

# Converting Colors

YIQ(30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(30.0310, -10.4530,  
-3.2930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	122324
RGB	18, 35, 36
RGB Percent	7%, 14%, 14%
CMY	0.9294, 0.8627, 0.8589
CMYK	0.50, 0.03, 0.00, 0.86
HSL	183°, 33%, 11%
HSV	183°, 50%, 14%
XYZ	1.1688, 1.4583, 1.8881
YIQ	30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

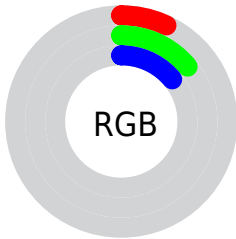
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	18, 27, 36
Decimal	1188644
CIE Lab	12.34, -6.75, -2.90
CIE LCh	12, 7.348, 203.280
Yxy	1.4583, 0.2589, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279378724 (0xFF122324)
YUV	30.0310, 2.9427, -10.5512
Hunter-Lab	12.0760, -3.8568, -0.8168

# Details

The YIQ color **30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **23.9690, 10.4530, 3.2930**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.7320, -11.0490, -3.5050**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450**.

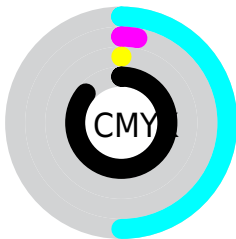
# Distribution



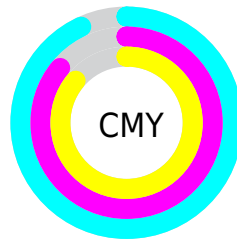
- Red (7%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930 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 30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 30.0310, -10.4530,  
-3.2930

■ 30.0310, -10.4530,  
-3.2930

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

■ 9.9280, -8.6650,  
-2.6570

■ 73.7320, -11.0490,  
-3.5050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 97.7320, -11.0490,  
-3.5050

■ 123.1340,  
-12.2410, -3.9290


■ 149.1340,  
-12.2410, -3.9290


■ 175.1340,  
-12.2410, -3.9290


■ 202.8350,


-12.8370, -4.1410


 230.8350,  
-12.8370, -4.1410


 30.0310, -10.4530,  
-3.2930


 30.0310, -10.4530,  
-3.2930


 28.8350, -12.8370,  
-4.1410


 31.2270, -8.0690,  
-2.4450


 27.9380, -14.6250,  
-4.7770


 32.1240, -6.2810,  
-1.8090


 26.1550, -16.7340,  
-5.1020

 33.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

 25.2580, -18.5220,  
-5.7380

 34.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

 24.0620, -20.9060,  
-6.5860

 36.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 37.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 38.0930, 4.1720,  
1.4840

■ 39.8760, 6.2810,  
1.8090

■ 40.7730, 8.0690,  
2.4450

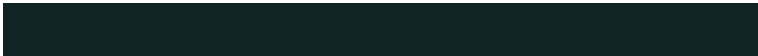
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



30.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120



30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



30.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

# Triad

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



30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



33.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



31.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

# Complementary

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



30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



23.9690, 10.4530, 3.2930

# 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.



32.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660



30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



33.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

# Square

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



30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



32.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



33.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570

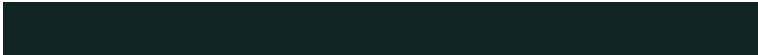


31.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



# Rectangle

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



30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



31.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



33.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



32.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920

# Sweetspot

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



30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



43.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



28.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030



21.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



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.



30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



36.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



24.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140



17.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



54.5470, -47.4970, -14.7690



140.0520, -121.5390, -38.5550



# Inverse Universe

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



25.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030



29.3360, 8.3420, 14.0220



29.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140



16.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



33.2960, 24.1550, 41.3310

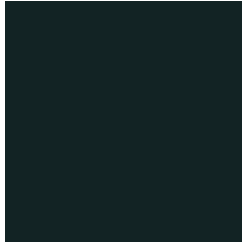


85.0630, 61.0060, 105.8860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

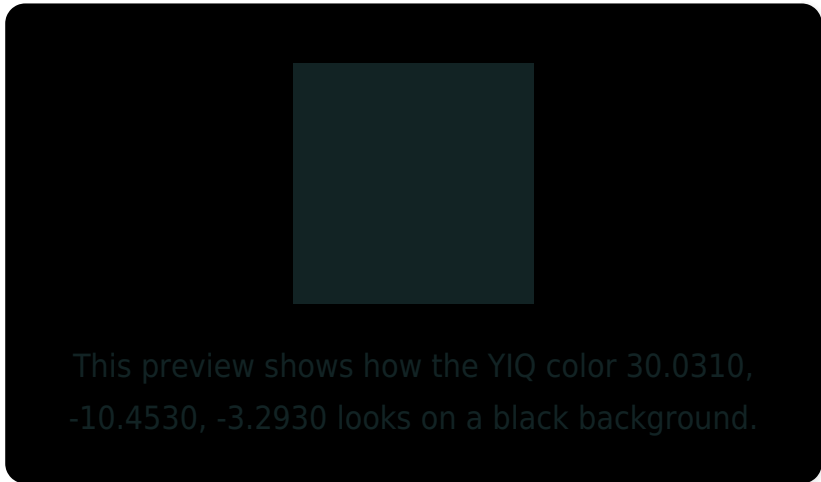
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

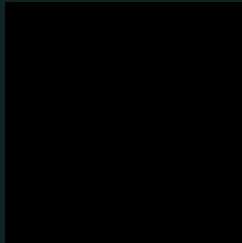
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

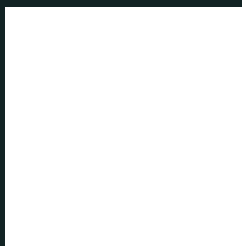
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930.



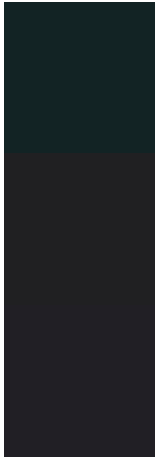
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.0310, -10.4530,

-3.2930.

# 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

30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

### Protanopia

32.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

### Deuteranopia

32.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



## Tritanopia

30.5580, -10.4990, -2.4590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

## Protanomaly

31.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

## Deuteranomaly

31.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

## Tritanomaly

30.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

## Achromatopsia

30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

30.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930 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(18, 35, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 35, 36)  
}
```

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(18, 35, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 35, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930 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(18, 35, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 35, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(18, 35, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 35, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 35, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 35, 36)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 35, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 35,  
36) }
```

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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