

Converting Colors

YIQ(10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(10.5240, 13.2040,
2.9960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	190501
RGB	25, 5, 1
RGB Percent	10%, 2%, 0%
CMY	0.9019, 0.9804, 0.9960
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.96, 0.90
HSL	10°, 92%, 5%
HSV	10°, 96%, 10%
XYZ	0.4609, 0.3174, 0.0661
YIQ	10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

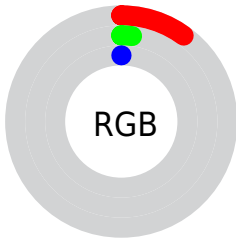
Format	Color
RYB	25, 6, 1
Decimal	1639681
CIELab	2.87, 6.52, 4.00
CIElCh	3, 7.651, 31.503
Yxy	0.3174, 0.5458, 0.3759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279829761 (0xFF190501)
YUV	10.5240, -4.6953, 12.6955
Hunter-Lab	5.6338, 4.7445, 3.2481

Details

The YIQ color **10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **15.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960**, and the grayscale version is **11.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.2570, 9.5820, 2.5580**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.8230, 13.8000, 3.2080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.0400, 11.6910, 2.8830**.

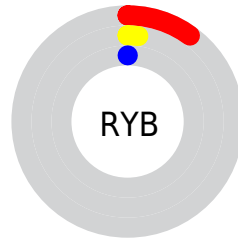
Distribution



Red (10%)

Green (2%)

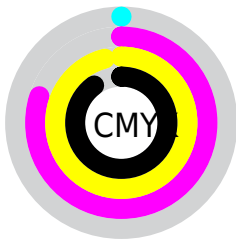
Blue (0%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (2%)

Blue (0%)

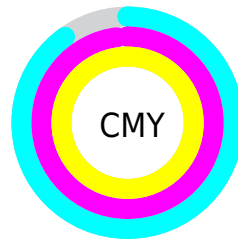


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (90%)



Cyan (90%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960 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 10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.5240, 13.2040,
2.9960

■ 10.5240, 13.2040,
2.9960

■ 235.9370, 13.4790,
3.5190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 55.2570, 9.5820,
2.5580

■ 78.4420, 10.4990,
2.4590

■ 102.1540, 11.3700,
3.1940


■ 127.1540, 11.3700,
3.1940


■ 153.3390, 12.2870,
3.0950


■ 180.3390, 12.2870,


3.0950


 207.6380, 12.8830,
3.3070


 10.5240, 13.2040,
2.9960


 10.5240, 13.2040,
2.9960

 9.8230, 13.8000,
3.2080

 12.0400, 11.6910,
2.8830

 13.4420, 10.4990,
2.4590

 14.9580, 8.9860,
2.3460

 16.3600, 7.7940,
1.9220

 17.8760, 6.2810,
1.8090

■ 19.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

■ 21.3810, 3.3010,
0.7490

■ 22.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 24.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960



10.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030

Triad

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



10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960



8.9190, -4.4460, -7.5340



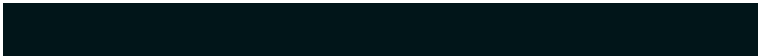
9.6770, -9.2160, 1.8240

Complementary

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



10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960



15.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960

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.



10.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800



10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960



10.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470

Square

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



10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960



9.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270



10.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



11.0910, -1.5140, 5.4140

Rectangle

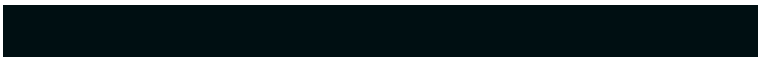
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960



10.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030



10.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



9.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770

Sweetspot

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



10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960



27.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



10.4560, 7.8840, 11.3080



14.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960



12.8020, 18.2930, 4.3810



17.5680, 9.9040, -3.2800



12.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



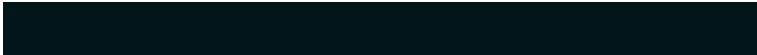
30.6540, 42.3170, 9.5250



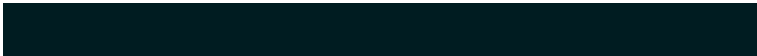
80.9540, 112.2340, 25.4660

Inverse Universe

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



15.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960



20.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810



8.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800



12.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



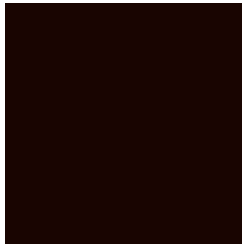
46.3460, -42.3170, -9.5250



123.0460, -112.2340, -25.4660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

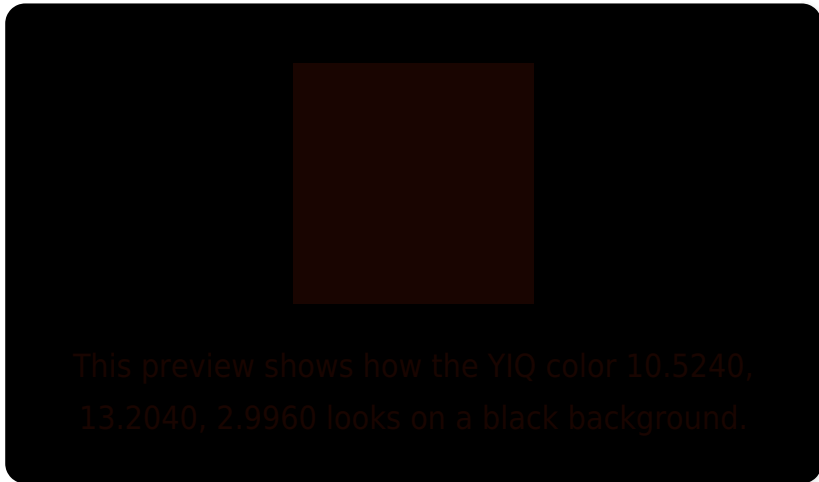
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

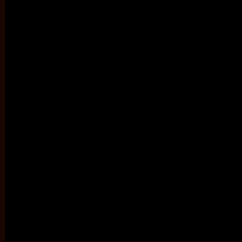
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 10.5240, 13.2040,

2.9960.

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

10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960

Protanopia

12.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860

Deuteranopia

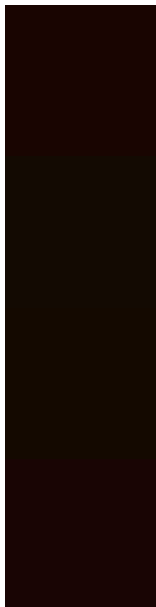
12.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720



Tritanopia

10.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960

Protanomaly

11.7790, 7.9320, -0.5800

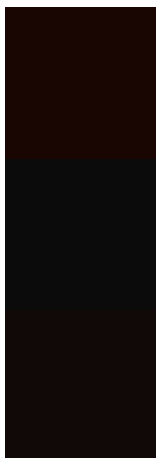
Deuteranomaly

11.2630, 9.4450, -0.4670

Tritanomaly

10.8660, 12.2410, 3.9290

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960

Achromatopsia

11.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

10.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960 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(25, 5, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 5, 1)  
}
```

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(25, 5, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 5, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960 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(25, 5, 1) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 5, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 5, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 5, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 5, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 5, 1) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 10.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 5, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 5,  
1) }
```

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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