

Converting Colors

YIQ(18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(18.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	051B06
RGB	5, 27, 6
RGB Percent	2%, 11%, 2%
CMY	0.9805, 0.8941, 0.9765
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.78, 0.89
HSL	123°, 69%, 6%
HSV	123°, 82%, 11%
XYZ	0.4874, 0.8296, 0.3067
YIQ	18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

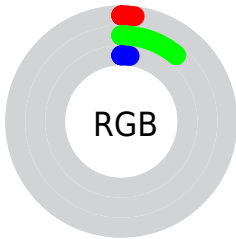
Format	Color
RYB	5, 26, 27
Decimal	334598
CIELab	7.49, -12.33, 8.53
CIElCh	7, 14.999, 145.324
Yxy	0.8296, 0.3002, 0.5109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278524678 (0xFF051B06)
YUV	18.0280, -5.9298, -11.4256
Hunter-Lab	9.1082, -6.3877, 4.3794

Details

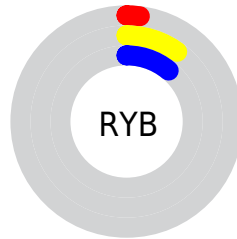
The YIQ color **18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **13.9720, 6.3710, 11.1950**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.9680, -6.1420, -9.8380**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.2670, -5.5460, -9.6260**.

Distribution



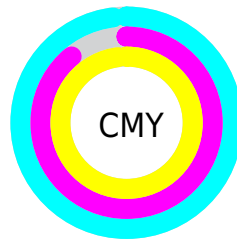
- Red (2%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (2%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (89%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 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 18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 18.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 244.2020, -6.9210,
-12.2410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 61.9680, -6.1420,
-9.8380

■ 84.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610

■ 109.1420, -6.6920,
-10.8840

■ 134.7290, -6.9670,
-11.4070

■ 160.7290, -6.9670,
-11.4070

■ 188.2020, -6.9210,

-12.2410

■ 215.9030, -7.5170,
-12.4530

■ 18.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 18.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 16.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 19.2670, -5.5460,
-9.6260

■ 15.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100

■ 20.0930, -4.9960,
-8.5800

■ 21.3320, -4.1710,
-7.0110

■ 22.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 23.3970, -2.7960,
-4.3960

■ 24.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 25.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 27.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 27.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.9540, 5.6410, -8.6230



18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



18.7160, -14.1200, -8.4240

Triad

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



18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



19.1750, -19.4860, 0.7220



22.4320, 16.4590, 4.5790

Complementary

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



18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



13.9720, 6.3710, 11.1950

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.



23.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



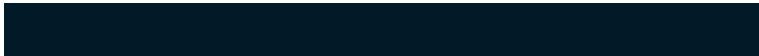
23.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

Square

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



18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



20.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



23.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790



21.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580

Rectangle

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



18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



19.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



23.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790



22.4150, 15.1290, 6.6570

Sweetspot

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



18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



32.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



24.1930, 6.4660, -7.0540



15.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



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.



18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



21.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940



19.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740



12.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



45.6550, -22.4590, -39.0270



120.7740, -58.9890, -103.8930

Inverse Universe

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



13.9720, 6.3710, 11.1950



15.2270, 10.2670, 17.6830



12.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



11.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



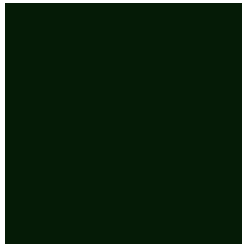
31.3450, 22.4590, 39.0270



83.2260, 58.9890, 103.8930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

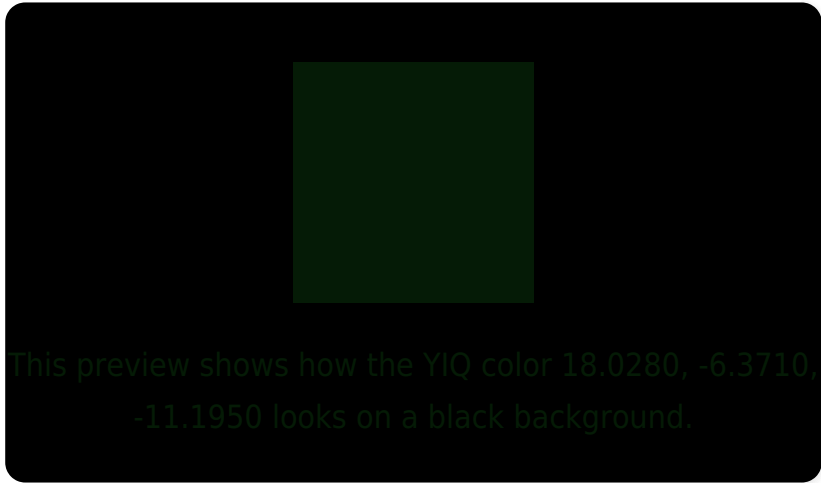
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

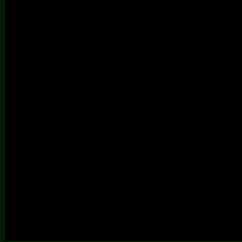
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950.



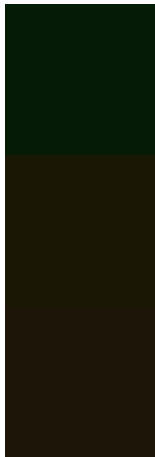
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950.

-11.1950.

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

18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950

Protanopia

21.8450, 7.5660, -4.9620

Deuteranopia

22.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700



Tritanopia

21.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950

Protanomaly

20.0400, 2.5230, -7.1810

Deuteranomaly

20.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350

Tritanomaly

20.1190, -7.8850, -5.7810

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950

Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 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(5, 27, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 27, 6)  
}
```

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(5, 27, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 27, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 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(5, 27, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 27, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(5, 27, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 27, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 27, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 27, 6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 18.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 27, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 27,  
6) }
```

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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