

# Converting Colors

YIQ(30.1900, -15.8150,  
-16.2550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(30.1900, -15.8150,  
-16.2550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	052D14
RGB	5, 45, 20
RGB Percent	2%, 18%, 8%
CMY	0.9805, 0.8235, 0.9216
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.56, 0.82
HSL	143°, 80%, 10%
HSV	143°, 89%, 18%
XYZ	1.1274, 1.9606, 0.9803
YIQ	30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

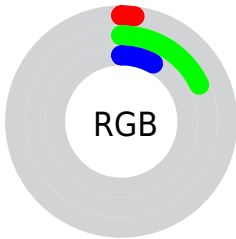
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	5, 34, 45
Decimal	339220
CIELab	15.28, -20.79, 12.32
CIELCh	15, 24.171, 149.348
Yxy	1.9606, 0.2771, 0.4819
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278529300 (0xFF052D14)
YUV	30.1900, -5.0237, -22.0916
Hunter-Lab	14.0021, -10.1313, 5.6505

# Details

The YIQ color **30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **19.8100, 15.8150, 16.2550**, and the grayscale version is **30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.4460, -13.6600, -16.7640**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.3530, -17.8320, -18.2480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.7280, -14.3940, -14.4740**.

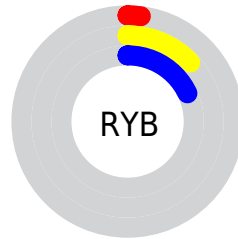
# Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (18%)

Blue (8%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (18%)

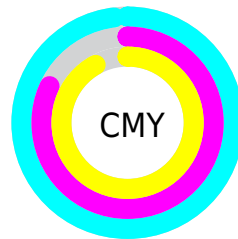


Cyan (89%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (92%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550 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 30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 30.1900, -15.8150,  
-16.2550

■ 30.1900, -15.8150,  
-16.2550

■ 248.1790, -8.1140,  
-7.1380

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

■ 76.4460, -13.6600,  
-16.7640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.9190,  
-13.6140, -17.5980


■ 126.0930,  
-14.1640, -18.6440


■ 152.0930,  
-14.1640, -18.6440


■ 179.2670,  
-14.7140, -19.6900


■ 206.8540,


-14.9890, -20.2130


 234.8540,  
-14.9890, -20.2130


 30.1900, -15.8150,  
-16.2550


 30.1900, -15.8150,  
-16.2550


 28.3530, -17.8320,  
-18.2480

 31.7280, -14.3940,  
-14.4740

 33.5650, -12.3770,  
-12.4810

 34.9890, -10.6350,  
-11.0110

 36.8260, -8.6180,  
-9.0180

 38.3640, -7.1970,  
-7.2370

■ 40.2010, -5.1800,  
-5.2440

■ 41.7390, -3.7590,  
-3.4630

■ 43.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

■ 45.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720



30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550



31.2200, -24.5270, -12.5510

# Triad

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



30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550



31.6880, -34.1120, 1.4720



37.0420, 26.5450, 9.0170

# Complementary

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



30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550



19.8100, 15.8150, 16.2550

# 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.



37.6920, 21.9590, 15.0390



30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550



39.0720, -8.5300, 11.4220

# Square

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



30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550



33.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750



39.5750, 9.1670, 15.5910



37.0060, 26.2260, -1.7260



# Rectangle

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



30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550



32.5880, -28.3790, -8.8190



39.5750, 9.1670, 15.5910



37.3240, 25.8110, 11.3070

# Sweetspot

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



30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550



53.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



35.9550, 3.9000, -15.6200



27.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



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.



30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550



37.1410, -23.2870, -24.0150



32.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350



22.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



54.8310, -34.5180, -35.2380



134.7380, -84.5300, -87.0420



# Inverse Universe

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



19.8100, 15.8150, 16.2550



21.8590, 23.2870, 24.0150



17.5300, 22.2350, 10.0350



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



32.1690, 34.5180, 35.2380

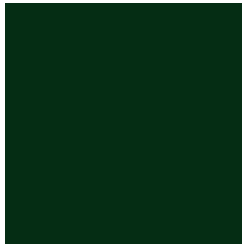


79.2620, 84.5300, 87.0420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

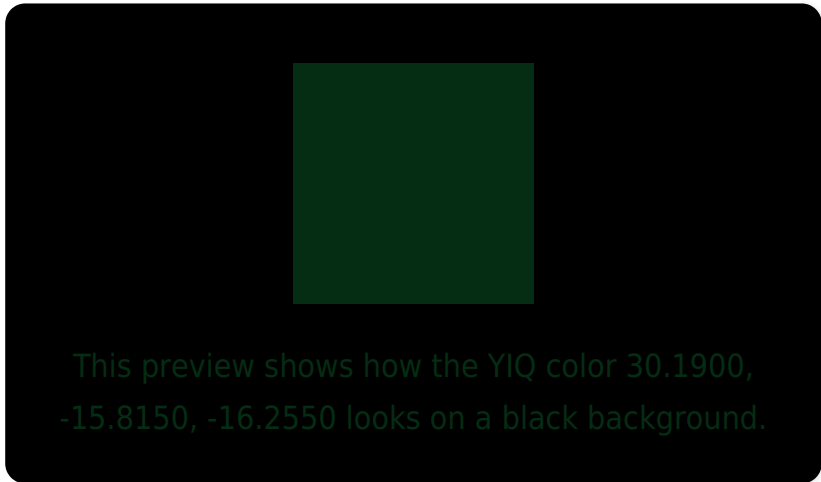
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

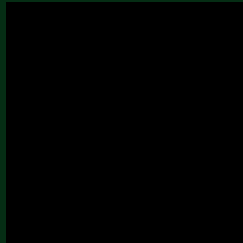
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.1900, -15.8150,

-16.2550.

# 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

30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550

### Protanopia

37.8020, 9.1250, -5.6830

### Deuteranopia

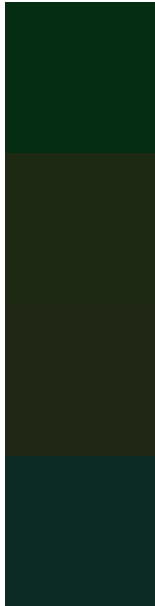
38.2800, 10.7750, -2.5450



## Tritanopia

35.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550

## Protanomaly

34.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860

## Deuteranomaly

35.4420, 1.3310, -7.6050

## Tritanomaly

33.3460, -15.9540, -8.2260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550

## Achromatopsia

30.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

29.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550 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(5, 45, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 45, 20)  
}
```

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(5, 45, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 45, 20) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550 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(5, 45, 20) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 45, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 45, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 45, 20); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 45, 20); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 45, 20) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.1900, -15.8150, -16.2550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 45, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 45,  
20) }
```

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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