

Converting Colors

YIQ(9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060)
contains.

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Color

YIQ(9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	050D03
RGB	5, 13, 3
RGB Percent	2%, 5%, 1%
CMY	0.9804, 0.9490, 0.9882
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.77, 0.95
HSL	108°, 63%, 3%
HSV	108°, 77%, 5%
XYZ	0.2229, 0.3267, 0.1375
YIQ	9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

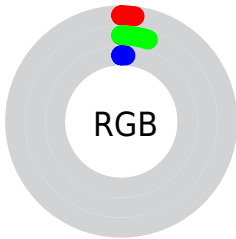
Format	Color
R_{YB}	3, 13, 11
Decimal	331011
CIE Lab	2.95, -3.59, 3.12
CIE LCh	3, 4.758, 138.987
Yxy	0.3267, 0.3244, 0.4755
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278521091 (0xFF050D03)
YUV	9.4680, -3.1887, -3.9184
Hunter-Lab	5.7160, -3.0420, 2.5753

Details

The YIQ color **9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **6.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060**, and the grayscale version is **10.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **53.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **9.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830**.

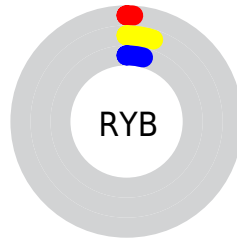
Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (5%)

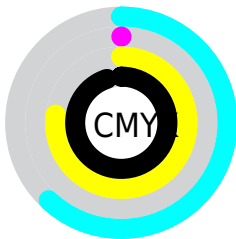
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (4%)

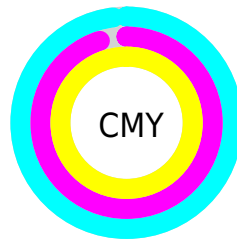


Cyan (62%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (77%)

Black (95%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (95%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060 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 9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 9.4680, -1.5580,
-4.8060

■ 9.4680, -1.5580,
-4.8060

■ 233.9950, -1.6040,
-3.9720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 53.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 76.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

■ 100.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 125.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 151.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 178.2940, -1.0080,

-3.7600

■ 205.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 9.4680, -1.5580,
-4.8060

■ 9.4680, -1.5580,
-4.8060

■ 9.0550, -1.8330,
-5.3290

■ 9.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

■ 8.5280, -1.7870,
-6.1630

■ 10.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 10.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 11.2340, -0.7790,
-2.4030

■ 11.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 12.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 12.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 13.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 13.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

Harmonies

Analogous

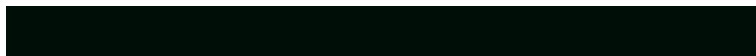
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



10.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090



9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



9.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

Triad

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



9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



10.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



11.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

Complementary

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



9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



6.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060

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.



11.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



11.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Square

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



9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



9.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



11.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



10.9040, 9.0780, 0.6780

Rectangle

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



9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



9.5860, -7.7020, -3.5900



11.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



11.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780

Sweetspot

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



9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



16.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



10.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640



9.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



10.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



12.1750, -2.2910, -8.0430



9.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



7.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



45.8630, -11.1810, -34.1650



128.7730, -30.8850, -95.5970

Inverse Universe

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



6.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



7.1240, 2.8870, 8.2550



6.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



7.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



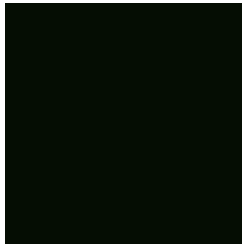
25.1370, 11.1810, 34.1650



70.2270, 30.8850, 95.5970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

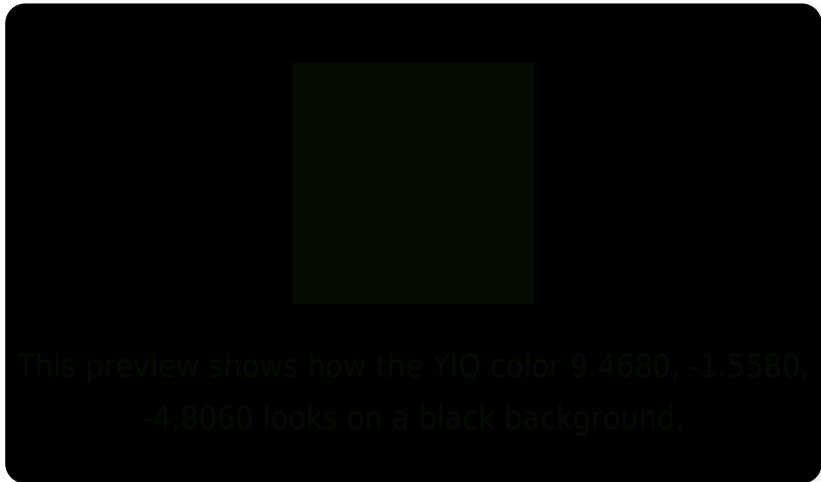
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

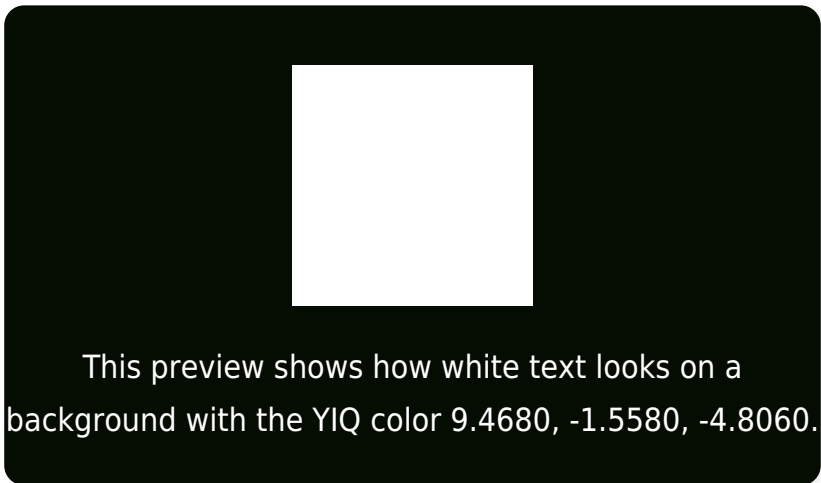
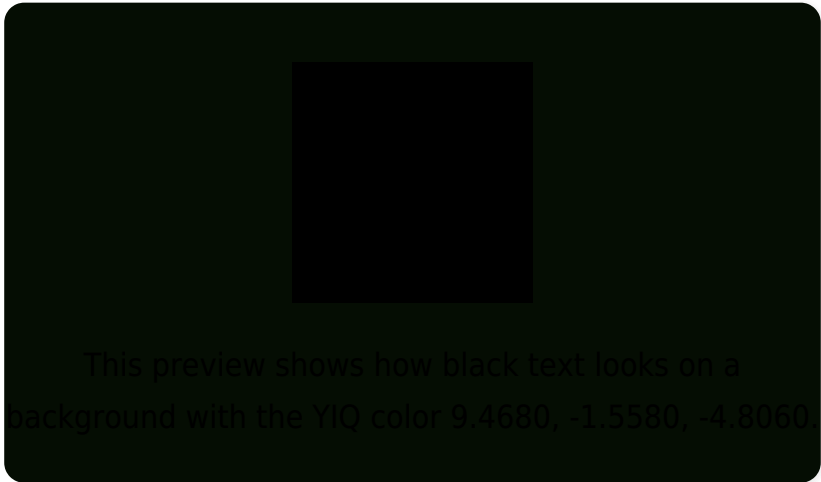
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060

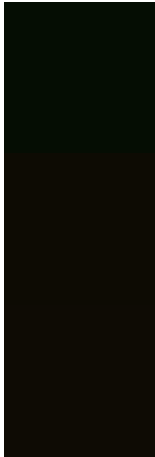
Background



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

9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060

Protanopia

10.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640

Deuteranopia

11.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410



Tritanopia

10.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490

Trichromacy



Original Color

9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060

Protanomaly

10.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230

Deuteranomaly

10.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000

Tritanomaly

9.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050

Monochromacy



Original Color

9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060

Achromatopsia

9.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

9.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060 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, 13, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 13, 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(5, 13, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 13, 3) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060 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, 13, 3) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 13, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(5, 13, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 13, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 13, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 13, 3) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 9.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 13, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 13,  
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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