

# Converting Colors

YIQ(16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	150D15
RGB	21, 13, 21
RGB Percent	8%, 5%, 8%
CMY	0.9176, 0.9490, 0.9176
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.00, 0.92
HSL	300°, 24%, 7%
HSV	300°, 38%, 8%
XYZ	0.5886, 0.5014, 0.7753
YIQ	16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

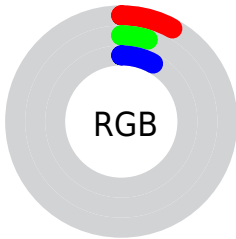
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">21, 13, 21</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">1379605</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">4.53, 4.59, -3.28</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">5, 5.642, 324.455</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">0.5014, 0.3156, 0.2688</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4279569685 (0xFF150D15)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">16.3040, 2.3151, 4.1184</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">7.0810, 2.4468, -1.5346</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **17.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380**.

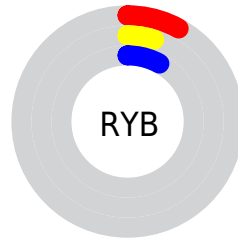
# Distribution



Red (8%)

Green (5%)

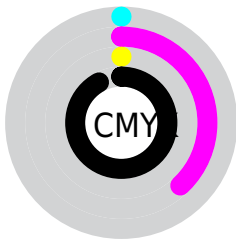
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (8%)

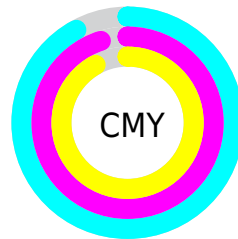


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (92%)



Cyan (92%)

Magenta (95%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 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 16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 16.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 240.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 58.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

■ 81.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

■ 106.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 131.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 157.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 184.3040, 2.2000,

4.1840

■ 211.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

■ 16.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 16.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 15.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

■ 17.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

■ 13.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

■ 18.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

■ 12.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220

■ 19.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 11.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

■ 21.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 9.8470, 5.2250,  
9.9370

■ 22.7610, -0.8250,  
-1.5690

■ 8.6730, 5.7750,  
10.9830

■ 23.9350, -1.3750,  
-2.6150

■ 25.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

■ 26.2830, -2.4750,  
-4.7070

■ 27.4570, -3.0250,  
-5.7530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



16.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



16.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990

# Triad

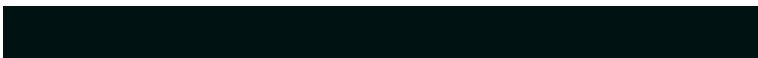
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



15.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600



13.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280

# Complementary

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



16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



17.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

# 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.



13.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470



16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



14.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670

# Square

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



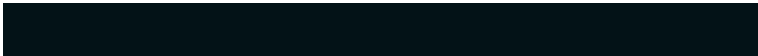
16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



15.3770, 9.1240, -0.1560



13.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



14.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



# Rectangle

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



16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



16.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



13.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



13.5040, -10.4070, -4.1270

# Sweetspot

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



16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



13.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



13.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



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.



16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



20.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



15.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



9.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



30.5620, 20.3500, 38.7020



83.0130, 55.2750, 105.1230



# Inverse Universe

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



16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



20.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



18.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



9.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



30.5620, 20.3500, 38.7020



83.0130, 55.2750, 105.1230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

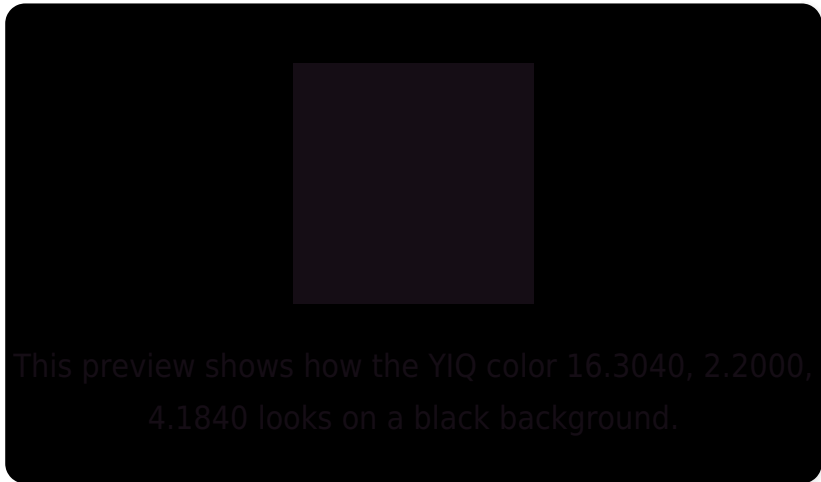
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840.

# 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

16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

### Protanopia

15.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410

### Deuteranopia

16.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



## Tritanopia

15.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

## Protanomaly

16.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

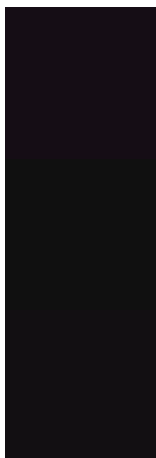
## Deuteranomaly

16.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

## Tritanomaly

16.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

## Achromatopsia

16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

16.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 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(21, 13, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 13, 21)  
}
```

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(21, 13, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 13, 21) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 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(21, 13, 21) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 13, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(21, 13, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 13, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 13, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 13, 21)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 16.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 13, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 13,  
21) }
```

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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