

Converting Colors

YIQ(30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(30.9870, -15.1800,
21.8120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E1555
RGB	30, 21, 85
RGB Percent	12%, 8%, 33%
CMY	0.8823, 0.9177, 0.6668
CMYK	0.65, 0.75, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	248°, 60%, 21%
HSV	248°, 75%, 33%
XYZ	2.4426, 1.4679, 8.7431
YIQ	30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

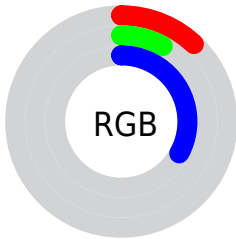
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 21, 85
Decimal	1971541
CIE _{Lab}	12.40, 25.13, -37.31
CIE _{LCh}	12, 44.985, 303.954
Yxy	1.4679, 0.1930, 0.1160
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280161621 (0xFF1E1555)
YUV	30.9870, 26.6284, -0.8656
Hunter-Lab	12.1156, 14.7839, -34.3049

Details

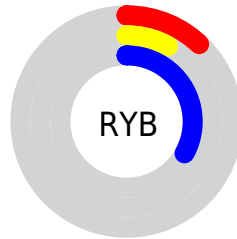
The YIQ color **30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **75.0130, 15.1800, -21.8120**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.0630, -12.3380, 25.3740**, and **6.2070, -13.3440, 10.5600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.6110, -16.8770, 25.0350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.7760, -13.2080, 19.1120**.

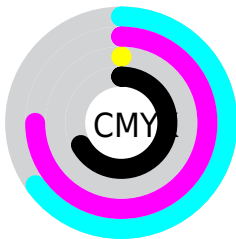
Distribution



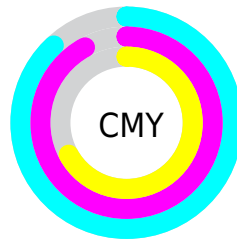
- Red (12%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120 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 30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.9870, -15.1800,
21.8120

■ 30.9870, -15.1800,
21.8120

■ 251.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

■ 8.4490, -16.6010,
20.0310

■ 78.0630, -12.3380,
25.3740

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

■ 102.1170,
-12.4300, 27.0420

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 127.9430,
-11.8800, 28.0880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.8830,
-11.6510, 29.4450

■ 181.4100,
-11.6970, 30.2790

■ 206.6570, -5.3230,

24.8930

■ 231.7640, 4.2610,
16.3970

■ 30.9870, -15.1800,
21.8120

■ 30.9870, -15.1800,
21.8120

■ 23.6110, -16.8770,
25.0350

■ 37.7760, -13.2080,
19.1120

■ 16.5230, -19.4450,
27.5230

■ 45.4510, -10.9150,
16.1010

■ 13.2780, -20.1330,
28.9790

■ 52.2400, -8.9430,
13.4010

■ 59.6160, -7.2460,
10.1780

■ 66.7040, -4.6780,
7.6900

■ 74.0800, -2.9810,
4.4670

■ 80.8690, -1.0090,
1.7670

■ 88.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 95.3330, 3.2560,
-3.9440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



32.0760, -40.7160, 11.0280



30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120



27.7700, 22.4600, 33.5000

Triad

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



30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120



29.6910, 31.7270, 3.2070



30.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390

Complementary

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



30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120



75.0130, 15.1800, -21.8120

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.



25.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890



30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120



30.7330, 13.5730, -9.2030

Square

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



30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120



23.6210, 47.0840, 16.7480



23.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



34.0530, -33.8820, -2.6980

Rectangle

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



30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120



28.7790, 35.4360, 29.6120



23.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



29.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600

Sweetspot

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



30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120



88.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340



60.5810, -35.6690, -8.8610



42.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120



26.4720, -23.4350, 33.7570



40.5550, 3.8920, 28.5960



39.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



16.6830, -25.4070, 36.4570



36.6570, -55.7670, 80.0810

Inverse Universe

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



46.4060, 20.4890, 30.6730



50.2910, 31.7190, 47.4230



65.4450, -3.8920, -28.5960



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



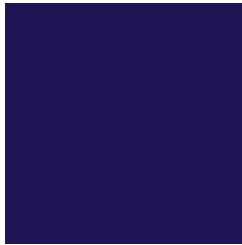
42.4810, 34.2400, 51.2960



93.2930, 75.2180, 112.6420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

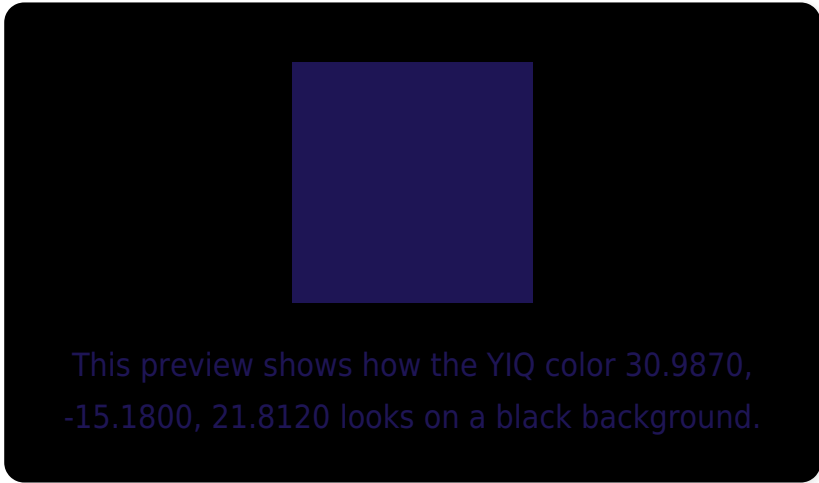
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

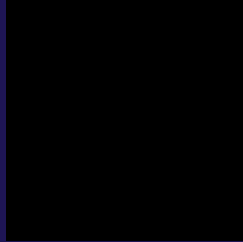
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.9870, -15.1800,

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

30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120

Protanopia

26.5360, -30.6280, 4.4120

Deuteranopia

26.5700, -27.9680, 0.2560



Tritanopia

26.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120

Protanomaly

28.1610, -24.8980, 10.7020

Deuteranomaly

28.0640, -23.2470, 8.3130

Tritanomaly

27.8700, -19.9450, 3.5350

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120

Achromatopsia

31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

30.9320, -5.3200, 8.3120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120 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, 21, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 21, 85)  
}
```

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, 21, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 21, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120 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, 21, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 21, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 21, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 21, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 21, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 21, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.9870, -15.1800, 21.8120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 21, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 21,  
85) }
```

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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