

Converting Colors

YIQ(16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530)
contains.

YIQ(16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530)	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(16.8070, 19.8970,
8.3530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	290609
RGB	41, 6, 9
RGB Percent	16%, 2%, 4%
CMY	0.8391, 0.9765, 0.9646
CMYK	0.00, 0.85, 0.78, 0.84
HSL	355°, 75%, 9%
HSV	355°, 85%, 16%
XYZ	1.0297, 0.6216, 0.3247
YIQ	16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

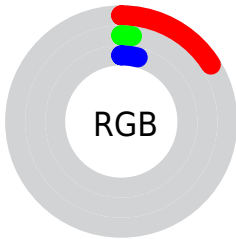
Format	Color
RYB	41, 6, 9
Decimal	2688521
CIELab	5.61, 17.47, 5.04
CIElCh	6, 18.181, 16.080
Yxy	0.6216, 0.5211, 0.3146
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280878601 (0xFF290609)
YUV	16.8070, -3.8489, 21.2173
Hunter-Lab	7.8839, 9.5166, 3.0768

Details

The YIQ color **16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **30.1930, -19.8970, -8.3530**, and the grayscale version is **17.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.8180, 21.3640, 9.3000**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.0030, 22.2810, 9.2010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.6110, 17.5130, 7.5050**.

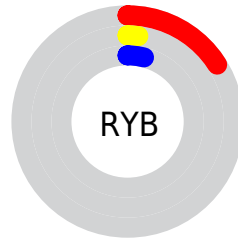
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (2%)

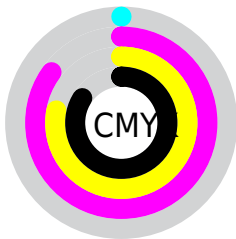
Blue (4%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (2%)

Blue (4%)

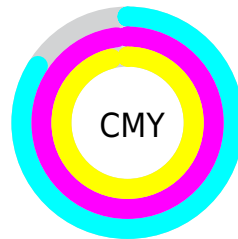


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530 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 16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.8070, 19.8970,
8.3530

■ 16.8070, 19.8970,
8.3530

■ 237.8170, 13.9370,
6.2330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 61.8180, 21.3640,
9.3000

■ 85.3020, 22.8770,
9.4130


■ 109.9000, 24.0690,
9.8370


■ 135.4980, 25.2610,
10.2610


■ 161.7970, 25.8570,
10.4730


■ 189.3950, 27.0490,


10.8970


 216.9930, 28.2410,
11.3210


 16.8070, 19.8970,
8.3530


 16.8070, 19.8970,
8.3530


 14.0030, 22.2810,
9.2010


 19.6110, 17.5130,
7.5050

 12.7150, 23.1520,
9.9360

 22.4150, 15.1290,
6.6570

 25.1050, 13.0660,
5.4980

 27.9090, 10.6820,
4.6500

 30.7130, 8.2980,
3.8020

■ 34.1040, 5.6390,
2.4310

■ 36.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

■ 39.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 42.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.3210, 12.6980, 12.1700



16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



17.2320, 19.8980, 2.8260

Triad

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



16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



14.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



17.7020, -19.5320, 1.5560

Complementary

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



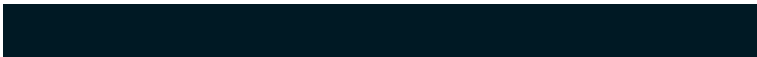
16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



30.1930, -19.8970, -8.3530

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.



18.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790



16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



16.2880, -10.0390, -10.7990

Square

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



16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



16.8230, 4.6320, -6.8560



18.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230



17.1590, -13.3890, 5.8670

Rectangle

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



16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



17.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



18.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230



18.0610, -19.1650, 0.4110

Sweetspot

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



16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



44.3000, 8.0230, 3.2790



19.5580, 7.8370, 17.6690



21.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



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.



16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



16.7160, 30.5790, 13.0030



24.6830, 17.0100, 0.0980



18.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



25.9140, 47.8170, 19.9850



65.4400, 120.5740, 50.5420

Inverse Universe

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



16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



16.7160, 30.5790, 13.0030



22.3170, -17.0100, -0.0980



18.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



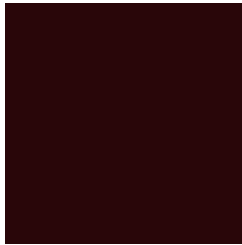
25.9140, 47.8170, 19.9850



65.4400, 120.5740, 50.5420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

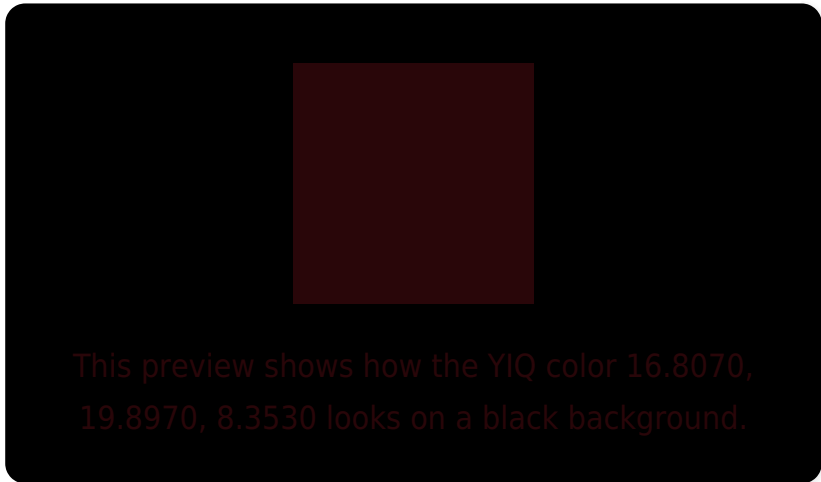
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

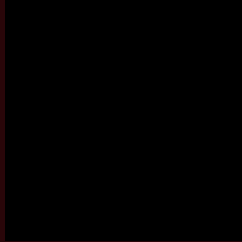
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 16.8070, 19.8970,

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

16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530

Protanopia

20.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640

Deuteranopia

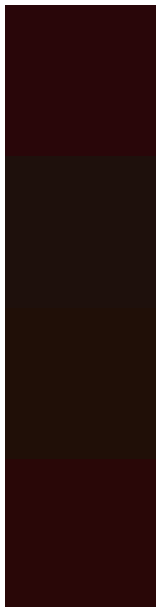
20.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700



Tritanopia

17.0520, 20.5850, 6.8970

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530

Protanomaly

19.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240

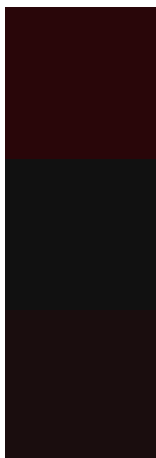
Deuteranomaly

19.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160

Tritanomaly

17.1660, 20.2640, 7.2080

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530

Achromatopsia

17.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530 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, 6, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 6, 9)  
}
```

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, 6, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 6, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530 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, 6, 9) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 6, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 6, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 6, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 6, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 6, 9) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 16.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 6, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 6,  
9) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor