

Converting Colors

YIQ(12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(12.7200, -1.6070,
12.6090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 130524 |
| RGB | 19, 5, 36 |
| RGB Percent | 7%, 2%, 14% |
| CMY | 0.9254, 0.9804, 0.8589 |
| CMYK | 0.47, 0.86, 0.00, 0.86 |
| HSL | 267°, 76%, 8% |
| HSV | 267°, 86%, 14% |
| XYZ | 0.6413, 0.3743, 1.7069 |
| YIQ | 12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

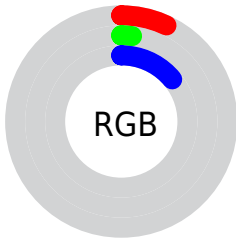
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 19, 5, 36 |
| Decimal | 1246500 |
| CIE Lab | 3.38, 11.70, -16.64 |
| CIE LCh | 3, 20.339, 305.109 |
| Yxy | 0.3743, 0.2356, 0.1375 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4279436580 (0xFF130524) |
| YUV | 12.7200, 11.4770, 5.5076 |
| Hunter-Lab | 6.1182, 8.0046, -12.2583 |

Details

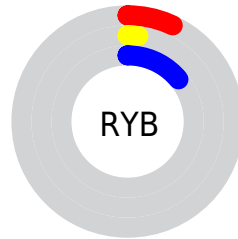
The YIQ color **12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **28.2800, 1.6070, -12.6090**, and the grayscale version is **13.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **57.4100, -3.6700, 11.4500**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.7740, -1.6990, 14.2770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.6660, -1.5150, 10.9410**.

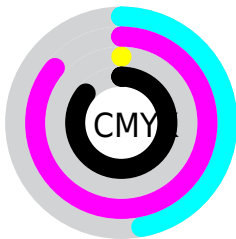
Distribution



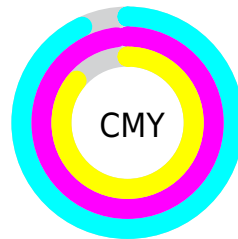
- Red (7%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090 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 12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.7200, -1.6070,
12.6090

■ 12.7200, -1.6070,
12.6090

■ 237.0360, 0.3190,
10.7430

■ 1.4820, -4.1730,
4.0430

■ 57.4100, -3.6700,
11.4500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 79.9370, -3.7160,
12.2840

■ 104.3500, -3.4410,
12.8070

■ 129.4640, -3.7620,
13.1180

■ 155.5780, -4.0830,
13.4290

■ 182.4040, -3.5330,

14.4750

■ 210.1050, -4.1290,
14.2630

■ 12.7200, -1.6070,
12.6090

■ 12.7200, -1.6070,
12.6090

■ 9.7740, -1.6990,
14.2770

■ 15.6660, -1.5150,
10.9410

■ 8.8880, -2.0200,
14.5880

■ 18.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

■ 20.9710, -1.0560,
8.1280

■ 23.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 26.2760, -0.5970,
5.3150

■ 29.2220, -0.5050,
3.6470

■ 31.5810, -0.1380,
2.5020

■ 34.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 36.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.3050, -16.7360, 5.9520



12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090



12.8310, 11.3220, 15.0820

Triad

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



12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090



11.6060, 15.9090, 3.5330



13.4500, -10.3150, -5.7950

Complementary

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



12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090



28.2800, 1.6070, -12.6090

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.



11.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090



11.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310

Square

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



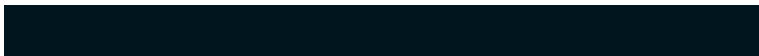
12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090



11.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440



11.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



15.6330, -15.0840, -1.9640

Rectangle

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



12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090



13.1860, 17.5120, 13.0320



11.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



12.5380, -7.7470, -8.2830

Sweetspot

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



12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090



36.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920



18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500



17.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



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.



12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090



11.5230, -2.2500, 18.7580



17.2050, 7.3330, 15.7890



16.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



20.4110, -4.2700, 33.3460



52.2310, -10.4690, 85.1390

Inverse Universe

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



16.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590



16.6040, 19.3910, 17.5270



23.7950, -7.3330, -15.7890



16.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



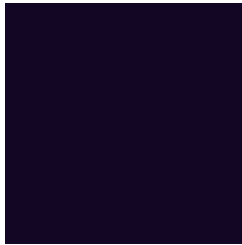
29.6480, 34.4270, 31.3790



75.6010, 87.6490, 80.0730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

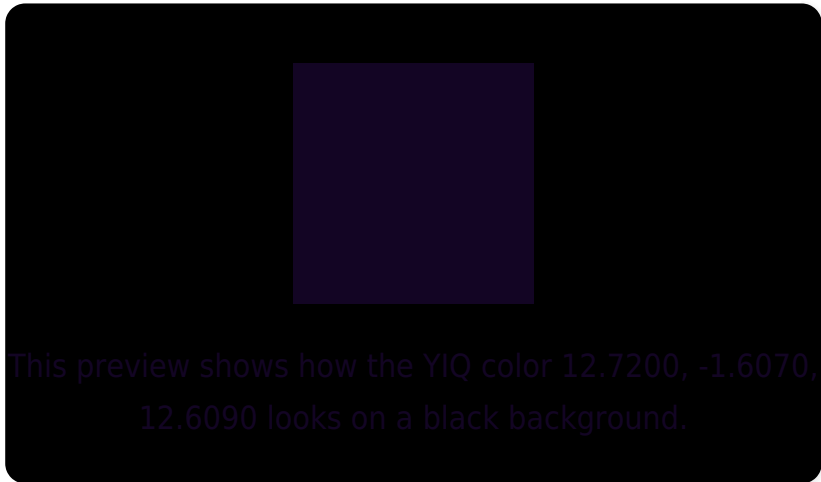
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 12.7200, -1.6070,

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

12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090

Protanopia

11.6380, -13.4800, 2.0080

Deuteranopia

11.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700



Tritanopia

14.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090

Protanomaly

12.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

Deuteranomaly

11.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500

Tritanomaly

13.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090

Achromatopsia

13.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

12.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090 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(19, 5, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 5, 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(19, 5, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 5, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090 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(19, 5, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 5, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 5, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 5, 36); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 5, 36); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 5, 36) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 12.7200, -1.6070, 12.6090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 5, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 5,  
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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