

Converting Colors

YIQ(16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140)
contains.

YIQ(16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(16.4100, 5.4980,
21.5140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	23012F
RGB	35, 1, 47
RGB Percent	14%, 0%, 18%
CMY	0.8626, 0.9961, 0.8157
CMYK	0.25, 0.98, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	284°, 96%, 9%
HSV	284°, 98%, 18%
XYZ	1.2178, 0.5844, 2.7376
YIQ	16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

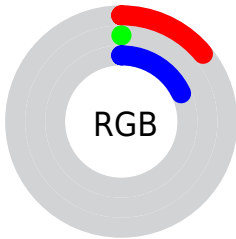
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 1, 47
Decimal	2294063
CIE Lab	5.28, 25.28, -21.90
CIE LCh	5, 33.448, 319.093
Yxy	0.5844, 0.2683, 0.1287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280484143 (0xFF23012F)
YUV	16.4100, 15.0809, 16.3034
Hunter-Lab	7.6447, 15.0566, -15.8803

Details

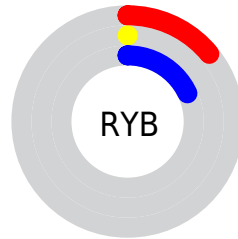
The YIQ color **16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **31.5900, -5.4980, -21.5140**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.8230, 5.7730, 22.0370**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.8230, 5.7730, 22.0370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.6440, 4.7190, 19.1110**.

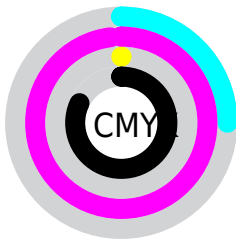
Distribution



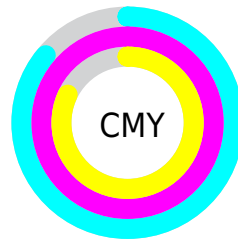
- Red (14%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140 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 16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.4100, 5.4980,
21.5140

■ 16.4100, 5.4980,
21.5140

■ 237.9770, 7.9750,
15.1670

■ 2.9640, -8.3460,
8.0860

■ 61.8230, 5.7730,
22.0370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 85.6490, 6.3230,
23.0830

■ 110.4750, 6.8730,
24.1290


■ 136.0020, 6.8270,
24.9630


■ 162.7140, 7.6980,
25.6980

■ 190.1270, 7.9730,

26.2210


 217.6540, 7.9270,
27.0550

 16.4100, 5.4980,
21.5140

 16.4100, 5.4980,
21.5140


 15.8230, 5.7730,
22.0370

 19.6440, 4.7190,
19.1110

 22.2910, 4.2150,
17.2310

 25.8240, 4.0320,
15.0400

 29.0580, 3.2530,
12.6370

 31.7050, 2.7490,
10.7570

■ 34.9390, 1.9700,
8.3540

■ 38.4720, 1.7870,
6.1630

■ 41.7060, 1.0080,
3.7600

■ 44.3530, 0.5040,
1.8800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.6450, -23.3850, 10.8150



16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140



18.3270, 21.7290, 19.2090

Triad

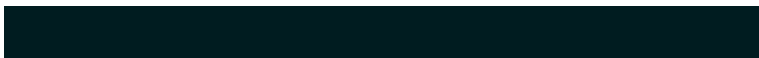
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140



16.9000, 14.9010, -0.2270



20.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920

Complementary

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



16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140



31.5900, -5.4980, -21.5140

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.



16.1910, -8.3880, -13.1880



16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140



13.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940

Square

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



16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140



14.3410, 27.1410, 9.2290



15.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210



22.8370, -24.3460, 0.6940

Rectangle

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



16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140



17.0580, 29.6160, 13.9360



15.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210



19.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690

Sweetspot

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



16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140



49.2380, 2.5660, 8.5660



13.2880, -18.0660, 8.0300



23.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140



20.4090, 7.2390, 28.5110



18.7440, 16.1810, 20.6370



21.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



29.0540, 10.2170, 40.6250



71.6380, 25.4740, 100.0500

Inverse Universe

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



16.1220, 23.5640, 13.4840



20.0630, 31.2200, 17.9080



29.2560, -16.1810, -20.6370



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



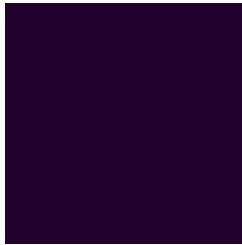
28.6350, 44.4690, 25.5970



70.3700, 109.5680, 62.7840

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

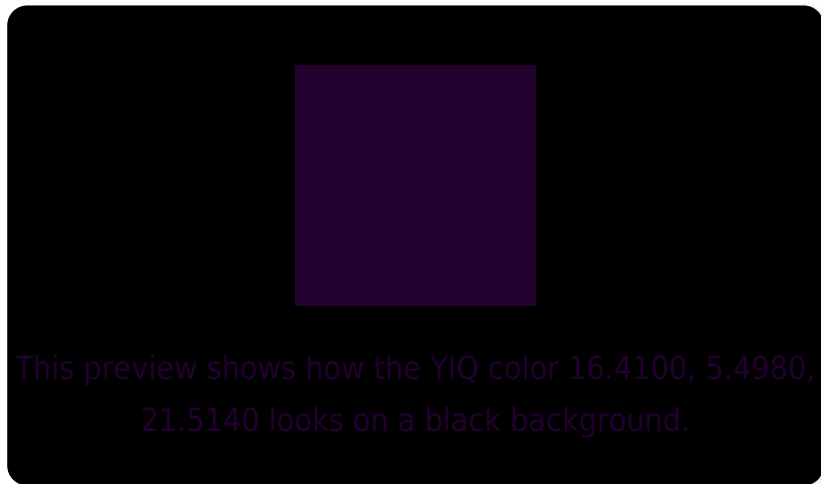
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

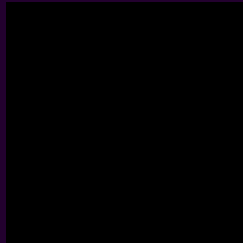
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.4100, 5.4980,

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

16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140

Protanopia

17.4570, -20.2200, 3.0120

Deuteranopia

17.9470, -18.8440, 0.1000



Tritanopia

22.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140

Protanomaly

17.3490, -10.8680, 9.7400

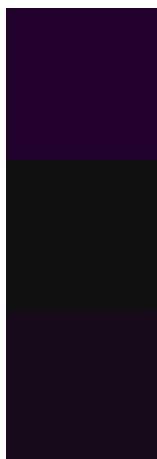
Deuteranomaly

17.4800, -9.8590, 7.9730

Tritanomaly

20.0320, 6.1420, 9.8380

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140

Achromatopsia

16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

16.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140 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(35, 1, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 1, 47)  
}
```

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(35, 1, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 1, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140 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(35, 1, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 1, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 1, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 1, 47); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 1, 47); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 1, 47) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 16.4100, 5.4980, 21.5140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 1, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 1,  
47) }
```

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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