

Converting Colors

YIQ(16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(16.7790, -1.2360,
-10.6440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	091800
RGB	9, 24, 0
RGB Percent	4%, 9%, 0%
CMY	0.9648, 0.9059, 1.0000
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 1.00, 0.91
HSL	98°, 100%, 5%
HSV	98°, 100%, 9%
XYZ	0.4393, 0.7115, 0.1143
YIQ	16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

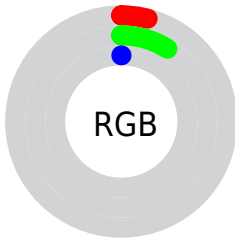
Format	Color
RYB	0, 24, 15
Decimal	595968
CIELab	6.43, -9.71, 9.45
CIELCh	6, 13.546, 135.784
Yxy	0.7115, 0.3472, 0.5624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278786048 (0xFF091800)
YUV	16.7790, -8.2720, -6.8222
Hunter-Lab	8.4352, -5.4659, 5.1013

Details

The YIQ color **16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **7.2210, 1.2360, 10.6440**, and the grayscale version is **17.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100**.

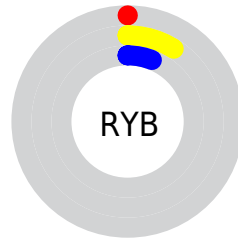
Distribution



Red (4%)

Green (9%)

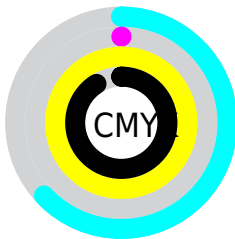
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Blue (6%)

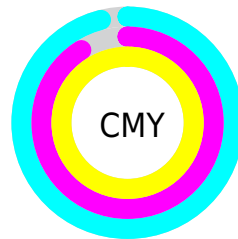


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (96%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440 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 16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.7790, -1.2360,
-10.6440

■ 16.7790, -1.2360,
-10.6440

■ 242.1810, -2.4280,
-11.0680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 60.0610, -1.9700,
-8.3540

■ 83.5340, -1.9240,
-9.1880

■ 107.5340, -1.9240,
-9.1880

■ 133.1210, -2.1990,
-9.7110

■ 158.7080, -2.4740,
-10.2340

■ 185.7080, -2.4740,

-10.2340

■ 213.5940, -2.1530,
-10.5450

■ 16.7790, -1.2360,
-10.6440

■ 17.3060, -1.2820,
-9.8100

■ 18.2460, -1.0530,
-8.4530

■ 18.7730, -1.0990,
-7.6190

■ 19.7130, -0.8700,
-6.2620

■ 20.2400, -0.9160,
-5.4280

■ 21.0660, -0.3660,
-4.3820

■ 22.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 22.5330, -0.1830,
-2.1910

■ 23.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

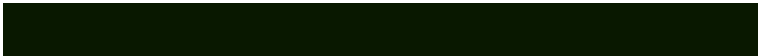
Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.9050, 7.3370, -6.3190



16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440



16.8580, -11.6440, -9.2440

Triad

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



16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440



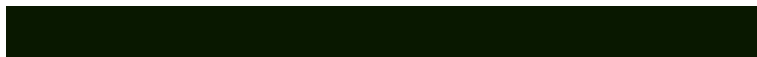
17.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220



20.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340

Complementary

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



16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440



7.2210, 1.2360, 10.6440

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.



20.9460, 9.2600, 8.3960



16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440



19.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380

Square

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



16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440



18.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120



21.2270, 1.0990, 7.6190



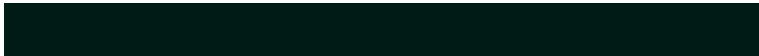
19.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130

Rectangle

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



16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440



17.7700, -14.2120, -6.7560



21.2270, 1.0990, 7.6190



20.2730, 12.6530, 7.4770

Sweetspot

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



16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440



28.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



15.9810, 10.1790, -2.7570



13.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



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.



16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440



21.4860, -1.9690, -13.8810



14.4300, -7.5630, -11.6190



12.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



53.8700, -3.8910, -34.1230



142.4720, -10.8040, -90.5800

Inverse Universe

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



7.2210, 1.2360, 10.6440



9.2150, 1.3730, 13.6690



9.5700, 7.5630, 11.6190



11.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



23.1300, 3.8910, 34.1230



61.5280, 10.8040, 90.5800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

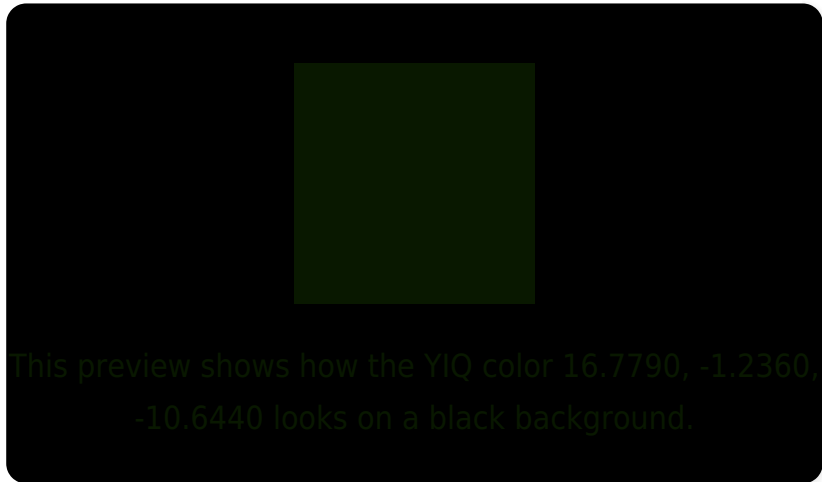
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

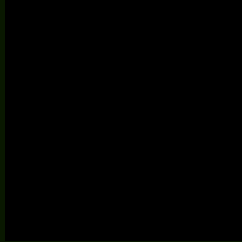
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

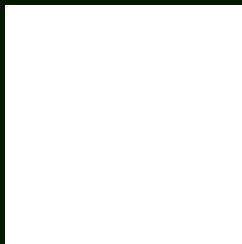
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440.



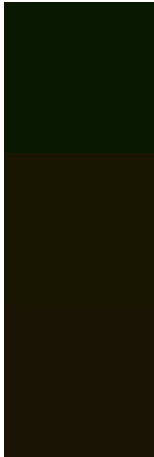
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.7790, -1.2360,

-10.6440.

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

16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440

Protanopia

19.5030, 8.5290, -5.8950

Deuteranopia

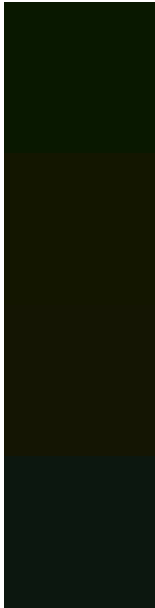
20.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930



Tritanopia

19.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440

Protanomaly

18.5950, 5.2740, -7.4780

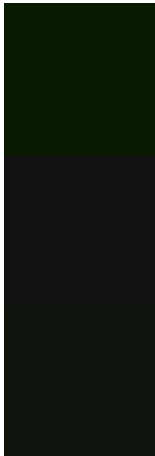
Deuteranomaly

18.6490, 5.1820, -5.8100

Tritanomaly

18.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440

Achromatopsia

17.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440 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(9, 24, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 24, 0)  
}
```

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(9, 24, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 24, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440 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(9, 24, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 24, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(9, 24, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 24, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 24, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 24, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 16.7790, -1.2360, -10.6440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 24, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 24,  
0) }
```

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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