

# Converting Colors

YIQ(27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(27.0140, -2.6150,  
8.8490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E162D
RGB	30, 22, 45
RGB Percent	12%, 9%, 18%
CMY	0.8823, 0.9137, 0.8236
CMYK	0.33, 0.51, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	261°, 34%, 13%
HSV	261°, 51%, 18%
XYZ	1.2960, 1.0392, 2.6142
YIQ	27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

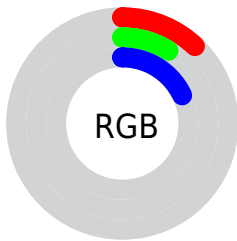
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">30, 22, 45</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">1971757</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">9.31, 10.34, -14.05</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">9, 17.446, 306.346</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">1.0392, 0.2619, 0.2100</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4280161837</a> (0xFF1E162D)
YUV	<a href="#">27.0140, 8.8671, 2.6187</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">10.1943, 4.8530, -8.0680</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **39.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.9540, -2.3860, 10.2060**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.1820, -3.0280, 10.8280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930**.

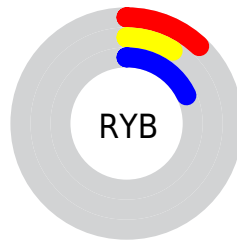
# Distribution



Red (12%)

Green (9%)

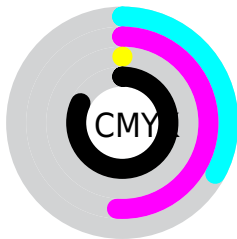
Blue (18%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (9%)

Blue (18%)

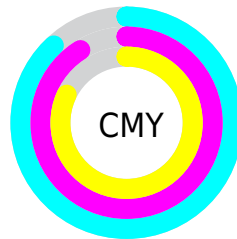


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (88%)

Magenta (91%)


Yellow (82%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490 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 27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 27.0140, -2.6150,  
8.8490


 27.0140, -2.6150,  
8.8490


 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

 4.0460, -5.6410,  
8.6230


 70.9540, -2.3860,  
10.2060

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 94.3670, -2.1110,  
10.7290

 118.8940, -2.1570,  
11.5630


 144.8940, -2.1570,  
11.5630


 171.1220, -2.7990,  
12.1850


 198.5350, -2.5240,


12.7080


 226.5350, -2.5240,  
12.7080


 27.0140, -2.6150,  
8.8490


 27.0140, -2.6150,  
8.8490


 23.1820, -3.0280,  
10.8280


 30.2590, -1.9270,  
7.3930


 19.9370, -3.7160,  
12.2840


 34.0910, -1.5140,  
5.4140


 16.1050, -4.1290,  
14.2630

 37.3360, -0.8260,  
3.9580

 12.8600, -4.8170,  
15.7190

 41.1680, -0.4130,  
1.9790

 9.9140, -4.9090,  
17.3870

 44.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 48.2450, 0.6880,  
-1.4560

■ 51.4900, 1.3760,  
-2.9120

■ 55.0230, 1.1930,  
-5.1030

■ 58.2680, 1.8810,  
-6.5590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.8270, -18.3860, 2.8140



27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



26.6410, 8.8010, 11.2090

# Triad

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



27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



25.1730, 18.3860, -2.8140



21.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280

# Complementary

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



27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



39.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490

# 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.



19.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480



27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



24.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140

# Square

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



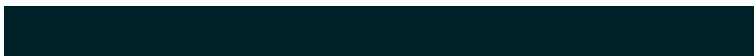
27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



25.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600



23.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270



23.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960



# Rectangle

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



27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



26.3380, 14.0280, 10.0920



23.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270



21.5200, -16.5040, -9.2720

# Sweetspot

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



27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



51.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



33.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920



26.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



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.



27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



30.6920, -4.4040, 13.7400



30.3030, 3.9410, 11.1810



21.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



18.8880, -10.0470, 33.4170



46.8210, -23.9940, 82.4540



# Inverse Universe

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



30.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



36.3860, 14.0730, 14.7850



36.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



32.3970, 33.8760, 35.8600



79.9460, 82.6040, 88.9080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

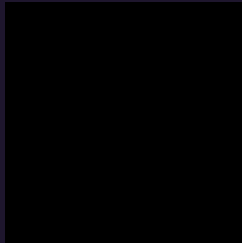
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.0140, -2.6150,



# 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

27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490

### Protanopia

25.3330, -13.9390, 4.8210

### Deuteranopia

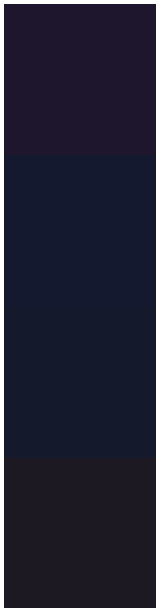
25.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430



## Tritanopia

26.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

# Trichromacy



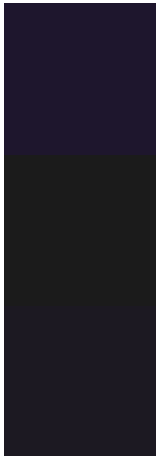
**Original Color**  
27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490

**Protanomaly**  
26.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930

**Deuteranomaly**  
25.6710, -9.0790, 4.8490

**Tritanomaly**  
26.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490

**Achromatopsia**  
27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**  
26.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490 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(30, 22, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 22, 45)  
}
```

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(30, 22, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 22, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490 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(30, 22, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 22, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(30, 22, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 22, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 22, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 22, 45)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 27.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 22, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 22,  
45) }
```

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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