

Converting Colors

YIQ(15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960)
contains.

YIQ(15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960)	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(15.7610, -18.0200,
7.1960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	031030
RGB	3, 16, 48
RGB Percent	1%, 6%, 19%
CMY	0.9882, 0.9372, 0.8119
CMYK	0.94, 0.67, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	223°, 88%, 10%
HSV	223°, 94%, 19%
XYZ	0.7559, 0.6033, 2.8703
YIQ	15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

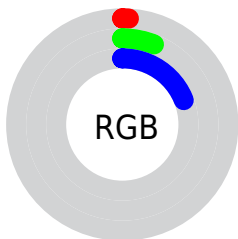
Format	Color
RYB	3, 13, 48
Decimal	200752
CIELab	5.45, 7.48, -22.54
CIELCh	5, 23.748, 288.347
Yxy	0.6033, 0.1787, 0.1426
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278390832 (0xFF031030)
YUV	15.7610, 15.8938, -11.1914
Hunter-Lab	7.7671, 3.7788, -16.4729

Details

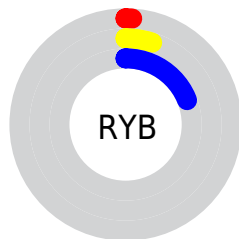
The YIQ color **15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **35.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.7120, -16.3240, 9.5000**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.6900, -19.2580, 7.6060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.0170, -15.8650, 6.6870**.

Distribution



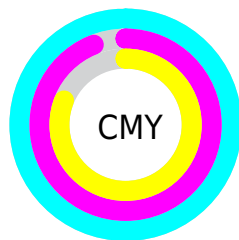
- Red (1%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 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 15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.7610, -18.0200,
7.1960

■ 15.7610, -18.0200,
7.1960

■ 239.3290, -8.1160,
3.9160

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 59.7120, -16.3240,
9.5000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 83.2390, -16.3700,
10.3340


■ 107.7660,
-16.4160, 11.1680


■ 133.2930,
-16.4620, 12.0020


■ 159.4070,
-16.7830, 12.3130


■ 186.5210,


-17.1040, 12.6240


 214.5210,
-17.1040, 12.6240


 15.7610, -18.0200,
7.1960


 15.7610, -18.0200,
7.1960


 13.6900, -19.2580,
7.6060

 19.0170, -15.8650,
6.6870

 22.8600, -13.9850,
5.6550

 25.8170, -12.4260,
4.9340

 29.6600, -10.5460,
3.9020

 32.9160, -8.3910,
3.3930

■ 36.1720, -6.2360,
2.8840

■ 40.0150, -4.3560,
1.8520

■ 42.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 46.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.5000, -21.7790, 3.7330



15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



18.4110, 3.7570, 14.5170

Triad

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



15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



16.3680, 22.5110, 5.0310



17.2340, -9.9470, -12.4670

Complementary

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



15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



35.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960

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.



14.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750



15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



17.7750, 13.7550, -1.4850

Square

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



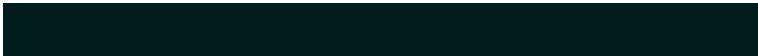
15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



14.6830, 26.1780, 10.1620



15.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



19.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360

Rectangle

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



15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



17.1410, 13.3850, 16.2410



15.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



15.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

Sweetspot

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



15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



48.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720



32.9490, -22.3260, -13.8940



23.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



17.5200, -24.5310, 9.5570



10.8210, -9.0810, 15.9030



21.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



24.5930, -34.8020, 13.9820



60.7900, -85.7440, 34.1280

Inverse Universe

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



17.9370, 22.6470, 13.5830



20.2910, 30.5780, 18.5300



40.1790, 9.0810, -15.9030



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



28.8630, 43.8270, 26.2190



71.0540, 107.6420, 64.6500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

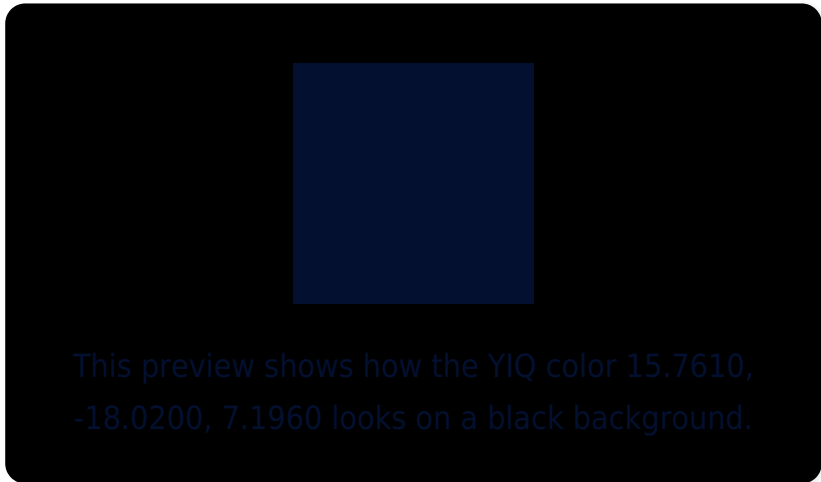
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

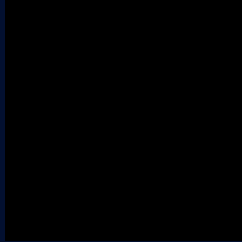
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.7610, -18.0200,

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

15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

Protanopia

15.5990, -17.7440, 2.1920

Deuteranopia

15.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140



Tritanopia

15.5360, -13.4330, -4.3530

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

Protanomaly

15.6530, -17.8360, 3.8600

Deuteranomaly

15.8980, -17.1480, 2.4040

Tritanomaly

15.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

Achromatopsia

16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 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(3, 16, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 16, 48)  
}
```

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(3, 16, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 16, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 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(3, 16, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 16, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 16, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 16, 48); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 16, 48); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 16, 48) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 15.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 16, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 16,  
48) }
```

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