

Converting Colors

YIQ(30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(30.8400, -3.2060,
-18.9980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	102C02
RGB	16, 44, 2
RGB Percent	6%, 17%, 1%
CMY	0.9373, 0.8274, 0.9921
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.95, 0.83
HSL	100°, 91%, 9%
HSV	100°, 95%, 17%
XYZ	1.1254, 1.9166, 0.3682
YIQ	30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

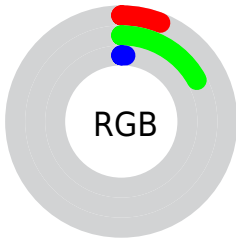
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 44, 30
Decimal	1059842
CIE _{Lab}	15.04, -19.85, 20.67
CIE _{LCh}	15, 28.655, 133.834
Yxy	1.9166, 0.3300, 0.5620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279249922 (0xFF102C02)
YUV	30.8400, -14.2181, -13.0147
Hunter-Lab	13.8441, -9.7168, 8.1139

Details

The YIQ color **30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **15.1600, 3.2060, 18.9980**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.5410, -3.8020, -19.2100**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.3130, -3.1600, -19.8320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.1930, -2.7020, -17.1180**.

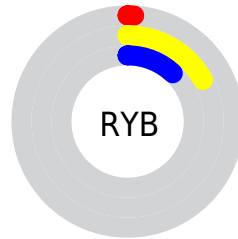
Distribution



Red (6%)

Green (17%)

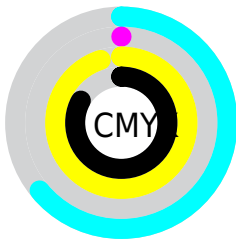
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (12%)

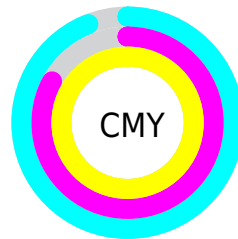


Cyan (64%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (83%)



Cyan (94%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980 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 30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.8400, -3.2060,
-18.9980

■ 30.8400, -3.2060,
-18.9980

■ 249.2310, 3.3030,
-10.3050

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 76.5410, -3.8020,
-19.2100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 100.7150, -4.3520,
-20.2560

■ 125.6010, -4.0310,
-20.5670

■ 152.0740, -3.9850,
-21.4010

■ 178.9600, -3.6640,
-21.7120

■ 206.5470, -3.9390,

-22.2350

■ 235.0200, -3.8930,
-23.0690

■ 30.8400, -3.2060,
-18.9980

■ 30.8400, -3.2060,
-18.9980

■ 30.3130, -3.1600,
-19.8320

■ 32.1930, -2.7020,
-17.1180

■ 33.6600, -2.5190,
-14.9270

■ 35.0130, -2.0150,
-13.0470

■ 36.4800, -1.8320,
-10.8560

■ 37.8330, -1.3280,
-8.9760

■ 39.1860, -0.8240,
-7.0960

■ 40.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

■ 41.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

■ 43.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



35.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400



30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980



29.9660, -20.9960, -15.9720

Triad

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



30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980



34.0190, -36.5420, 1.4580



35.4110, 30.1200, 15.8160

Complementary

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



30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980



15.1600, 3.2060, 18.9980

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.



37.1850, 19.2530, 20.0290



30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980



33.1880, -29.5280, 6.5040

Square

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



30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980



34.4120, -33.5150, -3.8430



39.0240, 0.5930, 16.7930



35.5170, 32.2770, 4.2530

Rectangle

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



30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980



32.1490, -25.7650, -12.1410



39.0240, 0.5930, 16.7930



35.3230, 27.5520, 18.3040

Sweetspot

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



30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980



50.8870, -1.4200, -7.3080



30.9940, 17.3320, -5.7400



24.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980



38.5530, -4.0760, -25.2600



27.4520, -13.7970, -19.7890



22.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



59.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530



146.8470, -16.5340, -96.8700

Inverse Universe

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



15.1600, 3.2060, 18.9980



17.4470, 4.0760, 25.2600



18.5480, 13.7970, 19.7890



21.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



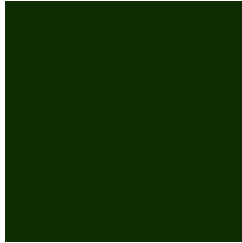
27.2600, 6.6410, 39.3530



67.1530, 16.5340, 96.8700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

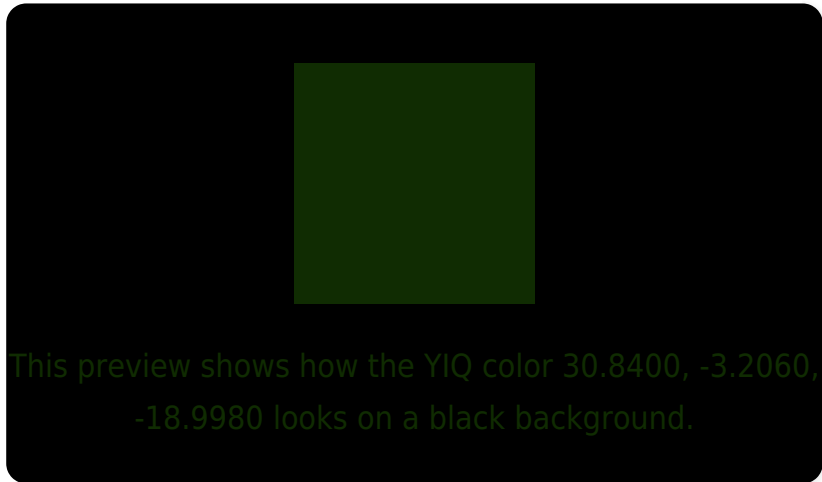
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

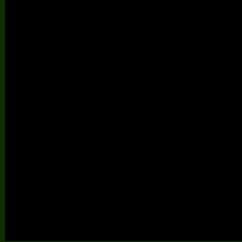
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980.

-18.9980.

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

30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980

Protanopia

35.1630, 15.1780, -10.7580

Deuteranopia

36.5100, 15.8190, -5.8530



Tritanopia

36.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980

Protanomaly

33.4610, 8.3470, -13.6130

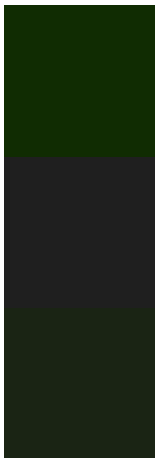
Deuteranomaly

34.3410, 8.8050, -10.8990

Tritanomaly

34.2390, -8.3430, -8.4950

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980

Achromatopsia

31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

31.1860, -0.8240, -7.0960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980 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(16, 44, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 44, 2)  
}
```

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(16, 44, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 44, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980 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(16, 44, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 44, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 44, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 44, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 44, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 44, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.8400, -3.2060, -18.9980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 44, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 44,  
2) }
```

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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