

# Converting Colors

YIQ(16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(16.3170, 18.5210,  
11.2650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	29040F
RGB	41, 4, 15
RGB Percent	16%, 2%, 6%
CMY	0.8391, 0.9844, 0.9411
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.63, 0.84
HSL	342°, 82%, 9%
HSV	342°, 90%, 16%
XYZ	1.0450, 0.5929, 0.5119
YIQ	16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

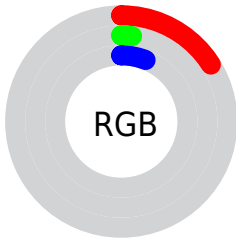
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">41, 4, 15</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2688015</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">5.36, 19.13, 1.91</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">5, 19.224, 5.709</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">0.5929, 0.4861, 0.2758</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4280878095 (0xFF29040F)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">16.3170, -0.6493, 21.6470</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">7.7003, 10.7486, 1.4485</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **28.6830, -18.5210, -11.2650**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.6870, 20.3550, 11.0670**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.6270, 20.5840, 12.4240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.0070, 16.4580, 10.1060**.

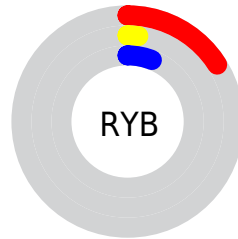
# Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (2%)

Blue (6%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (2%)

Blue (6%)

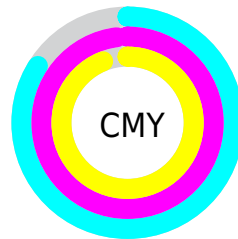


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (90%)

Yellow (63%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650 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 16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 16.3170, 18.5210,  
11.2650

■ 16.3170, 18.5210,  
11.2650

■ 237.9140, 12.2860,  
8.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 61.6870, 20.3550,  
11.0670

■ 85.2850, 21.5470,  
11.4910


■ 109.8830, 22.7390,  
11.9150


■ 135.4810, 23.9310,  
12.3390


■ 161.1930, 24.8020,  
13.0740


■ 188.7910, 25.9940,


13.4980


 216.9760, 26.9110,  
13.3990


 16.3170, 18.5210,  
11.2650


 16.3170, 18.5210,  
11.2650


 13.6270, 20.5840,  
12.4240

 19.0070, 16.4580,  
10.1060

 21.6970, 14.3950,  
8.9470

 24.3870, 12.3320,  
7.7880

 27.0770, 10.2690,  
6.6290

 29.6530, 8.5270,  
5.1590

■ 32.9300, 6.1890,  
3.4770

■ 35.6200, 4.1260,  
2.3180

■ 38.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 41.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.5920, 10.4970, 13.5130



16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650



15.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420

# Triad

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



16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650



13.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



18.1750, -19.4860, 0.7220

# Complementary

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



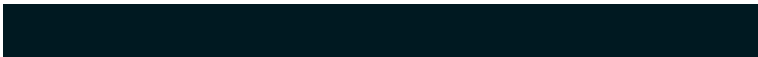
16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650



28.6830, -18.5210, -11.2650

# 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.



18.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120



16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650



14.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750

# Square

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



16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650



16.8450, 7.5660, -4.9620



17.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780



15.4680, -18.7530, 3.9590



# Rectangle

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



16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650



16.6340, 18.7060, 2.4020



17.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780



18.5340, -19.1190, -0.4230

# Sweetspot

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



16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650



43.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



15.9920, 3.6190, 17.0190



22.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650



17.9700, 27.0480, 16.4240



19.1720, 20.1270, 4.1830



18.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



27.9660, 42.0390, 25.5830



70.5700, 106.1290, 64.5370



# Inverse Universe

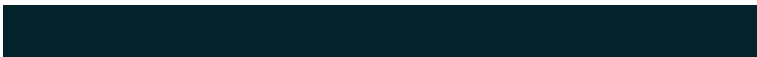
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650



17.9700, 27.0480, 16.4240



25.8280, -20.1270, -4.1830



18.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



27.9660, 42.0390, 25.5830

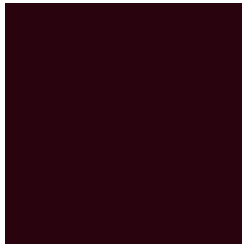


70.5700, 106.1290, 64.5370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

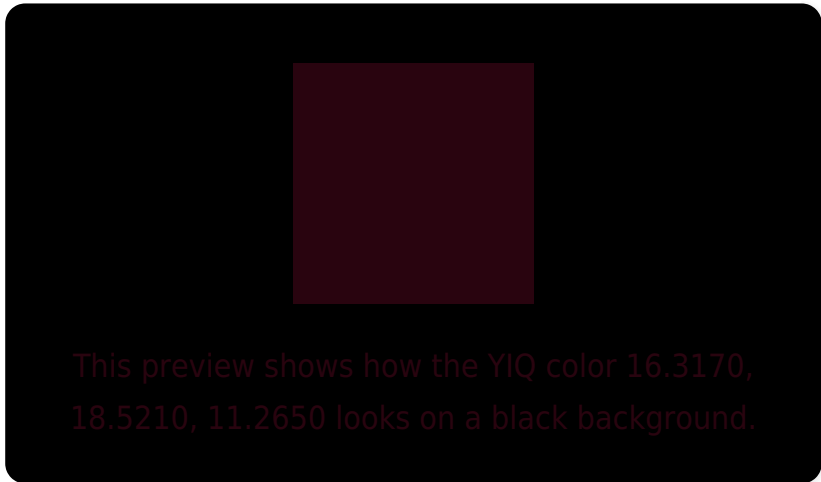
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

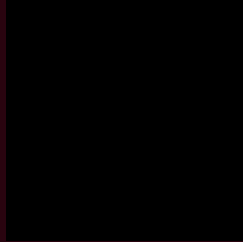
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.3170, 18.5210,



# 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

16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650

### Protanopia

21.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

### Deuteranopia

20.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



## Tritanopia

17.1660, 20.2640, 7.2080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650

## Protanomaly

19.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

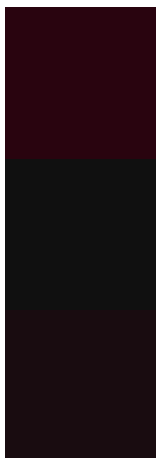
## Deuteranomaly

19.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040

## Tritanomaly

16.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650

## Achromatopsia

16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

16.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650 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(41, 4, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 4, 15)  
}
```

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(41, 4, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 4, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650 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(41, 4, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 4, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 4, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 4, 15); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 4, 15); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 4, 15) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 16.3170, 18.5210, 11.2650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 4, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 4,  
15) }
```

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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