

Converting Colors

YIQ(16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(16.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	021B03
RGB	2, 27, 3
RGB Percent	1%, 11%, 1%
CMY	0.9922, 0.8941, 0.9882
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 0.89, 0.89
HSL	122°, 86%, 6%
HSV	122°, 93%, 11%
XYZ	0.4334, 0.8037, 0.2184
YIQ	16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

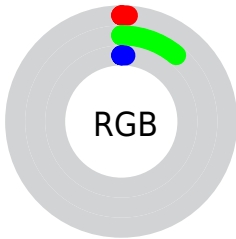
Format	Color
RYB	2, 26, 27
Decimal	137987
CIELab	7.26, -13.54, 9.39
CIElCh	7, 16.478, 145.246
Yxy	0.8037, 0.2978, 0.5522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278328067 (0xFF021B03)
YUV	16.7890, -6.7980, -12.9700
Hunter-Lab	8.9649, -7.0594, 4.8313

Details

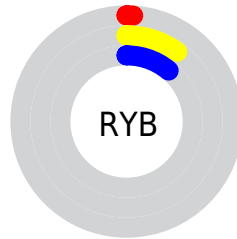
The YIQ color **16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **12.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640**, and the grayscale version is **17.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.8430, -7.2880, -11.0960**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950**.

Distribution



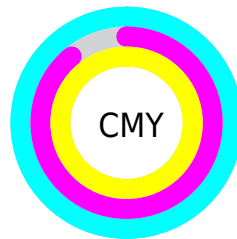
- Red (1%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Black (89%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640 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 16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 16.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 242.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 60.8430, -7.2880,
-11.0960

■ 83.7290, -6.9670,
-11.4070

■ 108.3160, -7.2420,
-11.9300

■ 133.9030, -7.5170,
-12.4530

■ 159.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 187.3760, -7.4710,

-13.2870

■ 214.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100

■ 16.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 16.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 15.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100

■ 18.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 18.8540, -5.8210,
-10.1490

■ 20.0930, -4.9960,
-8.5800

■ 21.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 22.1580, -3.6210,
-5.9650

■ 23.3970, -2.7960,
-4.3960

■ 24.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 25.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 26.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

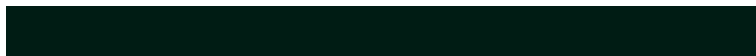
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



20.0680, 5.3200, -8.3120



16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640



18.7160, -14.1200, -8.4240

Triad

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



16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640



19.1040, -20.7240, 1.1320



21.3290, 18.2470, 5.2150

Complementary

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



16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640



12.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640

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.



22.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640



22.5080, -7.0620, 6.8420

Square

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



16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640



20.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



22.9610, 4.9040, 10.2480



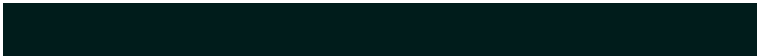
21.0530, 18.8440, -0.1000

Rectangle

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



16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640



19.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



22.9610, 4.9040, 10.2480



21.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040

Sweetspot

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



16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640



31.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



23.8510, 7.4290, -7.9870



15.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



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.



16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640



21.2460, -10.2210, -18.5170



18.1570, -11.0480, -9.0320



12.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



45.5410, -22.1380, -39.3380



120.6600, -58.6680, -104.2040

Inverse Universe

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



12.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



14.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060



10.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320



11.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



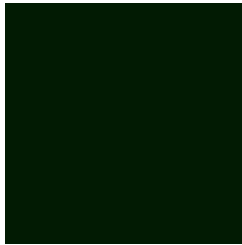
31.3450, 22.4590, 39.0270



83.3400, 58.6680, 104.2040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

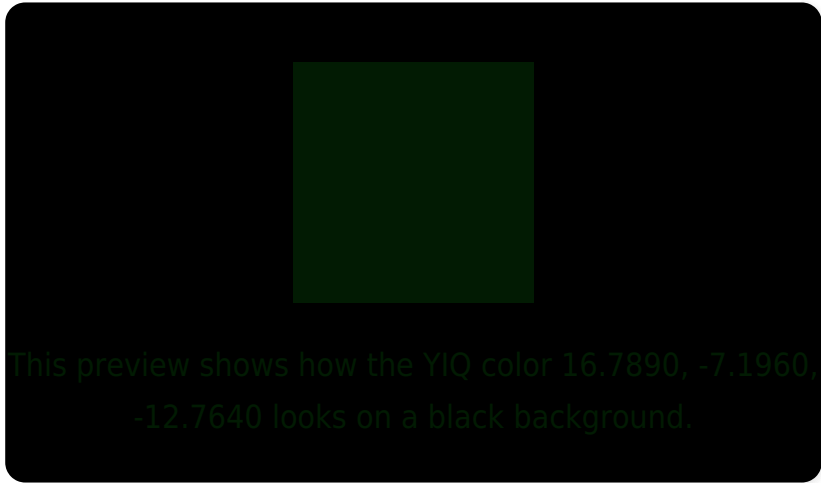
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

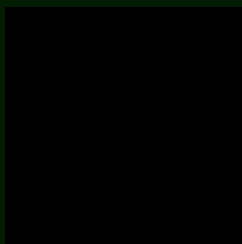
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640.

-12.7640.

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

16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640

Protanopia

21.3890, 8.8500, -6.2060

Deuteranopia

22.2690, 9.3080, -3.4920



Tritanopia

21.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640

Protanomaly

19.3990, 2.8900, -8.3260

Deuteranomaly

20.3390, 3.1190, -6.9690

Tritanomaly

19.7060, -8.1600, -6.3040

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640

Achromatopsia

17.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640 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, 27, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 27, 3)  
}
```

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, 27, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 27, 3) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640 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, 27, 3) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 27, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 27, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 27, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 27, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 27, 3) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 27, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 27,  
3) }
```

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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