

# Converting Colors

YIQ(18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(18.5390, -9.4880,  
-15.2800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	001F03
RGB	0, 31, 3
RGB Percent	0%, 12%, 1%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8784, 0.9882
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.90, 0.88
HSL	126°, 100%, 6%
HSV	126°, 100%, 12%
XYZ	0.5067, 0.9872, 0.2499
YIQ	18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

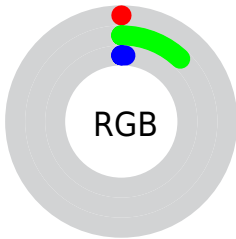
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 28, 31</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7939</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">8.88, -17.54, 11.74</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">9, 21.106, 146.191</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">0.9872, 0.2906, 0.5661</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278198019 (0xFF001F03)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">18.5390, -7.6607, -16.2587</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">9.9359, -8.2841, 5.4640</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **12.4610, 9.4880, 15.2800**, and the grayscale version is **19.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.0660, -9.5340, -14.4460**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.7780, -8.6630, -13.7110**.

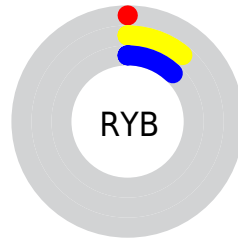
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (12%)

Blue (1%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Blue (12%)

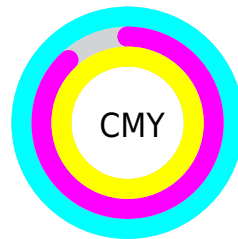


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (88%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800 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 18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 18.5390, -9.4880,  
-15.2800

■ 18.5390, -9.4880,  
-15.2800

■ 242.9520, -9.2130,  
-14.7570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 63.0660, -9.5340,  
-14.4460

■ 86.6530, -9.8090,  
-14.9690


■ 111.2400,  
-10.0840, -15.4920


■ 136.8270,  
-10.3590, -16.0150


■ 163.3000,  
-10.3130, -16.8490


■ 190.0010,


-10.9090, -17.0610


 217.8870,  
-10.5880, -17.3720


 18.5390, -9.4880,  
-15.2800

 19.7780, -8.6630,  
-13.7110

 21.0170, -7.8380,  
-12.1420

 22.1420, -6.6920,  
-10.8840

 23.3810, -5.8670,  
-9.3150

 24.9190, -4.4460,  
-7.5340

■ 26.1580, -3.6210,  
-5.9650

■ 27.3970, -2.7960,  
-4.3960

■ 28.5220, -1.6500,  
-3.1380

■ 29.7610, -0.8250,  
-1.5690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



22.7150, 4.8160, -10.1920



18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800



21.9930, -16.4580, -10.1060

# Triad

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



18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800



21.8910, -24.4380, 2.3620



23.8350, 22.6940, 7.2220

# Complementary

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



18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800



12.4610, 9.4880, 15.2800

# 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.



24.3000, 17.1910, 13.3430



18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800



25.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190

# Square

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



18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800



23.6690, -23.9330, -1.2850



26.0260, 6.2790, 12.8630



24.0210, 21.8700, 0.1260



# Rectangle

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



18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800



23.1330, -19.6680, -6.9960



26.0260, 6.2790, 12.8630



24.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340

# Sweetspot

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



18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800



36.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650



26.5690, 8.1630, -10.2770



17.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800



24.5230, -12.5590, -20.1990



20.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



14.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



47.2850, -24.2930, -38.8290



123.7890, -63.3450, -102.0410



# Inverse Universe

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



12.4610, 9.4880, 15.2800



16.4770, 12.5590, 20.1990



10.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



31.7150, 24.2930, 38.8290



83.2110, 63.3450, 102.0410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

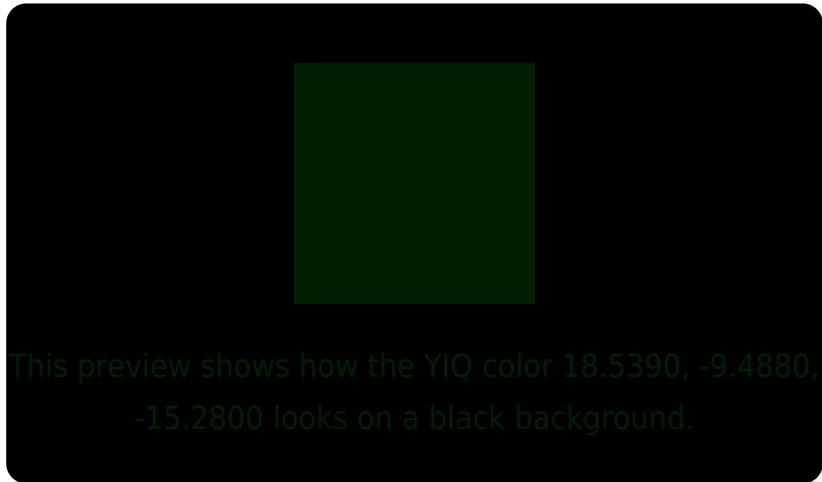
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

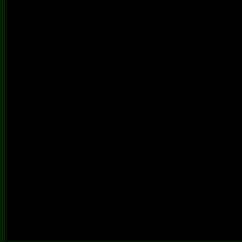
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.5390, -9.4880,

-15.2800.

# 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

18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800

### Protanopia

24.8190, 10.4550, -7.7610

### Deuteranopia

25.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020



## Tritanopia

24.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800

## Protanomaly

22.2310, 3.3030, -10.3050

## Deuteranomaly

22.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030

## Tritanomaly

22.3960, -10.2230, -7.4630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800

## Achromatopsia

19.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

18.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800 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(0, 31, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 31, 3)  
}
```

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(0, 31, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 31, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800 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(0, 31, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 31, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 31, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 31, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 31, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 31, 3) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 18.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 31, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 31,  
3) }
```

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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