

Converting Colors

YIQ(16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(16.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	051805
RGB	5, 24, 5
RGB Percent	2%, 9%, 2%
CMY	0.9804, 0.9058, 0.9804
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.79, 0.91
HSL	120°, 66%, 6%
HSV	120°, 79%, 9%
XYZ	0.4166, 0.6967, 0.2561
YIQ	16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

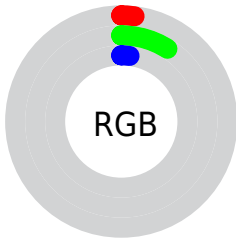
Format	Color
RYB	5, 24, 24
Decimal	333829
CIELab	6.29, -10.06, 7.19
CIELCh	6, 12.366, 144.458
Yxy	0.6967, 0.3042, 0.5088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278523909 (0xFF051805)
YUV	16.1530, -5.4984, -9.7812
Hunter-Lab	8.3470, -5.6985, 4.0240

Details

The YIQ color **16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **12.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910**.

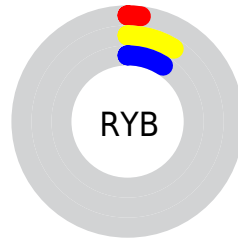
Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (9%)

Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (9%)

Blue (9%)

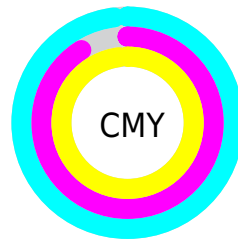


Cyan (79%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 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 16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 16.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 241.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 59.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570

■ 83.0930, -4.9960,
-8.5800

■ 106.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 132.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 158.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 185.2670, -5.5460,

-9.6260

■ 213.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 16.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 16.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 15.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 16.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 18.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 19.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 20.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 21.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 21.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 23.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 24.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 25.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

Harmonies

Analogous

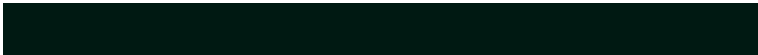
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



18.5950, 5.2740, -7.4780



16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



16.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770

Triad

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



16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



17.3280, -15.5430, 0.8490



19.6490, 14.3500, 4.2540

Complementary

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



16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



12.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370

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.



20.6040, 10.2230, 7.4630



16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



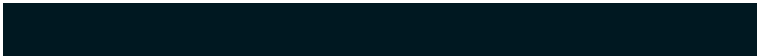
20.2370, -4.8610, 5.4990

Square

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



16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



17.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



20.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330



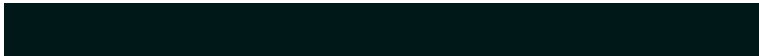
18.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370

Rectangle

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



16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



17.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



20.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330



20.1050, 13.0660, 5.4980

Sweetspot

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



16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



27.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



21.8340, 6.0990, -5.9090



13.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



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.



16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



19.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670



17.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380



12.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



45.1990, -21.1750, -40.2710



119.7480, -56.1000, -106.6920

Inverse Universe

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



12.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370



13.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670



11.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270



11.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



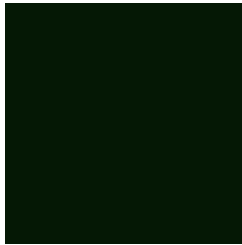
31.6870, 21.4960, 39.9600



84.2520, 56.1000, 106.6920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

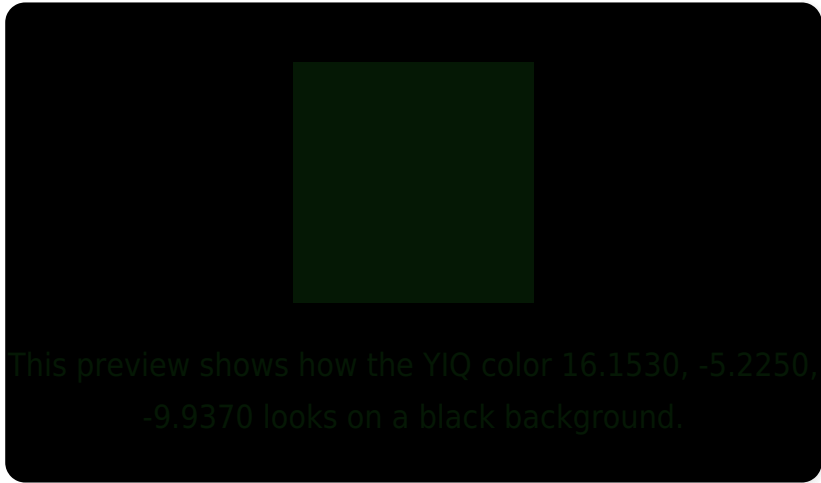
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

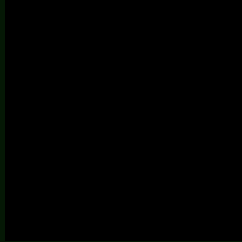
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370.

-9.9370.

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

16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370

Protanopia

19.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630

Deuteranopia

20.3120, 7.7490, -2.7710



Tritanopia

18.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370

Protanomaly

18.1540, 2.2020, -6.8700

Deuteranomaly

18.3930, 3.0270, -5.3010

Tritanomaly

18.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370

Achromatopsia

16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

16.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 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, 24, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 24, 5)  
}
```

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, 24, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 24, 5) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 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, 24, 5) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 24, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(5, 24, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 24, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 24, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 24, 5) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 16.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 24, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 24,  
5) }
```

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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