

Converting Colors

YIQ(9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840)
contains.

YIQ(9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(9.8050, -12.1520,
10.9840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	05062A
RGB	5, 6, 42
RGB Percent	2%, 2%, 16%
CMY	0.9804, 0.9765, 0.8354
CMYK	0.88, 0.86, 0.00, 0.84
HSL	238°, 79%, 9%
HSV	238°, 88%, 16%
XYZ	0.5454, 0.3296, 2.2235
YIQ	9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

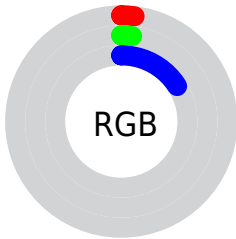
Format	Color
RYB	5, 6, 42
Decimal	329258
CIELab	2.98, 9.51, -21.95
CIELCh	3, 23.918, 293.421
Yxy	0.3296, 0.1760, 0.1064
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278519338 (0xFF05062A)
YUV	9.8050, 15.8721, -4.2140
Hunter-Lab	5.7410, 6.9096, -18.9450

Details

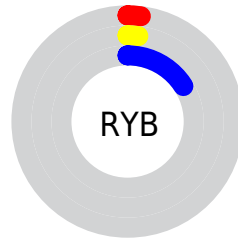
The YIQ color **9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **37.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840**, and the grayscale version is **10.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.5060, -12.7480, 10.7720**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **6.2610, -13.4360, 12.2280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.3490, -10.8680, 9.7400**.

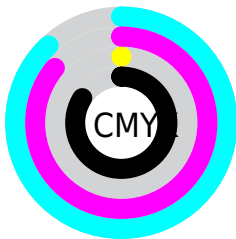
Distribution



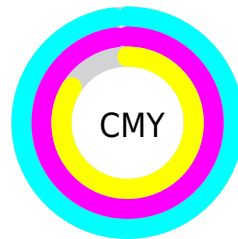
- Red (2%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (84%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840 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 9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 9.8050, -12.1520,
10.9840

■ 9.8050, -12.1520,
10.9840

■ 234.0350, -7.1080,
7.6760

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 55.5060, -12.7480,
10.7720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 78.0330, -12.7940,
11.6060

■ 102.5600,
-12.8400, 12.4400

■ 127.6740,
-13.1610, 12.7510

■ 153.7880,
-13.4820, 13.0620

■ 180.3150,

-13.5280, 13.8960

■ 208.4290,
-13.8490, 14.2070

■ 9.8050, -12.1520,
10.9840

■ 9.8050, -12.1520,
10.9840

■ 6.2610, -13.4360,
12.2280

■ 13.3490, -10.8680,
9.7400

■ 5.3750, -13.7570,
12.5390

■ 16.8930, -9.5840,
8.4960

■ 20.7360, -7.7040,
7.4640

■ 24.2800, -6.4200,
6.2200

■ 27.8240, -5.1360,
4.9760

■ 31.9550, -4.1270,
3.2090

■ 35.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 39.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 42.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



13.8210, -18.2490, 5.8390



9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840



12.6180, 7.6080, 16.3120

Triad

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



9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840



10.1660, 20.2640, 7.2080



11.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700

Complementary

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



9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840



37.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840

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.



10.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140



9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840



10.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680

Square

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



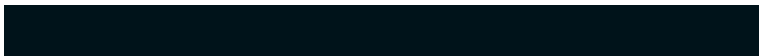
9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840



12.2590, 24.4360, 8.6920



9.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910



14.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

Rectangle

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



9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840



13.9840, 15.2650, 15.2090



9.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910



10.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140

Sweetspot

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



9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840



41.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540



30.8230, -21.7310, -8.1550



20.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840



6.7430, -17.6090, 16.2710



14.3010, -1.7450, 15.1110



18.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



10.7500, -27.5140, 25.0780



27.6900, -69.7020, 62.7940

Inverse Universe

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



16.1770, 21.7310, 8.1550



16.2600, 31.8630, 11.7590



32.6990, 1.7450, -15.1110



18.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



25.3440, 49.4220, 18.4300



64.0720, 124.4260, 46.8100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

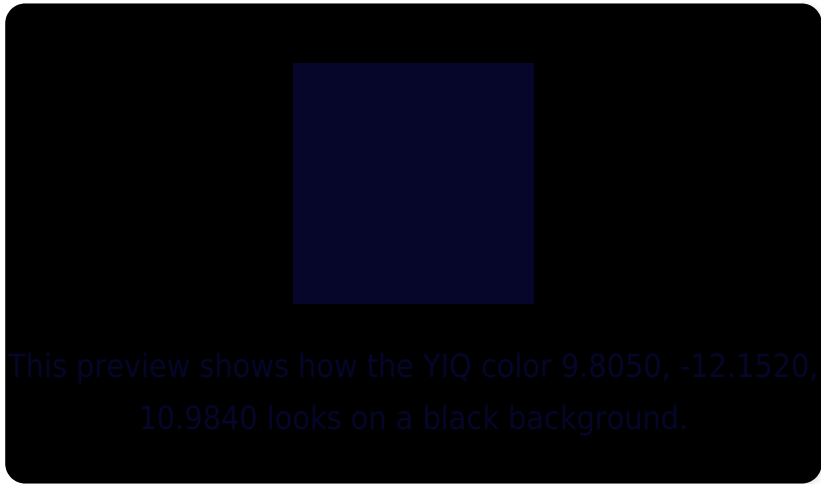
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

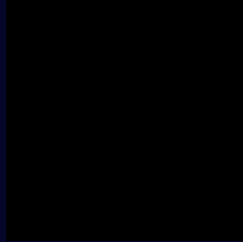
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 9.8050, -12.1520,

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

9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840

Protanopia

10.8230, -12.5630, 1.9090

Deuteranopia

10.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



Tritanopia

10.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Trichromacy



Original Color

9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840

Protanomaly

10.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

Deuteranomaly

10.4750, -11.4630, 4.0010

Tritanomaly

10.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

Monochromacy



Original Color

9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840

Achromatopsia

10.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

10.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840 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, 6, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 6, 42)  
}
```

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, 6, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 6, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840 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, 6, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 6, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 6, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 6, 42); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 6, 42); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 6, 42) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 9.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 6, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 6,  
42) }
```

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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