

Converting Colors

YIQ(18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(18.9370, -46.1330,
48.6430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	050099
RGB	5, 0, 153
RGB Percent	2%, 0%, 60%
CMY	0.9802, 1.0000, 0.4003
CMYK	0.97, 1.00, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	242°, 100%, 30%
HSV	242°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	5.8063, 2.3298, 30.2474
YIQ	18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

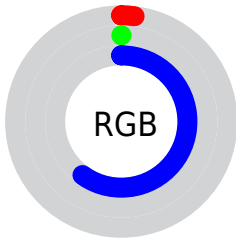
Format	Color
R_{YB}	5, 0, 153
Decimal	327833
CIE _{Lab}	17.13, 54.12, -73.38
CIE _{LCh}	17, 91.174, 306.409
Yxy	2.3298, 0.1513, 0.0607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278517913 (0xFF050099)
YUV	18.9370, 66.0931, -12.2227
Hunter-Lab	15.2637, 41.1903, -106.8076

Details

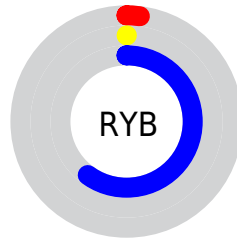
The YIQ color **18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **134.0630, 46.1330, -48.6430**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.6190, -27.3820, 55.7380**, and **11.4000, -32.1000, 31.1000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.2270, -41.3180, 43.9780**.

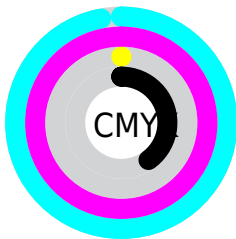
Distribution



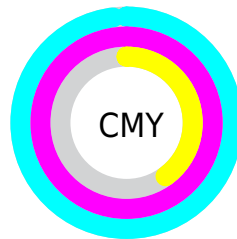
- Red (2%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430 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 18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.9370, -46.1330,
48.6430

■ 18.9370, -46.1330,
48.6430

■ 248.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 14.3640, -40.4460,
39.1860

■ 83.6190, -27.3820,
55.7380

■ 11.4000, -32.1000,
31.1000

■ 110.8690,
-25.0900, 58.2540

■ 13.8330, -26.5500,
18.6180

■ 137.0390,
-19.8170, 56.3030

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,
13.7690

■ 161.2710, -9.0870,
49.0650

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 186.0900, 1.3680,
41.3040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.4960, 11.5480,

33.0200

■ 231.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

■ 18.9370, -46.1330,
48.6430

■ 32.2270, -41.3180,
43.9780

■ 46.1040, -36.7780,
38.7900

■ 59.0950, -32.5590,
33.9130

■ 72.3850, -27.7440,
29.2480

■ 85.6750, -22.9290,
24.5830

■ 99.5520, -18.3890,
19.3950

■ 112.8420,
-13.5740, 14.7300

■ 125.8330, -9.3550,
9.8530

■ 139.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.7450, -72.6760, 28.5720



18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430



47.4220, 41.8960, 55.7200

Triad

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



18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430



29.8560, 53.7320, 17.4120



41.6040, -34.4760, -13.9640

Complementary

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



18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430



134.0630, 46.1330, -48.6430

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.



34.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570



18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430



38.3750, 11.4650, -15.0550

Square

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



18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430



37.9730, 75.6920, 26.9240



32.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880



51.4760, -56.7620, 4.4700

Rectangle

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



18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430



48.0160, 66.1060, 46.4740



32.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880



38.8680, -26.7720, -21.4280

Sweetspot

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



18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430



146.4380, -18.0680, 19.0840



105.4920, -90.3630, -30.8670



68.2890, -10.6390, 11.0970



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430



24.7790, -59.7070, 63.3730



41.0630, -2.0290, 64.3310



69.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



17.4550, -41.9600, 44.6000



1.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430

Inverse Universe

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



62.6190, 43.6800, 78.4640



81.3890, 56.9720, 101.9000



111.9370, 2.0290, -64.3310



72.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



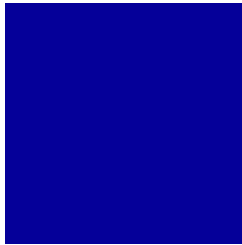
57.3640, 39.7840, 71.9760



5.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

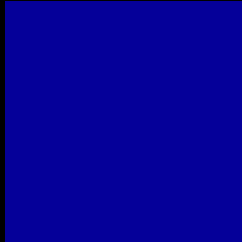
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

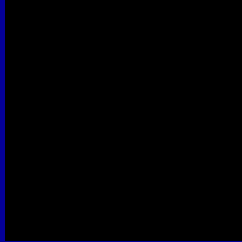
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.9370, -46.1330,

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

18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430

Protanopia

37.1310, -42.5490, 5.6990

Deuteranopia

37.1820, -38.5590, -0.5350



Tritanopia

36.0930, -31.3590, -9.8790

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430

Protanomaly

30.7310, -43.6980, 21.0220

Deuteranomaly

30.8790, -41.3590, 17.1770

Tritanomaly

29.6420, -36.4980, 11.6780

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430

Achromatopsia

19.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

18.9820, -16.7840, 17.8400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430 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, 0, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 0, 153)  
}
```

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, 0, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 0, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430 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, 0, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 0, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 0, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 0, 153); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 0, 153); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 0, 153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 18.9370, -46.1330, 48.6430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 0, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 0,  
153) }
```

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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