

# Converting Colors

YIQ(18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(18.6110, -26.0450,  
14.9710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	031049
RGB	3, 16, 73
RGB Percent	1%, 6%, 29%
CMY	0.9882, 0.9372, 0.7139
CMYK	0.96, 0.78, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	229°, 92%, 15%
HSV	229°, 96%, 29%
XYZ	1.4243, 0.8707, 6.3898
YIQ	18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

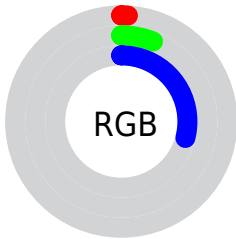
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	3, 14, 73
Decimal	200777
CIE Lab	7.86, 20.41, -36.58
CIE LCh	8, 41.882, 299.157
Yxy	0.8707, 0.1640, 0.1003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278390857 (0xFF031049)
YUV	18.6110, 26.8138, -13.6908
Hunter-Lab	9.3309, 10.9177, -34.0701

# Details

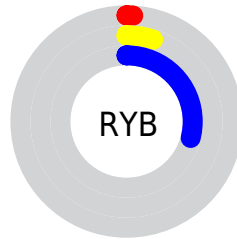
The YIQ color **18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **57.3890, 26.0450, -14.9710**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66.4920, -18.1600, 20.7520**, and **4.3660, -9.5380, 7.6620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.5400, -27.2830, 15.3810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **24.2260, -23.5230, 13.3170**.

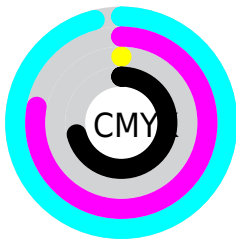
# Distribution



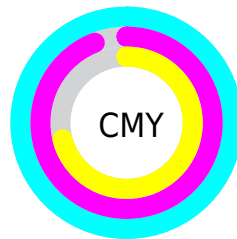
- Red (1%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710 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 18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 18.6110, -26.0450,  
14.9710

■ 18.6110, -26.0450,  
14.9710

■ 245.0100, 3.2080,  
7.9440

■ 5.7000, -16.0500,  
15.5500

■ 66.4920, -18.1600,  
20.7520

■ 4.3660, -9.5380,  
7.6620

■ 90.5460, -18.2520,  
22.4200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 115.3720,  
-17.7020, 23.4660

■ 141.3120,  
-17.4730, 24.8230

■ 167.8390,  
-17.5190, 25.6570

■ 194.7960,

-15.9600, 24.9360

■ 219.3160, -6.1010,  
16.9630

■ 18.6110, -26.0450,  
14.9710

■ 18.6110, -26.0450,  
14.9710

■ 16.5400, -27.2830,  
15.3810

■ 24.2260, -23.5230,  
13.3170

■ 30.1400, -20.4050,  
11.8750

■ 35.7550, -17.8830,  
10.2210

■ 41.3700, -15.3610,  
8.5670

■ 46.9850, -12.8390,  
6.9130

■ 52.8990, -9.7210,  
5.4710

■ 58.5140, -7.1990,  
3.8170

■ 64.1290, -4.6770,  
2.1630

■ 69.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



25.5560, -33.3800, 10.2360



18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710



21.7750, 14.8960, 27.4080

# Triad

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



18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710



19.6570, 29.0670, 7.3630



23.0530, -16.6870, -11.4630

# Complementary

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



18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710



57.3890, 26.0450, -14.9710

# 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.



19.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820



18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710



22.1830, 12.4260, -4.9340

# Square

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



18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710



19.4350, 38.7400, 13.7800



17.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900



26.8320, -25.9500, -3.2780



# Rectangle

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



18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710



23.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



17.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900



21.4570, -12.1930, -15.8170

# Sweetspot

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



18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710



73.0130, -10.0420, 5.7820



50.4740, -37.2260, -19.1940



35.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710



21.2820, -35.1240, 19.8200



17.2590, -9.9540, 26.2220



33.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



21.8520, -36.7290, 21.3750



50.5320, -84.4170, 48.6310



# Inverse Universe

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



25.4120, 37.5470, 18.8830



30.1580, 50.2460, 25.5260



58.7410, 9.9540, -26.2220



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.6530, 53.2260, 26.5860



72.6610, 121.8100, 61.1860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

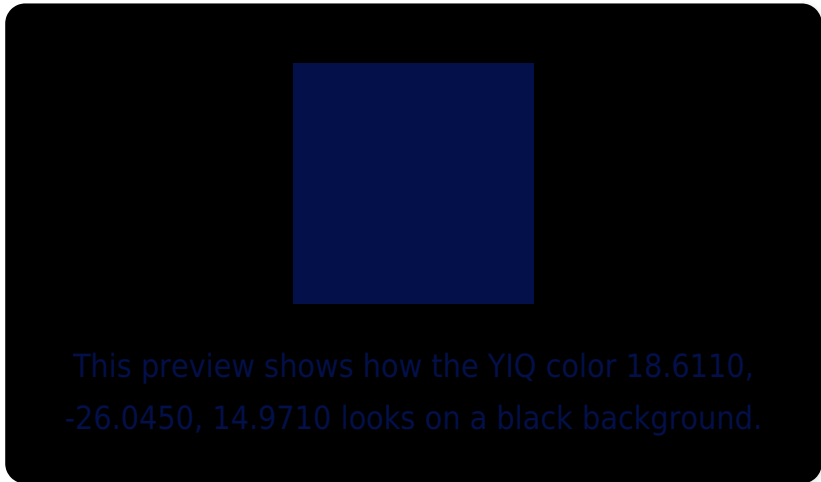
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

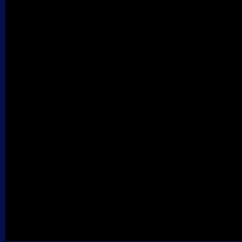
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.6110, -26.0450,



# 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

18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710

### Protanopia

19.9020, -22.9710, 3.3090

### Deuteranopia

20.2780, -21.2740, 0.0860



## Tritanopia

19.8560, -17.3300, -5.3140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710

## Protanomaly

19.3520, -24.1180, 7.5780

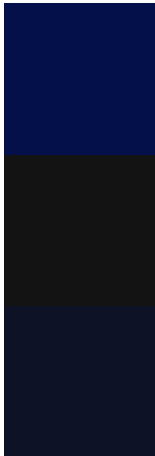
## Deuteranomaly

19.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110

## Tritanomaly

19.6310, -20.7700, 1.9660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710

## Achromatopsia

19.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

18.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710 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(3, 16, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 16, 73)  
}
```

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(3, 16, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 16, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710 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(3, 16, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 16, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 16, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 16, 73); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 16, 73); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 16, 73) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 18.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 16, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 16,  
73) }
```

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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