

Converting Colors

YIQ(15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160)
contains.

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Color

YIQ(15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	130C18
RGB	19, 12, 24
RGB Percent	7%, 5%, 9%
CMY	0.9255, 0.9530, 0.9059
CMYK	0.21, 0.50, 0.00, 0.91
HSL	275°, 33%, 7%
HSV	275°, 50%, 9%
XYZ	0.5650, 0.4673, 0.9245
YIQ	15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

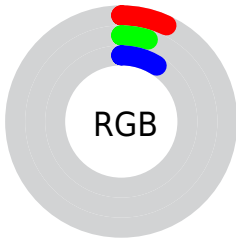
Format	Color
R_YB	19, 12, 24
Decimal	1248280
CIE Lab	4.22, 4.95, -5.94
CIE LCh	4, 7.735, 309.771
Yxy	0.4673, 0.2887, 0.2388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279438360 (0xFF130C18)
YUV	15.4610, 4.2097, 3.1037
Hunter-Lab	6.8361, 2.7888, -3.2327

Details

The YIQ color **15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **20.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160**, and the grayscale version is **15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.9880, 0.2740, 6.0500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820**.

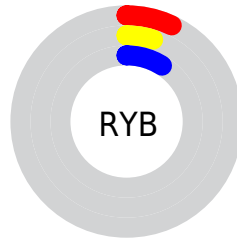
Distribution



Red (7%)

Green (5%)

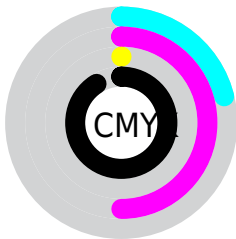
Blue (9%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (9%)

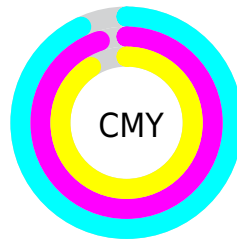


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (93%)

Magenta (95%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160 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 15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.4610, 0.3200,
5.2160

■ 15.4610, 0.3200,
5.2160

■ 239.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 58.0480, 0.0450,
4.6930

■ 81.1620, -0.2760,
5.0040

■ 105.1620, -0.2760,
5.0040

■ 130.5750, -0.0010,
5.5270

■ 156.5750, -0.0010,
5.5270

■ 183.5750, -0.0010,

5.5270

■ 211.5750, -0.0010,
5.5270

■ 15.4610, 0.3200,
5.2160

■ 15.4610, 0.3200,
5.2160

■ 13.9880, 0.2740,
6.0500

■ 16.9340, 0.3660,
4.3820

■ 11.9280, 0.5030,
7.4070

■ 18.9940, 0.1370,
3.0250

■ 10.4550, 0.4570,
8.2410

■ 20.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 8.3950, 0.6860,
9.5980

■ 22.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 6.9220, 0.6400,
10.4320

■ 24.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 25.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 27.5330, -0.1830,
-2.1910

■ 29.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 31.0660, -0.3660,
-4.3820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14.7590, -6.5110, 2.3610



15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



15.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790

Triad

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



15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



14.2200, 11.0040, -1.1880



13.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500

Complementary

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



15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



20.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160

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.



12.1790, -8.1140, -7.1380



15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



14.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290

Square

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



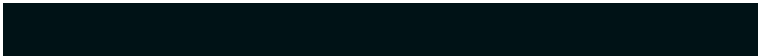
15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



14.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380



12.7840, 0.3680, -6.6720



13.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720

Rectangle

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



15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



15.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820



12.7840, 0.3680, -6.6720



12.7490, -9.7190, -5.5830

Sweetspot

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



15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



27.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



16.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



13.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



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.



15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



17.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410



16.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



11.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



22.2330, 2.1030, 33.4870



58.8370, 5.4400, 88.6720

Inverse Universe

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



16.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



18.5930, 8.7560, 6.5160



19.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



11.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



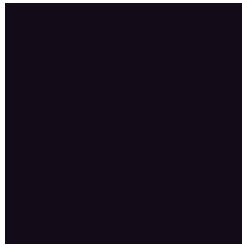
26.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760



70.6860, 94.2990, 69.6830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

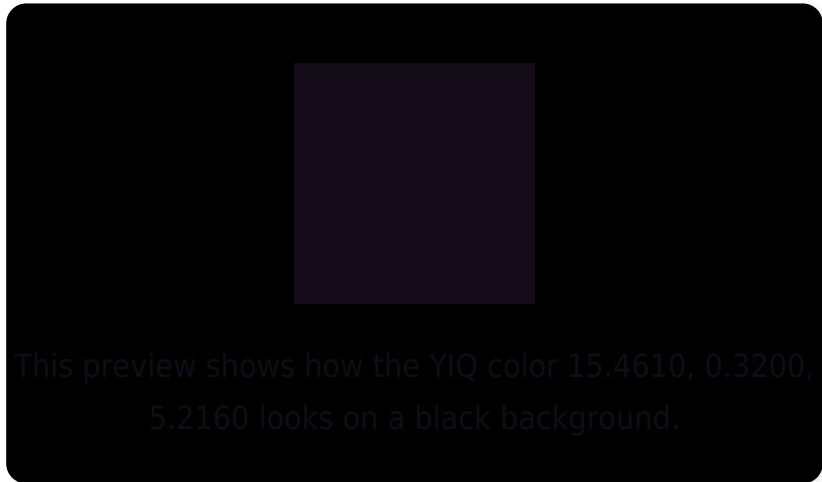
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160.

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

15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160

Protanopia

14.7590, -6.5110, 2.3610

Deuteranopia

14.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



Tritanopia

15.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160

Protanomaly

14.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

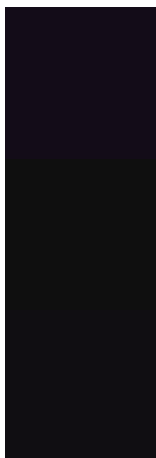
Deuteranomaly

15.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Tritanomaly

15.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160

Achromatopsia

15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160 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(19, 12, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 12, 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(19, 12, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 12, 24) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160 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(19, 12, 24) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 12, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 12, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 12, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 12, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 12, 24)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 15.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 12, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 12,  
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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