

# Converting Colors

YIQ(30.9990, -16.5950,  
-13.1310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(30.9990, -16.5950,  
-13.1310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	072C1B
RGB	7, 44, 27
RGB Percent	3%, 17%, 11%
CMY	0.9726, 0.8274, 0.8942
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.39, 0.83
HSL	152°, 73%, 10%
HSV	152°, 84%, 17%
XYZ	1.1862, 1.9266, 1.3454
YIQ	30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

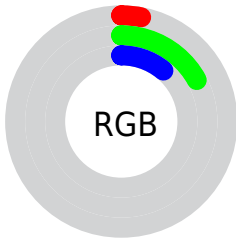
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	7, 31, 44
Decimal	470043
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	15.10, -18.06, 7.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	15, 19.509, 157.779
Yxy	1.9266, 0.2661, 0.4321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278660123 (0xFF072C1B)
YUV	30.9990, -1.9715, -21.0471
Hunter-Lab	13.8802, -9.0352, 3.9690

# Details

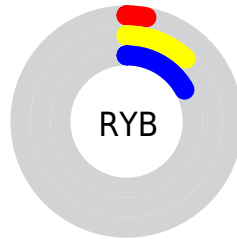
The YIQ color **30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **20.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310**, and the grayscale version is **31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.9560, -15.0360, -13.8520**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.5750, -18.3370, -14.6010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.4230, -14.8530, -11.6610**.

# Distribution



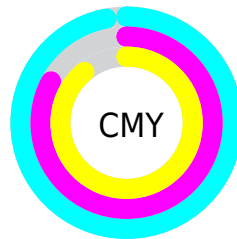
- Red (3%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310 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 30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 30.9990, -16.5950,  
-13.1310

■ 30.9990, -16.5950,  
-13.1310

■ 249.6180,  
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

■ 76.9560, -15.0360,  
-13.8520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 101.5430,  
-15.3110, -14.3750


■ 126.2440,  
-15.9070, -14.5870


■ 152.7170,  
-15.8610, -15.4210


■ 179.4180,  
-16.4570, -15.6330


■ 207.0050,


-16.7320, -16.1560


 235.5920,  
-17.0070, -16.6790


 30.9990, -16.5950,  
-13.1310


 30.9990, -16.5950,  
-13.1310


 29.5750, -18.3370,  
-14.6010


 32.4230, -14.8530,  
-11.6610

 28.5640, -19.8040,  
-15.5480

 34.1460, -12.5150,  
-9.9790

 35.5700, -10.7730,  
-8.5090

 37.2930, -8.4350,  
-6.8270

 38.7170, -6.6930,  
-5.3570

■ 40.1410, -4.9510,  
-3.8870

■ 41.8640, -2.6130,  
-2.2050

■ 43.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

■ 45.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



34.7360, 0.3230, -11.3650



30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310



31.0890, -25.5360, -10.7840

# Triad

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



30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310



35.6960, -19.3950, 4.5810



38.0690, 21.9150, 4.8190

# Complementary

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



30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310



20.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310

# 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.



38.0890, 19.1630, 10.6430



30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310



39.3670, -2.1110, 10.7290

# Square

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



30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310



31.8360, -31.7730, -2.3730



39.3640, 11.1390, 12.8910



36.6570, 19.8990, -2.7010

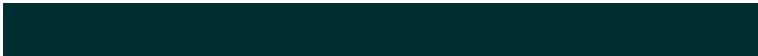


# Rectangle

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



30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310



32.1150, -28.4250, -7.9850



39.3640, 11.1390, 12.8910



37.6500, 21.7770, 7.3210

# Sweetspot

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



30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310



51.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



33.8020, -0.0430, -15.7470



25.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



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.



30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310



36.2920, -25.0300, -19.9580



32.3500, -21.7770, -7.3210



22.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



56.4270, -39.0120, -30.8840



138.8420, -96.0860, -75.8460



# Inverse Universe

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



20.0010, 16.5950, 13.1310



19.7080, 25.0300, 19.9580



18.6500, 21.7770, 7.3210



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



30.5730, 39.0120, 30.8840

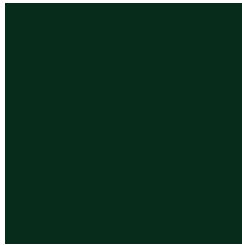


75.1580, 96.0860, 75.8460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

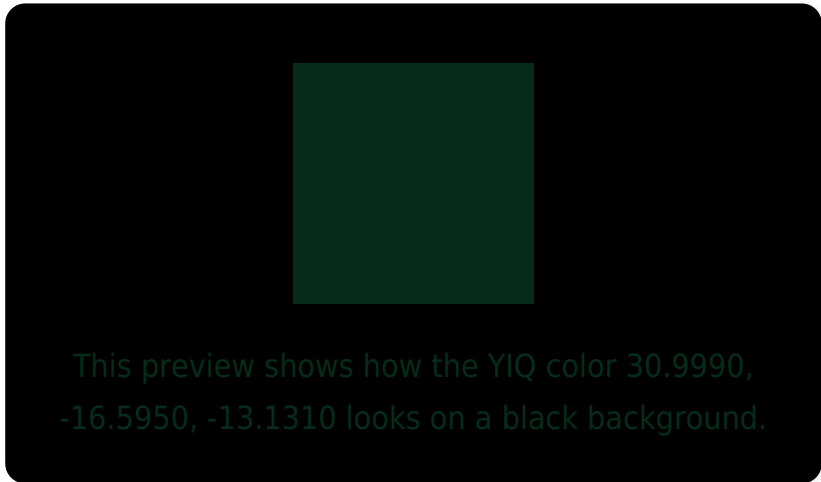
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 30.9990, -16.5950,

-13.1310.

# 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

30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310

### Protanopia

37.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

### Deuteranopia

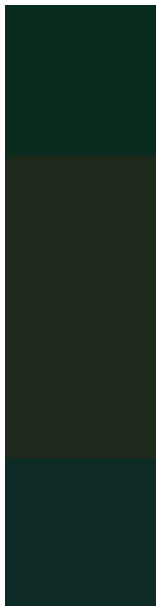
38.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920



## Tritanopia

34.8670, -15.8630, -4.3670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310

## Protanomaly

35.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860

## Deuteranomaly

35.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

## Tritanomaly

33.4600, -16.2750, -7.9150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310

## Achromatopsia

31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

31.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310 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(7, 44, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 44, 27)  
}
```

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(7, 44, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 44, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310 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(7, 44, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 44, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(7, 44, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 44, 27); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 44, 27); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 44, 27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 30.9990, -16.5950, -13.1310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 44, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 44,  
27) }
```

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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