

Converting Colors

YIQ(10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(10.5220, -9.6770,
15.6910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B0330
RGB	11, 3, 48
RGB Percent	4%, 1%, 19%
CMY	0.9568, 0.9882, 0.8118
CMYK	0.77, 0.94, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	251°, 88%, 10%
HSV	251°, 94%, 19%
XYZ	0.7038, 0.3495, 2.8247
YIQ	10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

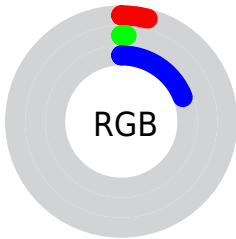
Format	Color
R_{YB}	11, 3, 48
Decimal	721712
CIE Lab	3.16, 15.22, -26.18
CIE LCh	3, 30.280, 300.179
Yxy	0.3495, 0.1815, 0.0901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278911792 (0xFF0B0330)
YUV	10.5220, 18.4767, 0.4192
Hunter-Lab	5.9121, 10.9035, -24.1888

Details

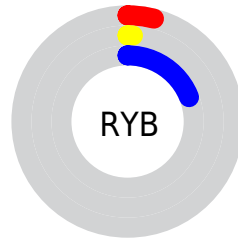
The YIQ color **10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **40.4780, 9.6770, -15.6910**, and the grayscale version is **10.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.9240, -10.8690, 15.2670**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8.1630, -10.0440, 16.8360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.6530, -8.6680, 13.9240**.

Distribution



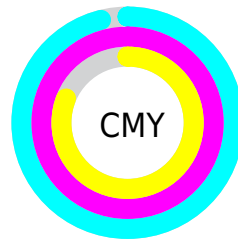
- Red (4%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910 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 10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.5220, -9.6770,
15.6910

■ 10.5220, -9.6770,
15.6910

■ 234.6660, -1.5150,
10.9410

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 55.9240, -10.8690,
15.2670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 79.4510, -10.9150,
16.1010

■ 103.3910,
-10.6860, 17.4580

■ 128.9180,
-10.7320, 18.2920

■ 155.3310,
-10.4570, 18.8150

■ 181.8580,

-10.5030, 19.6490

■ 209.8580,
-10.5030, 19.6490

■ 10.5220, -9.6770,
15.6910

■ 10.5220, -9.6770,
15.6910

■ 8.1630, -10.0440,
16.8360

■ 14.6530, -8.6680,
13.9240

■ 18.7840, -7.6590,
12.1570

■ 22.3280, -6.3750,
10.9130

■ 26.4590, -5.3660,
9.1460

■ 30.5900, -4.3570,
7.3790

■ 34.7210, -3.3480,
5.6120

■ 38.8520, -2.3390,
3.8450

■ 42.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010

■ 46.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14.8470, -21.1380, 8.6380



10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910



14.9390, 11.1380, 18.4180

Triad

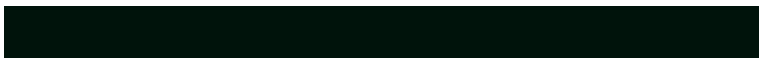
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910



10.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320



12.4070, -8.7560, -6.5160

Complementary

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



10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910



40.4780, 9.6770, -15.6910

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.



11.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910



11.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

Square

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



10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910



13.4550, 26.8200, 9.5400



11.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



15.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970

Rectangle

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



10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910



15.8490, 20.0790, 16.0710



11.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370

Sweetspot

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



10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910



46.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230



29.8490, -24.6200, -5.3560



21.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450



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.



10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910



10.2430, -13.0250, 21.3030



17.1000, 3.4350, 20.3550



21.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



14.4030, -18.9870, 30.2370



35.7580, -46.0460, 74.6100

Inverse Universe

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



20.6730, 14.9430, 21.0470



23.9390, 20.3060, 28.4820



33.9000, -3.4350, -20.3550



21.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



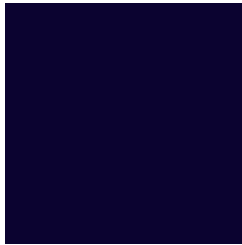
34.1070, 29.0610, 40.5250



84.0500, 71.0480, 100.1040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

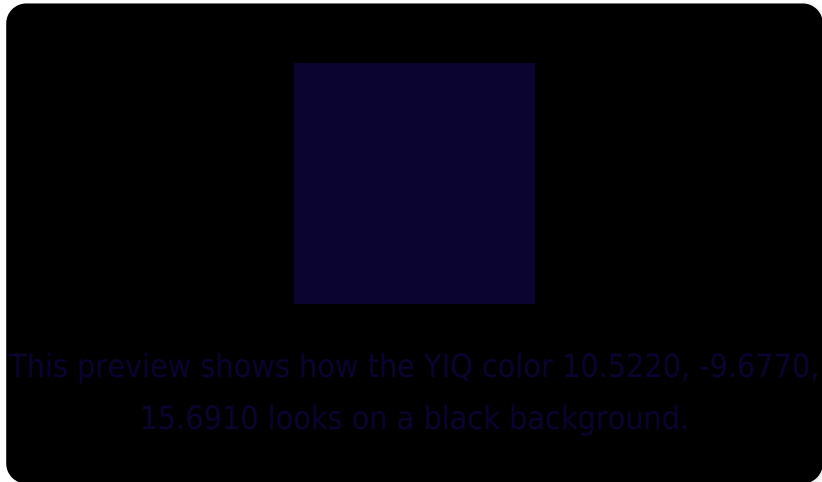
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

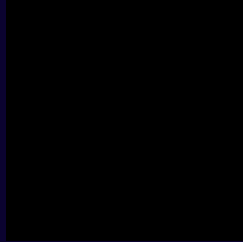
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 10.5220, -9.6770,

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

10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910

Protanopia

12.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960

Deuteranopia

12.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820



Tritanopia

12.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910

Protanomaly

11.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020

Deuteranomaly

11.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690

Tritanomaly

11.5460, -10.2250, 3.5910

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910

Achromatopsia

11.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

10.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910 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(11, 3, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 3, 48)  
}
```

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(11, 3, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 3, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910 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(11, 3, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 3, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(11, 3, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 3, 48); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 3, 48); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 3, 48) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 10.5220, -9.6770, 15.6910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 3, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 3,  
48) }
```

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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