

Converting Colors

YIQ(19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(19.2340, -9.9470,
-12.4670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	021E09
RGB	2, 30, 9
RGB Percent	1%, 12%, 4%
CMY	0.9922, 0.8823, 0.9647
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 0.70, 0.88
HSL	135°, 88%, 6%
HSV	135°, 93%, 12%
XYZ	0.5386, 0.9616, 0.4155
YIQ	19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

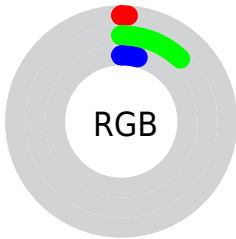
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 24, 30
Decimal	138761
CIE Lab	8.67, -15.30, 9.00
CIE LCh	9, 17.748, 149.525
Yxy	0.9616, 0.2812, 0.5020
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278328841 (0xFF021E09)
YUV	19.2340, -5.0454, -15.1142
Hunter-Lab	9.8062, -7.3565, 4.3522

Details

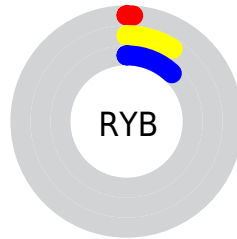
The YIQ color **19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **12.7660, 9.9470, 12.4670**, and the grayscale version is **19.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.5330, -9.3510, -12.2550**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.5220, -10.8180, -13.2020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.3590, -8.8010, -11.2090**.

Distribution



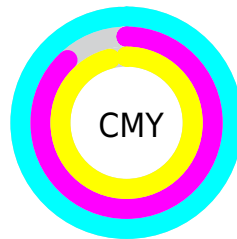
- Red (1%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (88%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670 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 19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.2340, -9.9470,
-12.4670

■ 19.2340, -9.9470,
-12.4670

■ 244.1200, -9.6260,
-12.7780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 63.5330, -9.3510,
-12.2550

■ 87.1200, -9.6260,
-12.7780


■ 111.7070, -9.9010,
-13.3010


■ 136.7070, -9.9010,
-13.3010


■ 163.2940,
-10.1760, -13.8240


■ 190.5820,


-11.0470, -14.5590


 218.4680,
-10.7260, -14.8700


 19.2340, -9.9470,
-12.4670


 19.2340, -9.9470,
-12.4670


 18.5220, -10.8180,
-13.2020

 20.3590, -8.8010,
-11.2090

 21.4840, -7.6550,
-9.9510

 22.7230, -6.8300,
-8.3820

 23.8480, -5.6840,
-7.1240

 24.9730, -4.5380,
-5.8660

■ 26.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 27.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

■ 28.4620, -1.4210,
-1.7810

■ 29.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



22.4270, 5.6870, -9.4570



19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670



20.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

Triad

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



19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670



20.7340, -22.5580, 1.3300



23.8130, 19.7600, 5.3280

Complementary

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



19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670



12.7660, 9.9470, 12.4670

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.



24.9360, 15.2200, 10.5160



19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670



25.5190, -5.5950, 7.7890

Square

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



19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670



22.1530, -22.4200, -1.1720



25.8580, 6.6920, 10.8840



23.7110, 19.8070, -1.0330

Rectangle

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



19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670



21.8450, -18.7970, -6.2610



25.8580, 6.6920, 10.8840



24.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290

Sweetspot

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



19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670



34.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080



24.7150, 4.8160, -10.1920



17.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670



23.4460, -13.6600, -16.7640



20.8300, -14.4410, -8.1130



14.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



48.6530, -28.1450, -35.0970



127.4370, -73.6170, -92.0890

Inverse Universe

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



12.7660, 9.9470, 12.4670



14.6680, 13.3390, 17.0750



11.1700, 14.4410, 8.1130



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



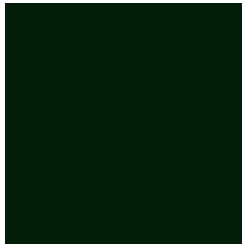
30.3470, 28.1450, 35.0970



79.5630, 73.6170, 92.0890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

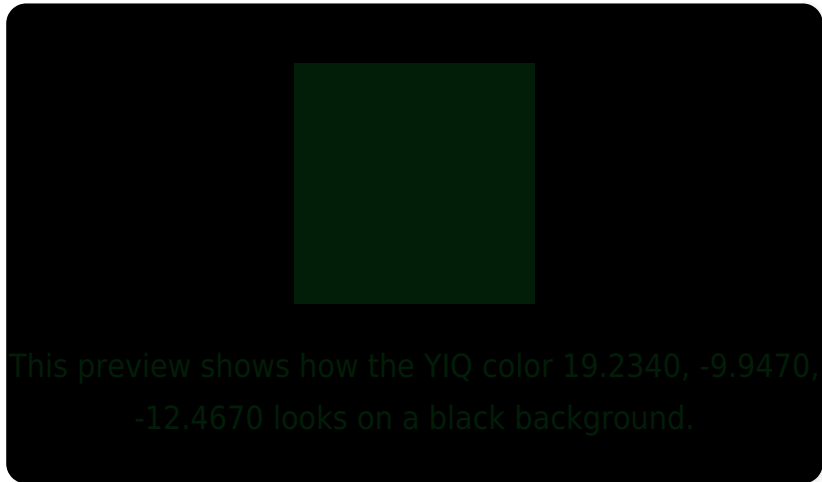
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

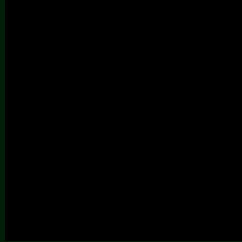
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670.

-12.4670.

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

19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670

Protanopia

24.8450, 7.5660, -4.9620

Deuteranopia

24.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470



Tritanopia

23.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670

Protanomaly

22.4420, 1.3310, -7.6050

Deuteranomaly

22.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360

Tritanomaly

21.9230, -10.2690, -6.6290

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670

Achromatopsia

19.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

19.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670 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, 30, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 30, 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(2, 30, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 30, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670 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, 30, 9) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 30, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 30, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 30, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 30, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 30, 9) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 19.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 30, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 30,  
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](#).

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