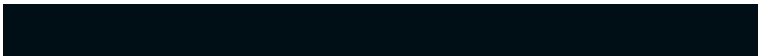
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



10.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



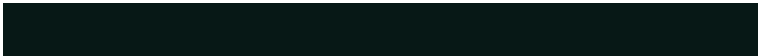
10.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800

Complementary

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



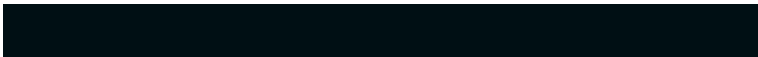
12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



18.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260

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.



11.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



10.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910

Square

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



12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



11.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080



10.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



12.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730

Rectangle

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



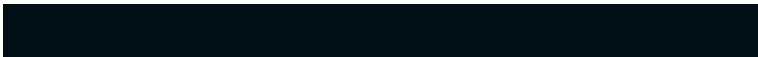
12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



11.8610, 10.6370, -0.0430



10.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



10.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800

Sweetspot

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



12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



26.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



13.4230, 3.4830, 8.4670



12.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



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.



12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



13.1160, 14.5330, 6.4450



15.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660



11.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



24.0490, 43.0030, 19.1230



63.7320, 113.8800, 50.7120

Inverse Universe

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



12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



13.1160, 14.5330, 6.4450



15.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660



11.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



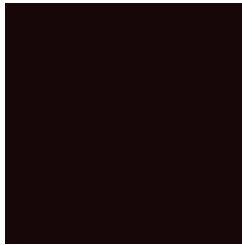
24.0490, 43.0030, 19.1230



63.7320, 113.8800, 50.7120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

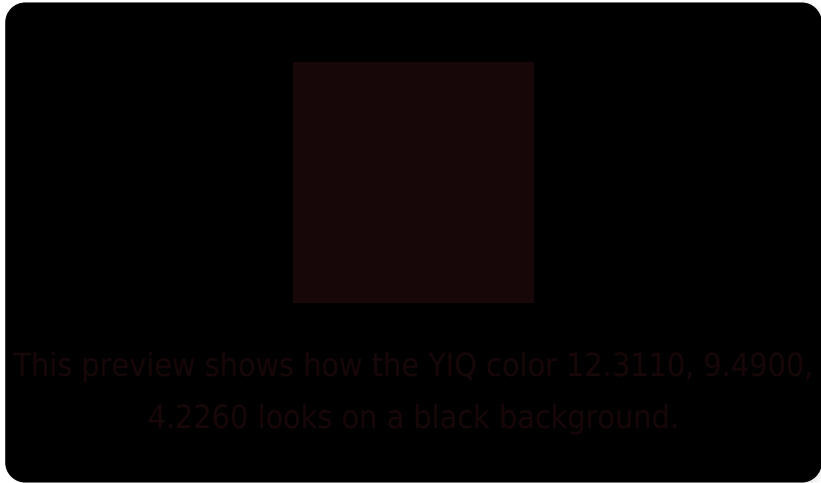
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

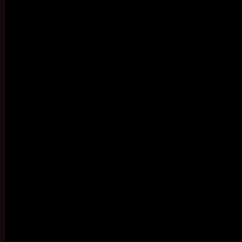
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260.

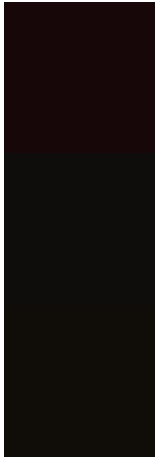


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260.

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

12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260

Protanopia

13.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

Deuteranopia

13.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



Tritanopia

12.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260

Protanomaly

13.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840

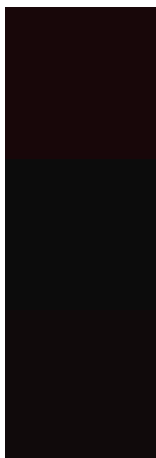
Deuteranomaly

13.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630

Tritanomaly

12.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260

Achromatopsia

12.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

11.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260 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(24, 7, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 7, 9)  
}
```

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(24, 7, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 7, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260 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(24, 7, 9) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 7, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 7, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 7, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 7, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 7, 9) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 12.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 7, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 7,  
9) }
```

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