

Converting Colors

YIQ(21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(21.1270, -2.3360,
-12.7360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B1E02
RGB	11, 30, 2
RGB Percent	4%, 12%, 1%
CMY	0.9569, 0.8823, 0.9921
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.93, 0.88
HSL	101°, 87%, 6%
HSV	101°, 93%, 12%
XYZ	0.6132, 1.0044, 0.2191
YIQ	21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

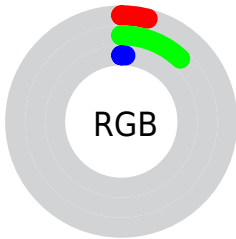
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 30, 21
Decimal	728578
CIE Lab	9.03, -13.79, 12.43
CIE LCh	9, 18.568, 137.969
Yxy	1.0044, 0.3339, 0.5468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278918658 (0xFF0B1E02)
YUV	21.1270, -9.4296, -8.8814
Hunter-Lab	10.0219, -6.6156, 5.7193

Details

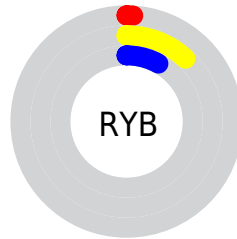
The YIQ color **21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **10.8730, 2.3360, 12.7360**, and the grayscale version is **21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.6000, -2.2900, -13.5700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.0670, -2.1070, -11.3790**.

Distribution



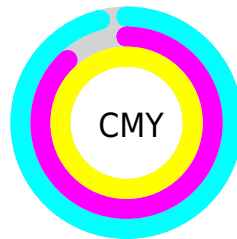
- Red (4%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (8%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Black (88%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360 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 21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 21.1270, -2.3360,
-12.7360

■ 21.1270, -2.3360,
-12.7360

■ 245.6430, -3.8490,
-12.8490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 64.8710, -4.4910,
-12.2270

■ 88.3440, -4.4450,
-13.0610


■ 112.9310, -4.7200,
-13.5840


■ 137.9310, -4.7200,
-13.5840


■ 164.8170, -4.3990,
-13.8950


■ 191.9910, -4.9490,


-14.9410


 219.9910, -4.9490,
-14.9410


 21.1270, -2.3360,
-12.7360


 21.1270, -2.3360,
-12.7360


 20.6000, -2.2900,
-13.5700

 22.0670, -2.1070,
-11.3790

 23.0070, -1.8780,
-10.0220

 23.9470, -1.6490,
-8.6650

 24.8870, -1.4200,
-7.3080

 25.8270, -1.1910,
-5.9510

■ 26.7670, -0.9620,
-4.5940

■ 27.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

■ 28.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

■ 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.



23.9220, 8.6670, -8.3970



21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360



21.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160

Triad

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



21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360



22.1360, -23.7500, 0.9060



24.6220, 18.9800, 8.4520

Complementary

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



21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360



10.8730, 2.3360, 12.7360

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.



26.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480



21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360



24.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910

Square

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



21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360



23.2130, -22.6490, -2.5290



26.7050, 2.7490, 10.7570



24.3200, 22.4660, 0.3380

Rectangle

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



21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360



22.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



26.7050, 2.7490, 10.7570



25.1920, 17.3750, 10.0070

Sweetspot

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



21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360



34.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940



21.5250, 11.4630, -4.0010



18.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



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.



21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360



25.8940, -3.2980, -17.3300



19.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890



14.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



53.8480, -6.8250, -36.0170



141.2430, -17.5890, -94.2690

Inverse Universe

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



10.8730, 2.3360, 12.7360



12.1060, 3.2980, 17.3300



12.9940, 9.3050, 13.0890



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



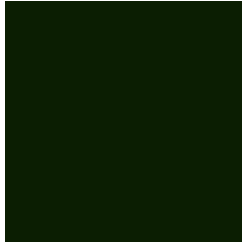
25.1520, 6.8250, 36.0170



65.4580, 16.9930, 94.0570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

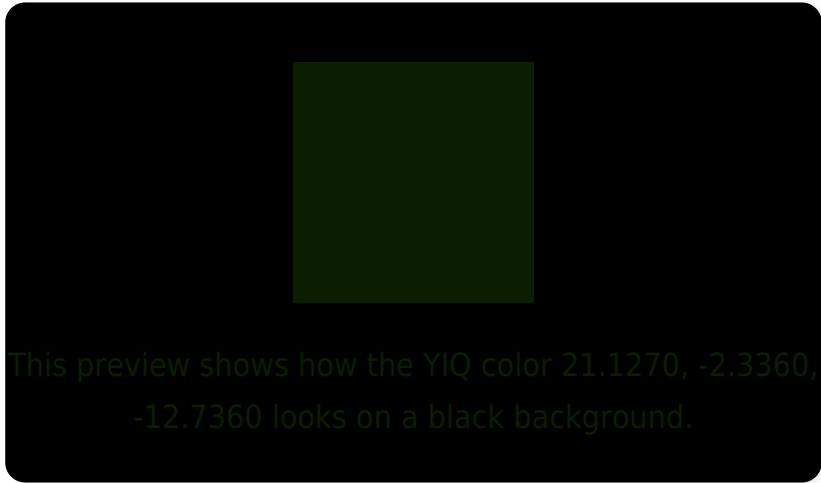
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

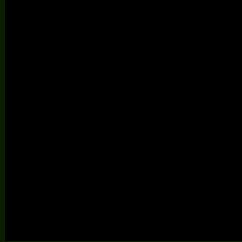
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360.

-12.7360.

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

21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360

Protanopia

23.9330, 10.1340, -7.4500

Deuteranopia

25.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020



Tritanopia

24.6400, -7.7940, -1.9220

Trichromacy



Original Color

21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360

Protanomaly

22.5410, 5.3660, -9.1460

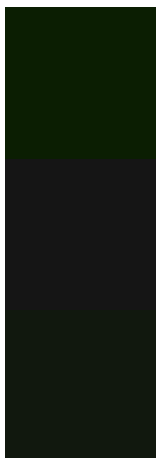
Deuteranomaly

23.8940, 5.8700, -7.2660

Tritanomaly

23.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

Monochromacy



Original Color

21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360

Achromatopsia

21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

20.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360 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(11, 30, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 30, 2)  
}
```

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(11, 30, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 30, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360 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(11, 30, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 30, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 30, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 30, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 30, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 30, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 21.1270, -2.3360, -12.7360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 30, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 30,  
2) }
```

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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