

Converting Colors

YIQ(16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(16.3010, -18.9400,
23.8760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D064E
RGB	13, 6, 78
RGB Percent	5%, 2%, 31%
CMY	0.9489, 0.9765, 0.6942
CMYK	0.83, 0.92, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	246°, 86%, 16%
HSV	246°, 92%, 31%
XYZ	1.6053, 0.7655, 7.2646
YIQ	16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

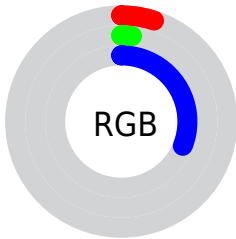
Format	Color
RYB	13, 6, 78
Decimal	853582
CIELab	6.91, 29.52, -41.61
CIELCh	7, 51.015, 305.349
Yxy	0.7655, 0.1666, 0.0794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279043662 (0xFF0D064E)
YUV	16.3010, 30.4176, -2.8950
Hunter-Lab	8.7490, 17.4401, -43.1061

Details

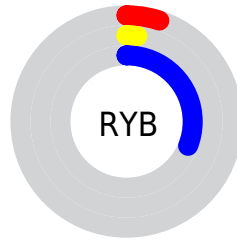
The YIQ color **16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **67.6990, 18.9400, -23.8760**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.2850, -12.8430, 29.0210**, and **4.8220, -10.8220, 8.9060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.2840, -20.2700, 25.9540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23.0900, -16.9680, 21.1760**.

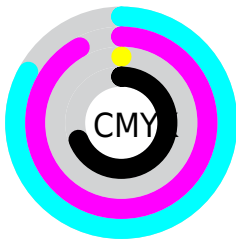
Distribution



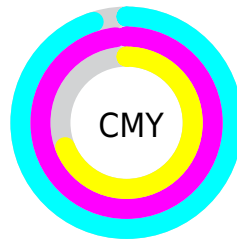
- Red (5%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760 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 16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.3010, -18.9400,
23.8760

■ 16.3010, -18.9400,
23.8760

■ 240.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

■ 6.2700, -17.6550,
17.1050

■ 64.2850, -12.8430,
29.0210

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 88.5240, -12.0180,
30.5900

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 113.5780,
-12.1100, 32.2580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 139.9910,
-11.8350, 32.7810

■ 166.3440,
-11.3310, 34.6610

■ 192.5030, -7.5250,

31.7630

■ 217.6100, 2.0590,
23.2670

■ 16.3010, -18.9400,
23.8760

■ 16.3010, -18.9400,
23.8760

■ 11.2840, -20.2700,
25.9540

■ 23.0900, -16.9680,
21.1760

■ 29.8790, -14.9960,
18.4760

■ 36.0810, -12.7490,
16.2990

■ 42.8700, -10.7770,
13.5990

■ 49.6590, -8.8050,
10.8990

■ 56.4480, -6.8330,
8.1990

■ 63.2370, -4.8610,
5.4990

■ 69.4390, -2.6140,
3.3220

■ 76.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



25.6360, -36.3610, 14.7030



16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760



24.2380, 20.9020, 28.6940

Triad

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



16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760



17.5860, 27.8290, 7.7730



22.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620

Complementary

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



16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760



67.6990, 18.9400, -23.8760

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.



18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760



20.0790, 6.7870, -7.3650

Square

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



16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760



20.0330, 39.9320, 14.2040



18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



26.7980, -28.6100, 0.8780

Rectangle

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



16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760



24.7200, 33.9240, 23.9720



18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



20.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930

Sweetspot

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



16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760



77.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



52.9500, -41.2620, -12.1260



36.2370, -4.8610, 5.4990



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760



14.6180, -26.7820, 33.8420



26.7660, 1.9200, 31.2960



34.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



32.7980, -60.7180, 76.1940

Inverse Universe

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



34.9380, 22.0470, 35.4790



40.9860, 31.2600, 50.2360



57.2340, -1.9200, -31.2960



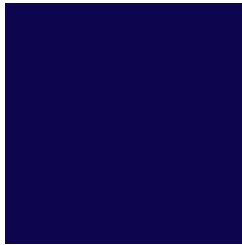
35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



92.3680, 70.6330, 113.1370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

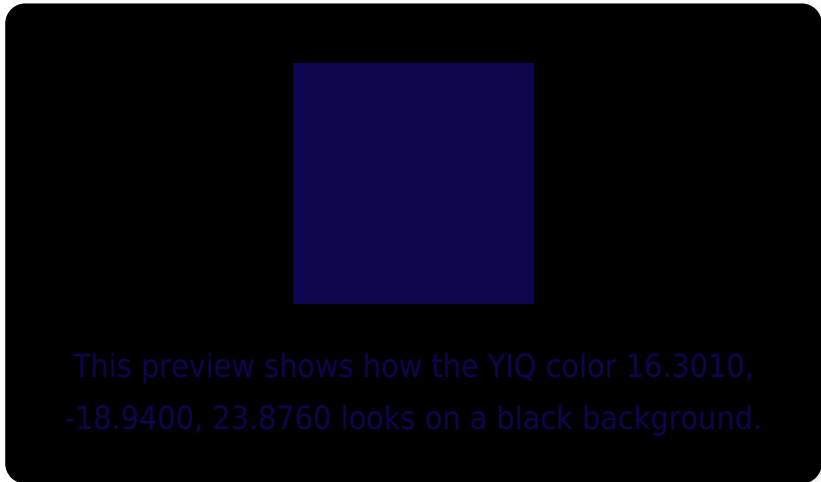
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

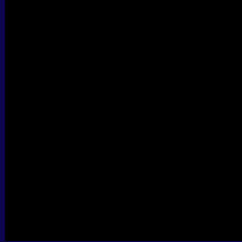
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.3010, -18.9400,

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

16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760

Protanopia

19.7880, -22.6500, 2.9980

Deuteranopia

19.4630, -20.3570, -0.0130



Tritanopia

19.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760

Protanomaly

18.3140, -20.9550, 10.8290

Deuteranomaly

18.3310, -19.6250, 8.7510

Tritanomaly

18.0060, -17.3320, 5.7400

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760

Achromatopsia

16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.9750, -6.8790, 9.0330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760 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(13, 6, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 6, 78)  
}
```

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(13, 6, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 6, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760 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(13, 6, 78) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 6, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 6, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 6, 78); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 6, 78); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 6, 78) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 16.3010, -18.9400, 23.8760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 6, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 6,  
78) }
```

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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