

Converting Colors

YIQ(15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940)
contains.

YIQ(15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(15.1300, 11.9180,
15.2940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	24021C
RGB	36, 2, 28
RGB Percent	14%, 1%, 11%
CMY	0.8587, 0.9922, 0.8902
CMYK	0.00, 0.94, 0.22, 0.86
HSL	314°, 90%, 7%
HSV	314°, 94%, 14%
XYZ	0.9597, 0.5025, 1.1455
YIQ	15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

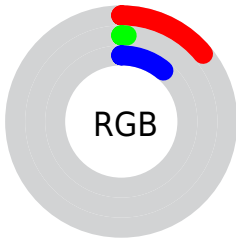
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 2, 28
Decimal	2359836
CIE _{Lab}	4.54, 19.54, -8.41
CIE _{LCh}	5, 21.271, 336.708
Yxy	0.5025, 0.3680, 0.1927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280549916 (0xFF24021C)
YUV	15.1300, 6.3449, 18.3030
Hunter-Lab	7.0887, 11.7599, -4.6185

Details

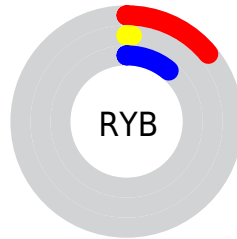
The YIQ color **15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **22.8700, -11.9180, -15.2940**, and the grayscale version is **15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.9020, 12.5600, 14.6720**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.9560, 12.4680, 16.3400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.5920, 10.4970, 13.5130**.

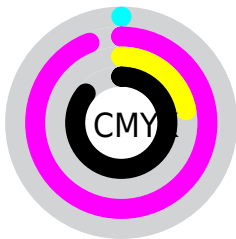
Distribution



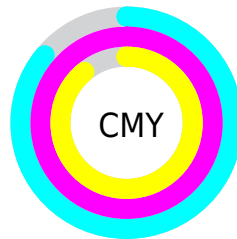
- Red (14%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940 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 15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.1300, 11.9180,
15.2940

■ 15.1300, 11.9180,
15.2940

■ 238.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 59.9020, 12.5600,
14.6720

■ 83.6140, 13.4310,
15.4070

■ 108.0270, 13.7060,
15.9300


■ 133.6250, 14.8980,
16.3540


■ 160.0380, 15.1730,
16.8770


■ 187.3370, 15.7690,


17.0890

 214.7500, 16.0440,
17.6120

 15.1300, 11.9180,
15.2940

 15.1300, 11.9180,
15.2940


 13.9560, 12.4680,
16.3400

 17.5920, 10.4970,
13.5130

 19.4670, 9.3510,
12.2550

 21.9290, 7.9300,
10.4740

 23.6900, 7.1050,
8.9050

 26.1520, 5.6840,
7.1240

■ 28.6140, 4.2630,
5.3430

■ 30.4890, 3.1170,
4.0850

■ 32.9510, 1.6960,
2.3040

■ 34.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860



15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



13.8120, 21.5010, 12.3250

Triad

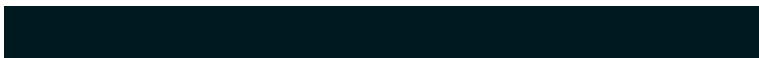
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



14.4750, 5.7320, -4.7640



18.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120

Complementary

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



15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



22.8700, -11.9180, -15.2940

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.



16.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



12.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Square

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



15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



14.8510, 16.5970, 2.0770



14.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



17.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790

Rectangle

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



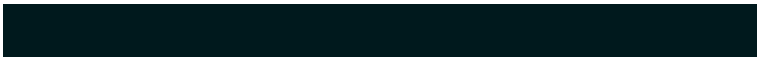
15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



13.1450, 24.7570, 8.3810



14.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



17.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560

Sweetspot

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



15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



38.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



8.2680, -6.1460, 12.2700



18.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



17.7440, 16.1810, 20.6370



13.1920, 17.3750, 10.0070



16.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



31.5860, 28.9700, 36.6660



80.7310, 73.2040, 94.0680

Inverse Universe

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



15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



17.7440, 16.1810, 20.6370



24.8080, -17.3750, -10.0070



16.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



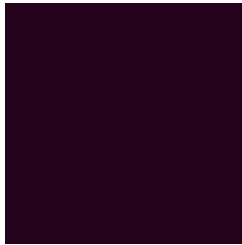
31.5860, 28.9700, 36.6660



80.7310, 73.2040, 94.0680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

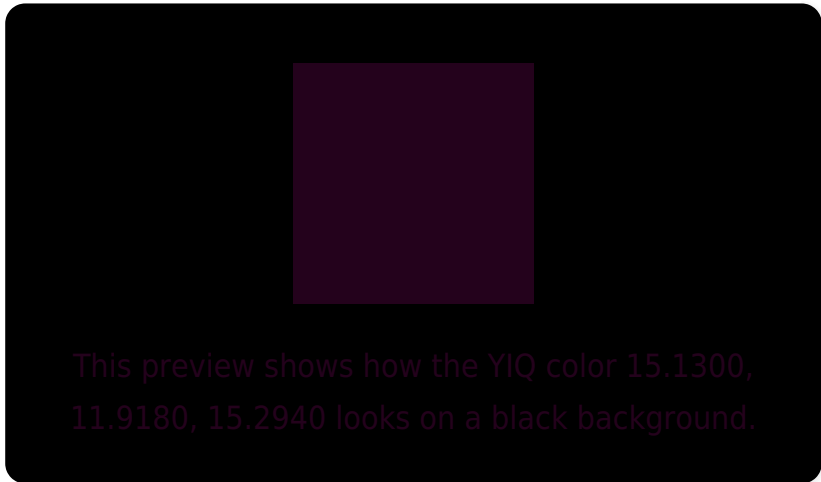
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

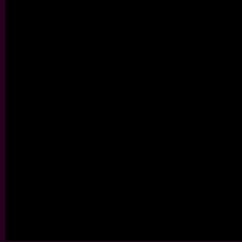
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.1300, 11.9180,

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

15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940

Protanopia

17.2080, -15.0850, 3.5630

Deuteranopia

19.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



Tritanopia

18.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940

Protanomaly

16.5190, -5.5950, 7.7890

Deuteranomaly

18.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980

Tritanomaly

17.2130, 12.8820, 8.8340

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940

Achromatopsia

15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940 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(36, 2, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 2, 28)  
}
```

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(36, 2, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 2, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940 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(36, 2, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 2, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 2, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 2, 28); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 2, 28); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 2, 28) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 15.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 2, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 2,  
28) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor