

# Converting Colors

YIQ(29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(29.4920, -2.1060,  
-16.9060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	112903
RGB	17, 41, 3
RGB Percent	7%, 16%, 1%
CMY	0.9334, 0.8392, 0.9882
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.93, 0.84
HSL	98°, 86%, 9%
HSV	98°, 93%, 16%
XYZ	1.0405, 1.7121, 0.3619
YIQ	29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

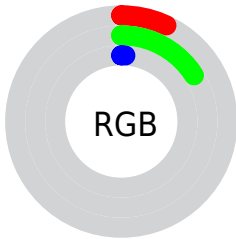
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	<b>3, 41, 27</b>
Decimal	1124611
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	13.90, -17.85, 18.78
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	14, 25.911, 133.533
Yxy	1.7121, 0.3341, 0.5497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279314691 (0xFF112903)
YUV	29.4920, -13.0606, -10.9555
Hunter-Lab	13.0849, -8.7036, 7.5194

# Details

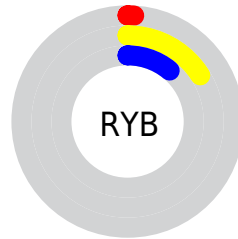
The YIQ color **29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **14.5080, 2.1060, 16.9060**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.8940, -3.2980, -17.3300**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.5520, -2.3350, -18.2630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.8450, -1.6020, -15.0260**.

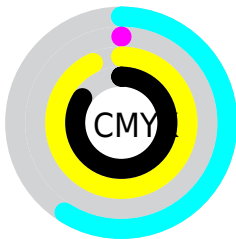
# Distribution



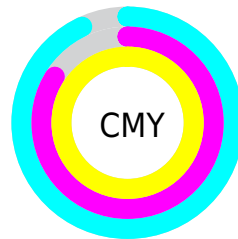
- Red (7%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Black (84%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 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 29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.4920, -2.1060,  
-16.9060

■ 29.4920, -2.1060,  
-16.9060

■ 249.0460, 2.3860,  
-10.2060

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

■ 74.8940, -3.2980,  
-17.3300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 98.4810, -3.5730,  
-17.8530

■ 123.9540, -3.5270,  
-18.6870

■ 149.8400, -3.2060,  
-18.9980

■ 176.4270, -3.4810,  
-19.5210

■ 203.9000, -3.4350,

-20.3550

■ 231.9000, -3.4350,  
-20.3550

■ 29.4920, -2.1060,  
-16.9060

■ 29.4920, -2.1060,  
-16.9060

■ 28.5520, -2.3350,  
-18.2630

■ 30.8450, -1.6020,  
-15.0260

■ 31.8990, -1.6940,  
-13.3580

■ 33.2520, -1.1900,  
-11.4780

■ 34.3060, -1.2820,  
-9.8100

■ 35.7730, -1.0990,  
-7.6190

■ 37.1260, -0.5950,  
-5.7390

■ 38.1800, -0.6870,  
-4.0710

■ 39.5330, -0.1830,  
-2.1910

■ 40.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



33.0810, 12.4730, -11.2950



29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



27.9770, -19.5290, -15.0250

# Triad

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



29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



31.4600, -33.4700, 0.8500



33.5030, 26.8650, 14.2330

# Complementary

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



29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



14.5080, 2.1060, 16.9060

# 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.



35.2340, 17.5570, 17.7250



29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



32.2270, -25.2640, 6.3200

# Square

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



29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



32.0810, -31.0850, -3.8290



36.9700, 0.6850, 15.1250



33.5490, 29.2510, 4.0270



# Rectangle

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



29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



30.0460, -23.9770, -11.5050



36.9700, 0.6850, 15.1250



33.8880, 24.3430, 15.8870

# Sweetspot

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



29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



49.3000, -1.1450, -6.7850



27.8630, 16.3230, -3.9730



25.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710



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.



29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060



37.6780, -2.9300, -24.0020



25.7620, -11.7340, -18.6300



19.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



58.5770, -4.6240, -37.3600



147.7660, -11.8120, -94.3400



# Inverse Universe

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



14.5080, 2.1060, 16.9060



16.3220, 2.9300, 24.0020



18.2380, 11.7340, 18.6300



18.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



25.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600



64.2340, 11.8120, 94.3400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

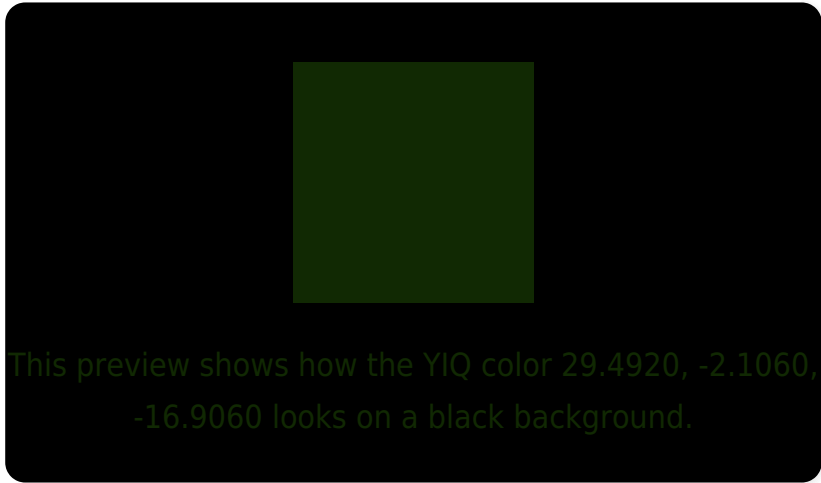
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060.



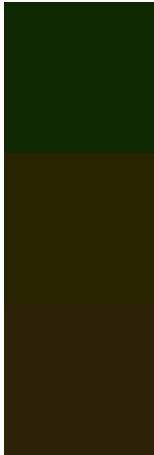
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 29.4920, -2.1060,

-16.9060.

# 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

29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060

### Protanopia

33.0920, 13.9400, -10.3480

### Deuteranopia

34.4390, 14.5810, -5.4430



**Tritanopia**

33.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060

## Protanomaly

31.9880, 8.3010, -12.7790

## Deuteranomaly

32.9820, 8.4380, -9.7540

## Tritanomaly

32.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060

## Achromatopsia

29.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

29.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 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(17, 41, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 41, 3)  
}
```

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(17, 41, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 41, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 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(17, 41, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 41, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 41, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 41, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 41, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 41, 3) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 29.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 41, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 41,  
3) }
```

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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