

Converting Colors

YIQ(11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(11.4930, -2.7060,
4.9900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Hex | 0C0917 |
| RGB | 12, 9, 23 |
| RGB Percent | 5%, 4%, 9% |
| CMY | 0.9529, 0.9647, 0.9098 |
| CMYK | 0.48, 0.61, 0.00, 0.91 |
| HSL | 253°, 44%, 6% |
| HSV | 253°, 61%, 9% |
| XYZ | 0.4039, 0.3354, 0.8538 |
| YIQ | 11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

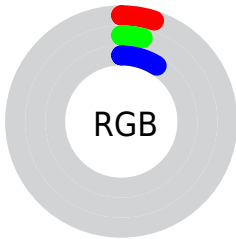
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| RYB | 12, 9, 23 |
| Decimal | 788759 |
| CIELab | 3.03, 3.49, -6.99 |
| CIElCh | 3, 7.811, 296.533 |
| Yxy | 0.3354, 0.2536, 0.2105 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278978839 (0xFF0C0917) |
| YUV | 11.4930, 5.6730, 0.4446 |
| Hunter-Lab | 5.7912, 2.3162, -4.6870 |

Details

The YIQ color **11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **20.5070, 2.7060, -4.9900**, and the grayscale version is **11.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680**.

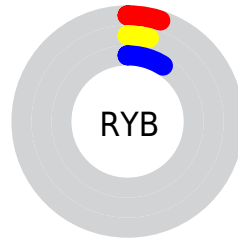
Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (4%)

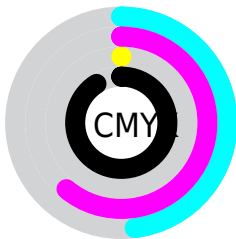
Blue (9%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (4%)

Blue (9%)

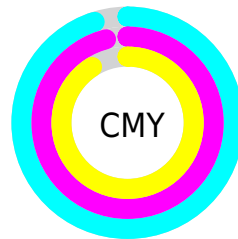


Cyan (48%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (96%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900 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 11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 11.4930, -2.7060,
4.9900

■ 11.4930, -2.7060,
4.9900

■ 235.6070, -3.0270,
5.3010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 55.5530, -2.9350,
3.6330

■ 78.0800, -2.9810,
4.4670

■ 102.0800, -2.9810,
4.4670

■ 127.1940, -3.3020,
4.7780

■ 153.1940, -3.3020,
4.7780

■ 180.1940, -3.3020,

4.7780

■ 207.3080, -3.6230,
5.0890

■ 11.4930, -2.7060,
4.9900

■ 11.4930, -2.7060,
4.9900

■ 9.7210, -3.3480,
5.6120

■ 13.2650, -2.0640,
4.3680

■ 7.3620, -3.7150,
6.7570

■ 15.6240, -1.6970,
3.2230

■ 5.8890, -3.7610,
7.5910

■ 17.0970, -1.6510,
2.3890

■ 4.1170, -4.4030,
8.2130

■ 18.8690, -1.0090,
1.7670

■ 20.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 23.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 26.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 28.6040, 1.0550,
-2.6010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000



11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



11.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110

Triad

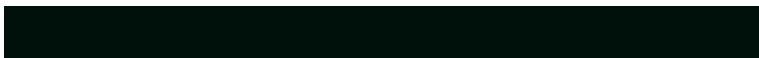
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



10.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150



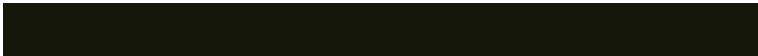
10.5320, -7.6100, -5.2580

Complementary

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



11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



20.5070, 2.7060, -4.9900

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.



8.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



10.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260

Square

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



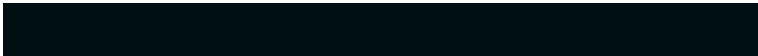
11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



11.0510, 13.1580, 3.8300



10.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



11.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700

Rectangle

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



11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



11.5220, 7.5180, 6.9260



10.0230, 1.1930, -5.1030



10.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020

Sweetspot

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



11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



25.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



17.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



12.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



12.1170, -4.4030, 8.2130



13.5860, 1.4660, 6.4740



11.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



13.5620, -15.1810, 27.3390



36.4120, -39.2600, 72.7720

Inverse Universe

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



14.4400, 4.8130, 6.3890



16.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740



18.4140, -1.4660, -6.4740



11.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



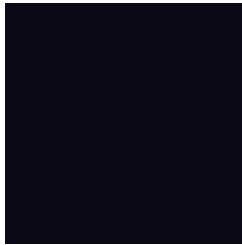
29.8630, 26.6320, 34.9840



79.2360, 70.2240, 93.0080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

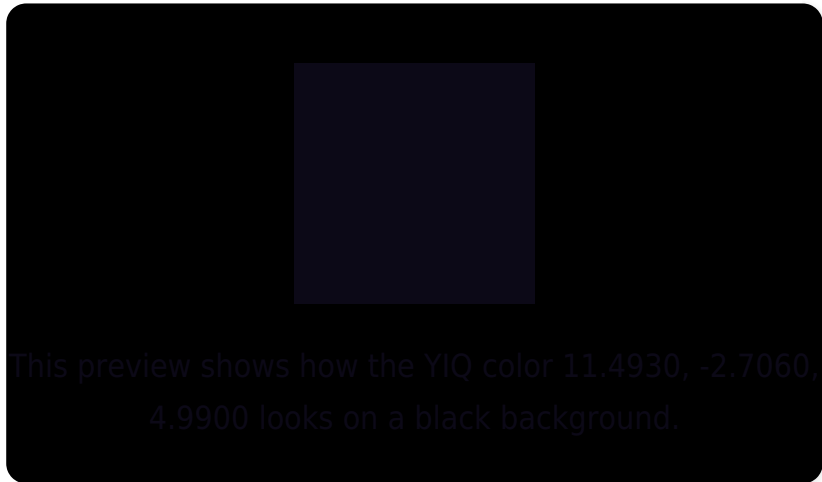
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

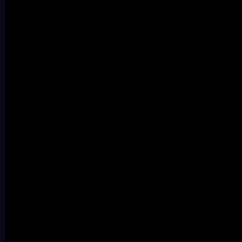
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 11.4930, -2.7060,

4.9900.

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

11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900

Protanopia

9.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000

Deuteranopia

9.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560



Tritanopia

11.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900

Protanomaly

9.6880, -7.7490, 2.7710

Deuteranomaly

10.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260

Tritanomaly

11.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900

Achromatopsia

11.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

10.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900 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(12, 9, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 9, 23)  
}
```

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(12, 9, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 9, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900 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(12, 9, 23) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 9, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 9, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 9, 23); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 9, 23); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 9, 23) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 11.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 9, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 9,  
23) }
```

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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