

Converting Colors

YIQ(18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(18.5130, -14.6260,
0.7500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	051624
RGB	5, 22, 36
RGB Percent	2%, 9%, 14%
CMY	0.9804, 0.9137, 0.8589
CMYK	0.86, 0.39, 0.00, 0.86
HSL	207°, 76%, 8%
HSV	207°, 86%, 14%
XYZ	0.6677, 0.7336, 1.7741
YIQ	18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

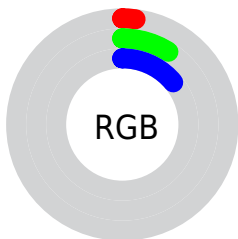
Format	Color
R _Y B	5, 16, 36
Decimal	333348
CIE Lab	6.63, -1.21, -11.69
CIE LCh	7, 11.754, 264.092
Yxy	0.7336, 0.2103, 0.2310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278523428 (0xFF051624)
YUV	18.5130, 8.6211, -11.8509
Hunter-Lab	8.5649, -1.0731, -6.2854

Details

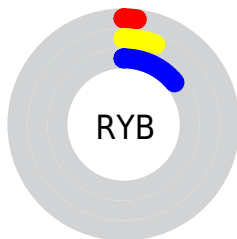
The YIQ color **18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **22.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.7520, -13.8010, 2.3190**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.1430, -16.4600, 0.9480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520**.

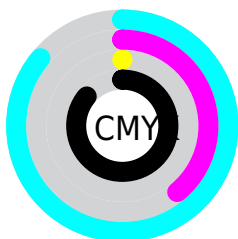
Distribution



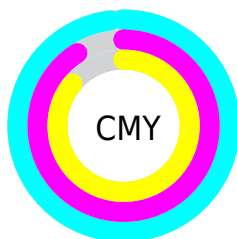
- Red (2%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500 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 18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.5130, -14.6260,
0.7500

■ 18.5130, -14.6260,
0.7500

■ 243.1280,
-12.1040, -0.9040

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 61.7520, -13.8010,
2.3190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 85.4530, -14.3970,
2.1070

■ 109.5670,
-14.7180, 2.4180

■ 134.6810,
-15.0390, 2.7290

■ 161.3820,
-15.6350, 2.5170

■ 188.3820,

-15.6350, 2.5170

■ 215.9090,
-15.6810, 3.3510

■ 18.5130, -14.6260,
0.7500

■ 18.5130, -14.6260,
0.7500

■ 16.1430, -16.4600,
0.9480

■ 20.8830, -12.7920,
0.5520

■ 15.8440, -17.0560,
0.7360

■ 22.3670, -11.2790,
0.6650

■ 24.7370, -9.4450,
0.4670

■ 26.2210, -7.9320,
0.5800

■ 28.5910, -6.0980,
0.3820

■ 30.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

■ 32.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 34.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 36.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500



21.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880

Triad

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



18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500



21.0510, 13.1580, 3.8300



16.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910

Complementary

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



18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500



22.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500

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.



19.1930, 6.4660, -7.0540



18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500



20.2590, 15.2680, -1.3720

Square

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



18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500



21.3050, 9.6270, 7.2510



19.8240, 12.0590, -3.7890



17.4280, -13.2490, -7.6890

Rectangle

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



18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500



21.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



19.8240, 12.0590, -3.7890



18.0180, -0.4110, -9.0750

Sweetspot

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



18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500



39.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



24.7930, -13.0190, -11.8590



19.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500



19.9190, -21.6410, 1.2310



9.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950



16.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



35.7630, -38.6970, 1.9670



91.3310, -98.7140, 4.8540

Inverse Universe

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



16.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590



16.6040, 19.3910, 17.5270



31.2920, 10.5010, -8.5950



16.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



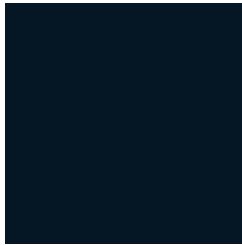
29.6480, 34.4270, 31.3790



75.6010, 87.6490, 80.0730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

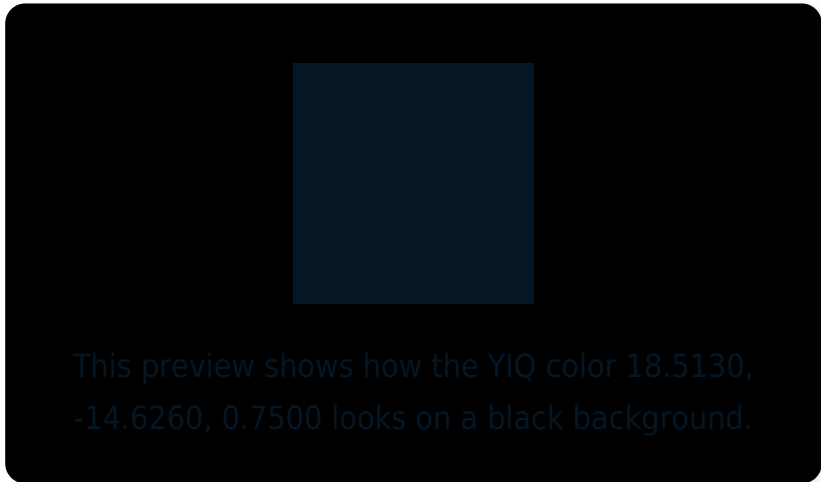
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

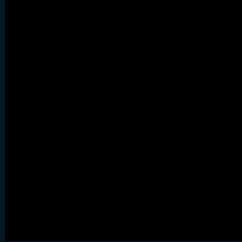
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.5130, -14.6260,

0.7500.

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

18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500

Protanopia

21.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940

Deuteranopia

19.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450



Tritanopia

16.9380, -14.6250, -4.7770

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500

Protanomaly

19.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460

Deuteranomaly

19.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210

Tritanomaly

17.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500

Achromatopsia

19.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

18.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500 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, 22, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 22, 36)  
}
```

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, 22, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 22, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500 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, 22, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 22, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 22, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 22, 36); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 22, 36); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 22, 36) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 18.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 22, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 22,  
36) }
```

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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