

# Converting Colors

YIQ(15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(15.8060, 21.6380,  
15.3500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E0012
RGB	46, 0, 18
RGB Percent	18%, 0%, 7%
CMY	0.8195, 1.0000, 0.9293
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.61, 0.82
HSL	337°, 100%, 9%
HSV	337°, 100%, 18%
XYZ	1.2374, 0.6253, 0.6285
YIQ	15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

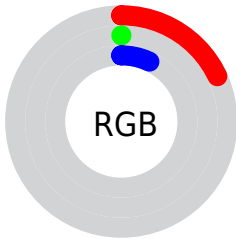
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">46, 0, 18</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3014674</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">5.65, 24.31, 0.75</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">6, 24.325, 1.763</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">0.6253, 0.4967, 0.2510</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281204754 (0xFF2E0012)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">15.8060, 1.0816, 26.4801</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">7.9075, 14.0949, 0.8226</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **30.1940, -21.6380, -15.3500**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.3610, 24.3890, 15.0530**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.0830, 19.3000, 13.6680**.

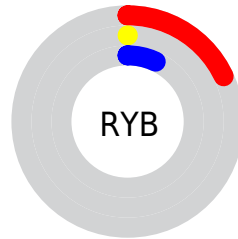
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (0%)

Blue (7%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (7%)

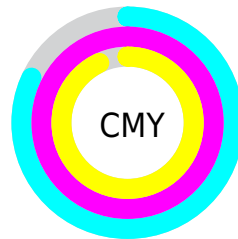


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (61%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (93%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500 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 15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 15.8060, 21.6380,  
15.3500


 15.8060, 21.6380,  
15.3500


 236.4950, 12.1480,  
11.1240


 4.1860, 8.3440,  
2.9680


 61.3610, 24.3890,  
15.0530

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 85.2580, 26.1770,  
15.6890


 110.8560, 27.3690,  
16.1130


 136.4540, 28.5610,  
16.5370


 163.0520, 29.7530,  
16.9610


 189.7640, 30.6240,


17.6960


 216.8670, 28.8360,  
17.0600


 15.8060, 21.6380,  
15.3500

 19.0830, 19.3000,  
13.6680

 21.7730, 17.2370,  
12.5090

 24.9360, 15.2200,  
10.5160

 27.6260, 13.1570,  
9.3570

 30.9030, 10.8190,  
7.6750

■ 34.1800, 8.4810,  
5.9930

■ 36.8700, 6.4180,  
4.8340

■ 40.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

■ 42.7230, 2.3380,  
1.6820

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.5860, 10.6340, 16.5380



15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500



15.5150, 26.5910, 8.1830

# Triad

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



15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500



14.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



20.0330, -21.9620, 1.5420

# Complementary

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



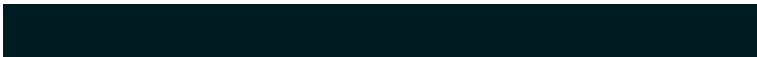
15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500



30.1940, -21.6380, -15.3500

# 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.



20.4260, -18.9350, -3.7590



15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500



15.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

# Square

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



15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500



17.7420, 9.3540, -4.3260



19.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



17.5540, -21.8710, 5.4010



# Rectangle

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



15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500



16.9550, 22.2360, 4.5080



19.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



20.2780, -21.2740, 0.0860

# Sweetspot

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



15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500



47.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



13.6160, 1.9220, 20.2420



23.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



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.



15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500



20.2630, 27.7810, 19.6610



16.6890, 26.0410, 7.1370



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



29.8890, 40.9380, 29.0180



73.5620, 100.5800, 71.4920



# Inverse Universe

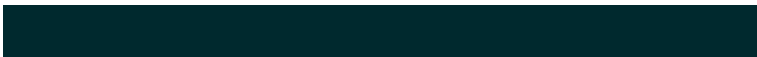
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500



20.2630, 27.7810, 19.6610



29.3110, -26.0410, -7.1370



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



29.8890, 40.9380, 29.0180

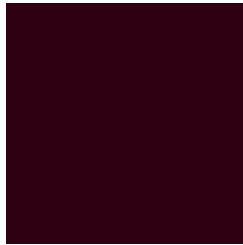


73.5620, 100.5800, 71.4920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

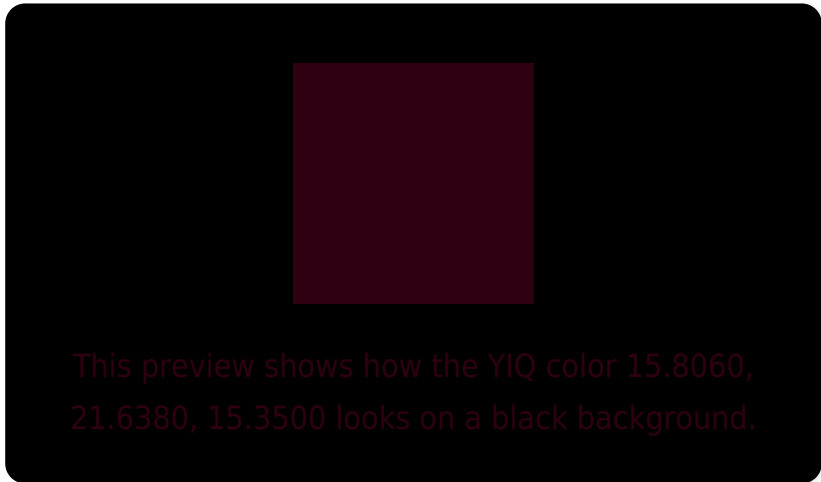
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

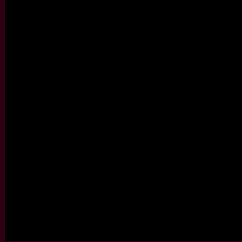
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 15.8060, 21.6380,



# 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

15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500

### Protanopia

23.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

### Deuteranopia

23.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



## Tritanopia

18.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500

## Protanomaly

20.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800

## Deuteranomaly

21.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

## Tritanomaly

17.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500

## Achromatopsia

16.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

15.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500 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(46, 0, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 0, 18)  
}
```

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(46, 0, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 0, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500 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(46, 0, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 0, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(46, 0, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 0, 18); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 0, 18); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 0, 18) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 15.8060, 21.6380, 15.3500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 0, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 0,  
18) }
```

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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