

Converting Colors

YIQ(21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(21.1100, -20.8610,
-1.8930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	001C29
RGB	0, 28, 41
RGB Percent	0%, 11%, 16%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8901, 0.8393
CMYK	1.00, 0.32, 0.00, 0.84
HSL	199°, 100%, 8%
HSV	199°, 100%, 16%
XYZ	0.8154, 0.9910, 2.2440
YIQ	21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 17, 41
Decimal	7209
CIELab	8.92, -5.03, -11.87
CIELCh	9, 12.897, 247.036
Yxy	0.9910, 0.2013, 0.2447
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278197289 (0xFF001C29)
YUV	21.1100, 9.8058, -18.5135
Hunter-Lab	9.9549, -2.8009, -6.3963

Details

The YIQ color **21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **19.8900, 20.8610, 1.8930**, and the grayscale version is **21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **65.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.8930, -18.7520, -1.5680**.

Distribution



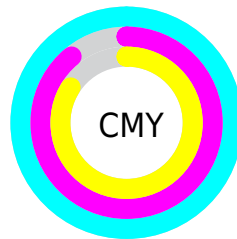
- Red (0%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (84%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 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 21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 21.1100, -20.8610,
-1.8930

■ 21.1100, -20.8610,
-1.8930

■ 247.2260,
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 65.2350, -19.7150,
-0.6350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 89.3490, -20.0360,
-0.3240

■ 114.0500,
-20.6320, -0.5360

■ 139.4630,
-20.3570, -0.0130

■ 166.1640,
-20.9530, -0.2250

■ 193.2780,

-21.2740, 0.0860

■ 221.0930,
-22.1910, 0.1850

■ 21.1100, -20.8610,
-1.8930

■ 22.8930, -18.7520,
-1.5680

■ 25.2630, -16.9180,
-1.7660

■ 27.0460, -14.8090,
-1.4410

■ 28.8290, -12.7000,
-1.1160

■ 30.6120, -10.5910,
-0.7910

■ 33.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

■ 35.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

■ 36.8470, -3.9430,
-0.1270

■ 39.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

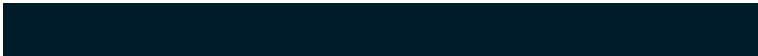
Harmonies

Analogous

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



21.6000, -19.4850, -4.8050



21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



24.5350, -11.6920, 2.6440

Triad

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



21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



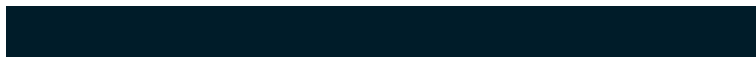
25.8600, 12.3780, 6.9540



23.5130, 2.5690, -8.0150

Complementary

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



21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



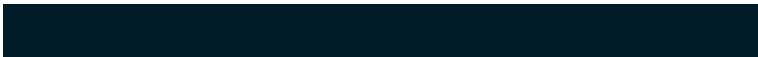
19.8900, 20.8610, 1.8930

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.



23.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040



21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



25.5950, 14.4420, 2.5860

Square

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



21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



26.1630, 7.1510, 8.0710



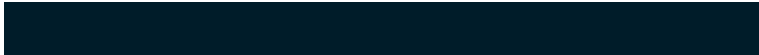
24.4330, 14.7180, -2.4180



21.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850

Rectangle

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



21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



25.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



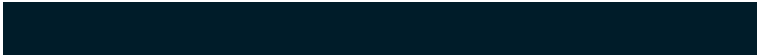
24.4330, 14.7180, -2.4180



23.4810, 5.5950, -7.7890

Sweetspot

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



21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



45.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660



25.4350, -15.1270, -17.7110



23.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



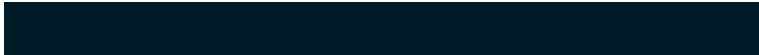
156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



27.8750, -27.5090, -2.5570



9.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670



19.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



43.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100



109.2830, -107.9270, -9.9030

Inverse Universe

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



15.4510, 15.4480, 17.4000



20.3640, 20.3070, 22.9550



31.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670



18.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



31.7280, 31.4460, 35.8460



79.9180, 79.8070, 90.0390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

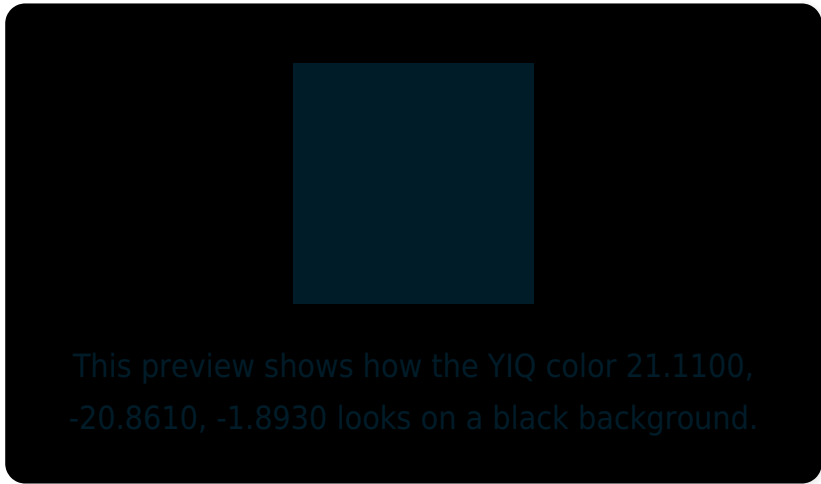
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

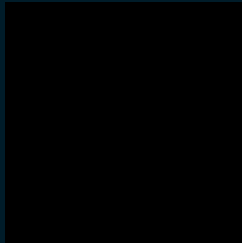
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

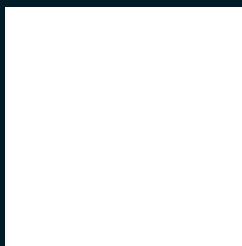
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 21.1100, -20.8610,

-1.8930.

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

21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Protanopia

26.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950

Deuteranopia

25.3180, -9.5830, 2.9690



Tritanopia

20.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Trichromacy



Original Color

21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Protanomaly

24.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

Deuteranomaly

23.8120, -14.0300, 0.9620

Tritanomaly

21.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Monochromacy



Original Color

21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Achromatopsia

21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

21.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 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(0, 28, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 28, 41)  
}
```

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(0, 28, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 28, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 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(0, 28, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 28, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 28, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 28, 41); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 28, 41); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 28, 41) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 28, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 28,  
41) }
```

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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