

Converting Colors

YIQ(16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(16.0070, -35.1270,
36.4010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	050275
RGB	5, 2, 117
RGB Percent	2%, 1%, 46%
CMY	0.9803, 0.9922, 0.5414
CMYK	0.96, 0.98, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	242°, 97%, 23%
HSV	242°, 98%, 46%
XYZ	3.2920, 1.3588, 16.9004
YIQ	16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

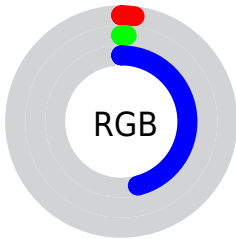
Format	Color
R_{YB}	5, 2, 117
Decimal	328309
CIE _{Lab}	11.68, 43.67, -59.76
CIE _{LCh}	12, 74.015, 306.159
Yxy	1.3588, 0.1528, 0.0630
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278518389 (0xFF050275)
YUV	16.0070, 49.7895, -9.6531
Hunter-Lab	11.6566, 30.0117, -77.8021

Details

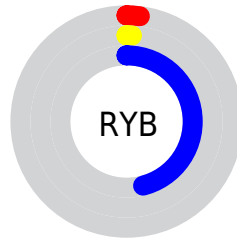
The YIQ color **16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **102.9930, 35.1270, -36.4010**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.6500, -20.6400, 43.6800**, and **8.2250, -21.7820, 20.3140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.2350, -35.7690, 37.0230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.3400, -31.8710, 32.4570**.

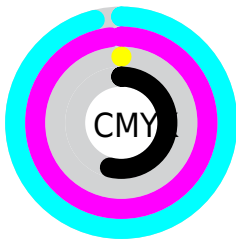
Distribution



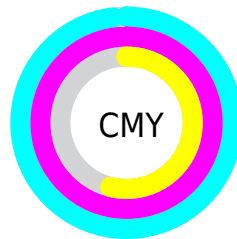
- Red (2%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010 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 16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.0070, -35.1270,
36.4010

■ 16.0070, -35.1270,
36.4010

■ 243.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

■ 10.4880, -29.5320,
28.6120

■ 72.6500, -20.6400,
43.6800

■ 8.2250, -21.7820,
20.3140

■ 99.1880, -19.2190,
45.4610

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

■ 124.9540,
-18.4400, 47.8640

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 152.0790,
-17.2940, 49.1220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 176.0120, -7.1600,
41.6720

■ 200.5320, 2.6990,

33.6990

■ 225.9380, 12.8790,
25.4150

■ 16.0070, -35.1270,
36.4010

■ 16.0070, -35.1270,
36.4010

■ 14.2350, -35.7690,
37.0230

■ 26.3400, -31.8710,
32.4570

■ 36.3850, -27.7440,
29.2480

■ 46.7180, -24.4880,
25.3040

■ 57.3500, -20.6360,
21.5720

■ 67.0960, -17.1050,
18.1510

■ 77.4290, -13.8490,
14.2070

■ 88.0610, -9.9970,
10.4750

■ 98.3940, -6.7410,
6.5310

■ 108.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



38.6250, -55.0230, 22.5210



16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010



36.1290, 31.9950, 42.4190

Triad

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



16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010



22.6910, 40.8950, 13.2710



31.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840

Complementary

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



16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010



102.9930, 35.1270, -36.4010

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.



25.8280, -12.1000, -23.0120



16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010



28.3410, 8.8050, -10.8990

Square

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



16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010



29.0030, 57.8120, 20.5640



25.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890



38.6640, -42.7320, 3.5080

Rectangle

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



16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010



36.5530, 50.9320, 35.1240



25.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890



29.0370, -19.7580, -16.3820

Sweetspot

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



16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010



114.3150, -13.5280, 13.8960



81.4410, -67.9900, -23.3340



53.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010



18.6380, -46.7290, 48.4310



32.7510, -1.7510, 48.2730



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



14.8050, -37.3740, 38.5780



30.5930, -76.0780, 79.2340

Inverse Universe

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



49.1530, 32.5880, 59.2120



62.7330, 43.3590, 78.7750



86.2490, 1.7510, -48.2730



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



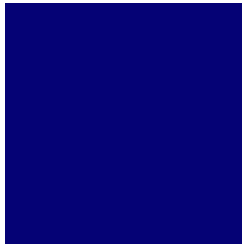
50.0440, 34.5130, 62.8730



102.4520, 70.9970, 128.5730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

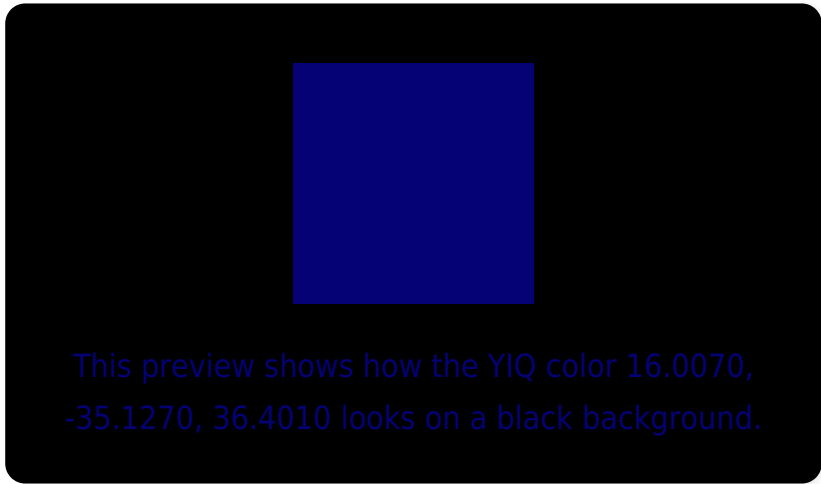
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

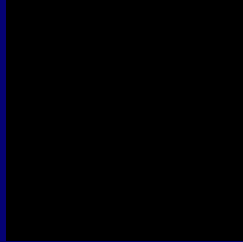
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.0070, -35.1270,

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

16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010

Protanopia

28.1660, -32.4620, 4.6100

Deuteranopia

28.6730, -29.7560, -0.3800



Tritanopia

27.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010

Protanomaly

23.5440, -33.1060, 16.2860

Deuteranomaly

23.9200, -31.4090, 13.0630

Tritanomaly

23.7260, -28.1070, 8.2850

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010

Achromatopsia

16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

16.0870, -12.8860, 13.2740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010 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(5, 2, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 2, 117)  
}
```

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(5, 2, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 2, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010 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(5, 2, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 2, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 2, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 2, 117); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 2, 117); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 2, 117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 16.0070, -35.1270, 36.4010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 2, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 2,  
117) }
```

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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