

Converting Colors

YIQ(21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(21.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	101818
RGB	16, 24, 24
RGB Percent	6%, 9%, 9%
CMY	0.9373, 0.9059, 0.9059
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.00, 0.91
HSL	180°, 20%, 8%
HSV	180°, 33%, 9%
XYZ	0.7051, 0.8295, 0.9868
YIQ	21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

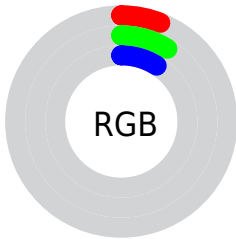
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 20, 24
Decimal	1054744
CIE Lab	7.49, -3.41, -1.19
CIE LCh	7, 3.613, 199.309
Yxy	0.8295, 0.2797, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279244824 (0xFF101818)
YUV	21.6080, 1.1793, -4.9182
Hunter-Lab	9.1074, -2.1179, -0.0491

Details

The YIQ color **21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **18.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960**, and the grayscale version is **22.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720**.

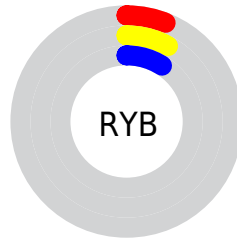
Distribution



Red (6%)

Green (9%)

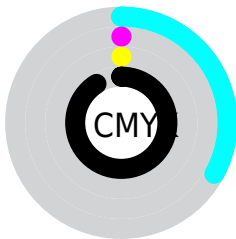
Blue (9%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (8%)

Blue (9%)

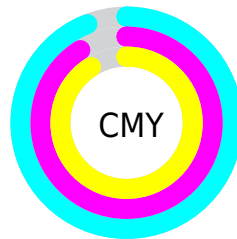


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (94%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 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 21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 21.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 21.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 247.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 64.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 87.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 111.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

■ 137.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 163.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 190.3090, -5.3640,

-1.9080

■ 218.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 21.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 21.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 21.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 22.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 20.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 23.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 19.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 23.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 18.6180, -10.7280,
-3.8160

■ 24.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 18.0200, -11.9200,
-4.2400

■ 25.1960, 2.3840,
0.8480

■ 17.4220, -13.1120,
-4.6640

■ 25.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

■ 16.8240, -14.3040,
-5.0880

■ 26.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 27.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

■ 28.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

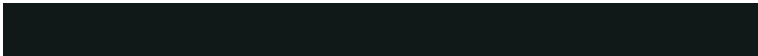
Harmonies

Analogous

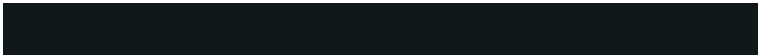
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



21.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



22.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

Triad

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



21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



22.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



22.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

Complementary

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



21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



18.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

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.



22.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



23.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

Square

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



21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



22.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



23.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



22.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

Rectangle

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



21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



21.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



23.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



22.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

Sweetspot

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



21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



30.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



20.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



14.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



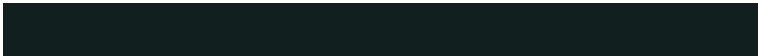
15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



27.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



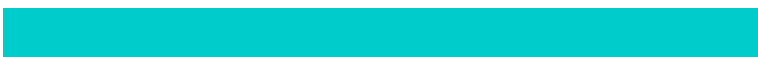
19.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



12.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



53.8630, -45.5710, -16.6350



143.0040, -121.5840, -43.2480

Inverse Universe

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



18.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



21.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



20.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



11.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



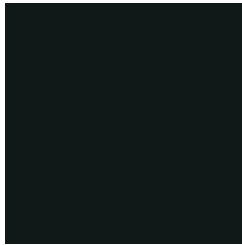
23.0230, 45.8920, 16.3240



60.9960, 121.5840, 43.2480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

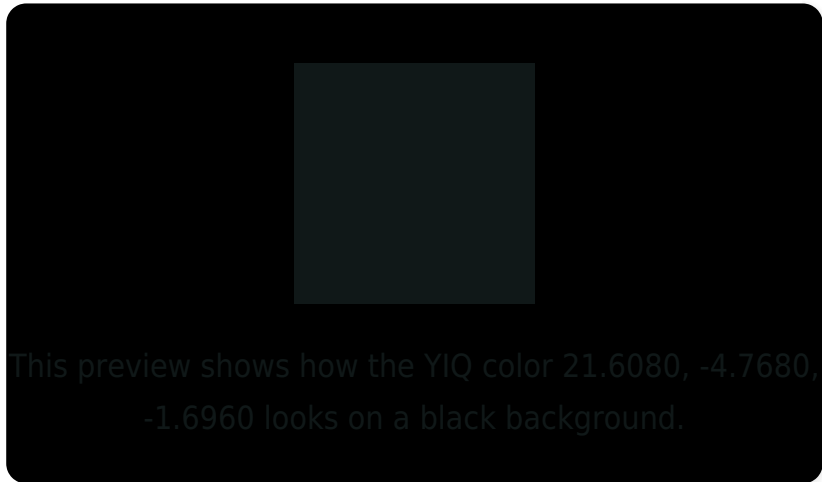
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

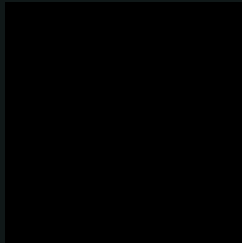
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

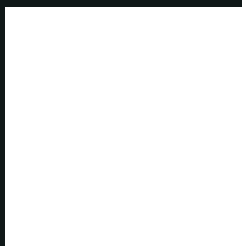
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960.



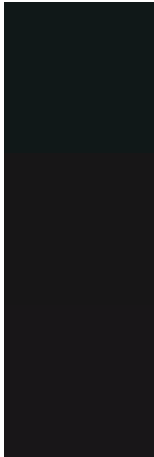
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960.

-1.6960.

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

21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Protanopia

22.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Deuteranopia

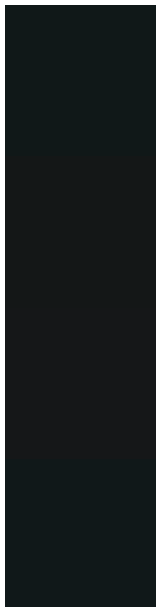
22.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



Tritanopia

21.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740

Trichromacy



Original Color

21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Protanomaly

22.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

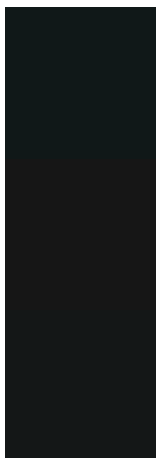
Deuteranomaly

22.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Tritanomaly

21.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

Monochromacy



Original Color

21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Achromatopsia

22.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

22.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 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(16, 24, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 24, 24)  
}
```

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(16, 24, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 24, 24) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 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(16, 24, 24) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 24, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 24, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 24, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 24, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 24, 24)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 21.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 24, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 24,  
24) }
```

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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