

Converting Colors

YIQ(16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(16.1280, -2.9360,
9.1600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	130B23
RGB	19, 11, 35
RGB Percent	7%, 4%, 14%
CMY	0.9255, 0.9569, 0.8628
CMYK	0.46, 0.69, 0.00, 0.86
HSL	260°, 52%, 9%
HSV	260°, 69%, 14%
XYZ	0.6916, 0.4991, 1.6494
YIQ	16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

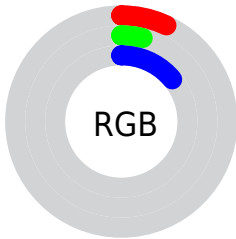
Format	Color
R_YB	19, 11, 35
Decimal	1248035
CIE Lab	4.51, 8.90, -14.13
CIE LCh	5, 16.696, 302.207
Yxy	0.4991, 0.2435, 0.1757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279438115 (0xFF130B23)
YUV	16.1280, 9.3039, 2.5187
Hunter-Lab	7.0647, 5.1114, -8.8970

Details

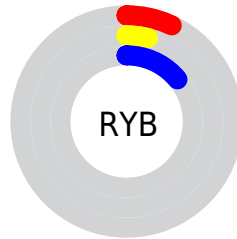
The YIQ color **16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **29.8720, 2.9360, -9.1600**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.5300, -4.1280, 8.7360**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.1820, -3.0280, 10.8280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.4870, -2.5690, 8.0150**.

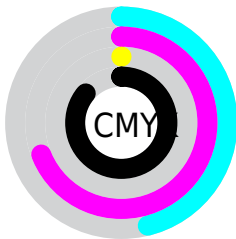
Distribution



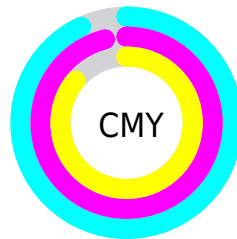
- Red (7%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600 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 16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.1280, -2.9360,
9.1600

■ 16.1280, -2.9360,
9.1600

■ 239.9710, -1.0560,
8.1280

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 59.5300, -4.1280,
8.7360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 82.1710, -4.4950,
9.8810

■ 106.5840, -4.2200,
10.4040

■ 131.6980, -4.5410,
10.7150

■ 158.1110, -4.2660,
11.2380

■ 185.1110, -4.2660,

11.2380

■ 212.9260, -5.1830,
11.3370

■ 16.1280, -2.9360,
9.1600

■ 16.1280, -2.9360,
9.1600

■ 13.1820, -3.0280,
10.8280

■ 18.4870, -2.5690,
8.0150

■ 10.5240, -3.9910,
11.7610

■ 21.7320, -1.8810,
6.5590

■ 7.5780, -4.0830,
13.4290

■ 24.0910, -1.5140,
5.4140

■ 27.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

■ 29.6950, -0.4590,
2.8130

■ 32.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 35.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 38.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 40.6040, 1.0550,
-2.6010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14.3110, -16.8730, 2.9270



16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600



15.8690, 8.1590, 11.8310

Triad

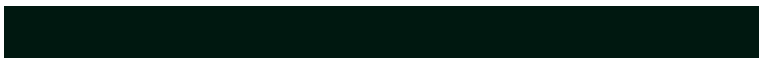
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600



15.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420



15.9120, -11.7360, -7.5760

Complementary

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



16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600



29.8720, 2.9360, -9.1600

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.



12.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600



14.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Square

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



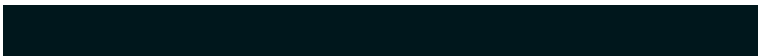
16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600



13.9980, 20.6770, 5.2290



12.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



16.6930, -15.3130, -3.3210

Rectangle

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



16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600



15.3920, 13.9360, 11.7600



12.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



14.6410, -9.5350, -8.9190

Sweetspot

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



16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600



38.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



23.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



18.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



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.



16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600



16.2190, -4.4500, 14.5740



19.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040



16.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



17.4210, -10.2300, 31.2260



44.7560, -25.3690, 79.8390

Inverse Universe

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



20.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640



22.2120, 14.6230, 15.8310



26.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040



16.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



30.6740, 31.5380, 34.1780



78.3370, 79.9450, 87.5370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

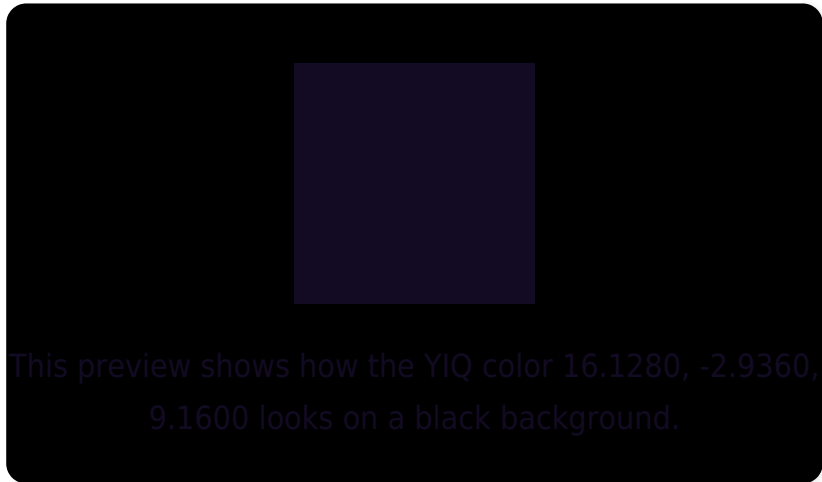
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.1280, -2.9360,

9.1600.

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

16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600

Protanopia

13.1540, -14.9930, 1.8950

Deuteranopia

13.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280



Tritanopia

16.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600

Protanomaly

14.1870, -10.5920, 4.7360

Deuteranomaly

14.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800

Tritanomaly

16.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600

Achromatopsia

16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600 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, 11, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 11, 35)  
}
```

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, 11, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 11, 35) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600 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, 11, 35) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 11, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 11, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 11, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 11, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 11, 35)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 16.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 11, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 11,  
35) }
```

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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