

Converting Colors

YIQ(16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(16.3620, -12.8830,
-3.3070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	021619
RGB	2, 22, 25
RGB Percent	1%, 9%, 10%
CMY	0.9922, 0.9137, 0.9020
CMYK	0.92, 0.12, 0.00, 0.90
HSL	188°, 85%, 5%
HSV	188°, 92%, 10%
XYZ	0.4873, 0.6571, 1.0201
YIQ	16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

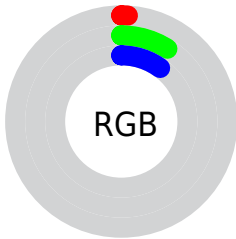
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 13, 25
Decimal	136729
CIE Lab	5.94, -5.62, -4.34
CIE LCh	6, 7.105, 217.675
Yxy	0.6571, 0.2251, 0.3036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278326809 (0xFF021619)
YUV	16.3620, 4.2585, -12.5955
Hunter-Lab	8.1062, -3.4558, -1.7868

Details

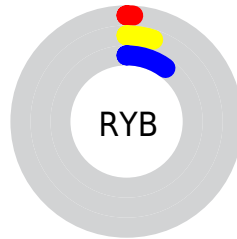
The YIQ color **16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **10.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830**.

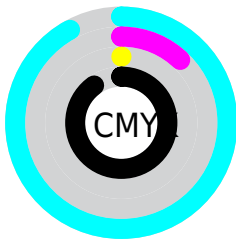
Distribution



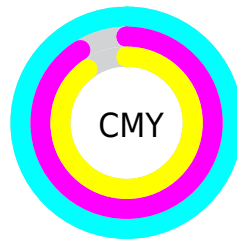
- Red (1%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (90%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070 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 16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.3620, -12.8830,
-3.3070

■ 16.3620, -12.8830,
-3.3070

■ 241.4760,
-13.2040, -2.9960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 59.6720, -10.8200,
-2.1480

■ 82.9600, -11.6910,
-2.8830

■ 107.0740,
-12.0120, -2.5720

■ 132.0740,
-12.0120, -2.5720

■ 158.7750,
-12.6080, -2.7840

■ 185.7750,

-12.6080, -2.7840

■ 212.8890,
-12.9290, -2.4730

■ 16.3620, -12.8830,
-3.3070

■ 16.3620, -12.8830,
-3.3070

■ 15.7640, -14.0750,
-3.7310

■ 16.9600, -11.6910,
-2.8830

■ 18.4440, -10.1780,
-2.7700

■ 19.0420, -8.9860,
-2.3460

■ 19.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

■ 21.1240, -6.2810,
-1.8090

■ 22.0210, -4.4930,
-1.1730

■ 22.6190, -3.3010,
-0.7490

■ 24.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 24.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

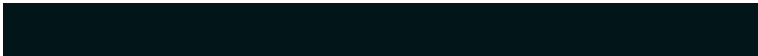
Harmonies

Analogous

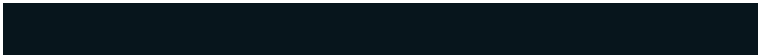
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



15.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620



16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



17.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910

Triad

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



16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



20.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



18.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290

Complementary

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



16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



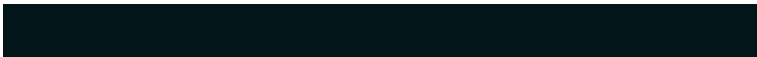
10.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070

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.



18.7360, 9.4910, -1.3010



16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



19.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010

Square

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



16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



19.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



19.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



18.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030

Rectangle

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



16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



18.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030



19.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



18.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Sweetspot

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



16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



29.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



15.8430, -7.2880, -11.0960



15.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



20.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040



9.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460



12.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



48.1070, -43.1420, -11.0940



127.7420, -114.4340, -29.6500

Inverse Universe

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



11.1570, 7.2880, 11.0960



13.1730, 10.3590, 16.0150



17.0950, 9.8580, -2.4460



11.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



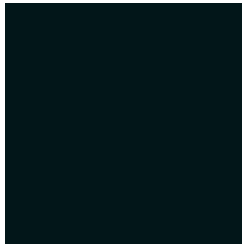
30.6610, 24.3850, 37.1610



81.2880, 64.4460, 98.6060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

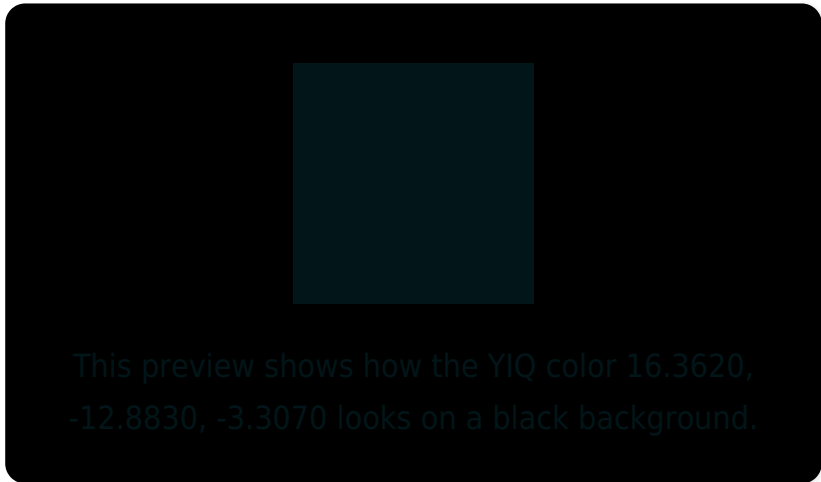
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

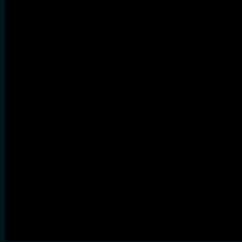
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

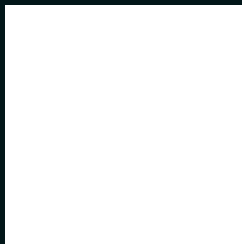
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.3620, -12.8830,

-3.3070.

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

16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070

Protanopia

20.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

Deuteranopia

20.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



Tritanopia

15.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070

Protanomaly

18.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

Deuteranomaly

19.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410

Tritanomaly

15.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070

Achromatopsia

16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

16.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070 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(2, 22, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 22, 25)  
}
```

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(2, 22, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 22, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070 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(2, 22, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 22, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(2, 22, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 22, 25); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 22, 25); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 22, 25) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 16.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 22, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 22,  
25) }
```

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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