

Converting Colors

YIQ(17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(17.5930, -9.5800,
-13.6120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	001D05
RGB	0, 29, 5
RGB Percent	0%, 11%, 2%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8862, 0.9804
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.83, 0.89
HSL	130°, 100%, 6%
HSV	130°, 100%, 11%
XYZ	0.4670, 0.8903, 0.2907
YIQ	17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

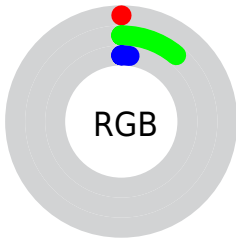
Format	Color
RYB	0, 25, 29
Decimal	7429
CIELab	8.04, -15.53, 9.71
CIELCh	8, 18.315, 147.993
Yxy	0.8903, 0.2834, 0.5402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278197509 (0xFF001D05)
YUV	17.5930, -6.2083, -15.4291
Hunter-Lab	9.4354, -7.6767, 4.7783

Details

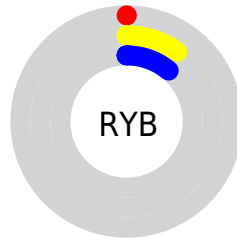
The YIQ color **17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **11.4070, 9.5800, 13.6120**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.5330, -9.3510, -12.2550**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.7180, -8.4340, -12.3540**.

Distribution



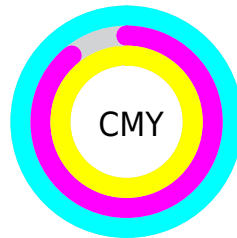
- Red (0%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (2%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (89%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120 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 17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.5930, -9.5800,
-13.6120

■ 17.5930, -9.5800,
-13.6120

■ 243.1800, -9.8550,
-14.1350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 61.5330, -9.3510,
-12.2550

■ 85.0060, -9.3050,
-13.0890

■ 109.5930, -9.5800,
-13.6120

■ 135.1800, -9.8550,
-14.1350

■ 161.1800, -9.8550,
-14.1350

■ 188.6530, -9.8090,

-14.9690

■ 216.3540,
-10.4050, -15.1810

■ 17.5930, -9.5800,
-13.6120

■ 18.7180, -8.4340,
-12.3540

■ 19.9570, -7.6090,
-10.7850

■ 21.0820, -6.4630,
-9.5270

■ 22.3210, -5.6380,
-7.9580

■ 23.4460, -4.4920,
-6.7000

■ 24.2720, -3.9420,
-5.6540

■ 25.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 26.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

■ 27.8750, -1.1460,
-1.2580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



21.2420, 4.7700, -9.3580



17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120



20.1180, -15.3120, -8.8480

Triad

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



17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120



20.1470, -22.2830, 1.8530



22.4110, 20.9520, 5.7520

Complementary

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



17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120



11.4070, 9.5800, 13.6120

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.



23.3490, 15.4950, 11.0390



17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120



24.0350, -7.1080, 7.6760

Square

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



17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120



21.4520, -21.8240, -0.9600



24.6730, 5.7750, 10.9830



22.8250, 19.4860, -0.7220

Rectangle

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



17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120



21.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490



24.6730, 5.7750, 10.9830



23.2090, 18.7050, 7.9290

Sweetspot

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



17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120



33.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310



24.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



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.



17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120



23.1040, -12.6970, -17.6970



19.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



14.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



47.9690, -26.2190, -36.9630



125.6130, -68.4810, -97.0650

Inverse Universe

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



11.4070, 9.5800, 13.6120



15.0100, 12.3760, 18.0080



9.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



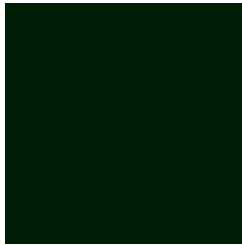
31.0310, 26.2190, 36.9630



81.3870, 68.4810, 97.0650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

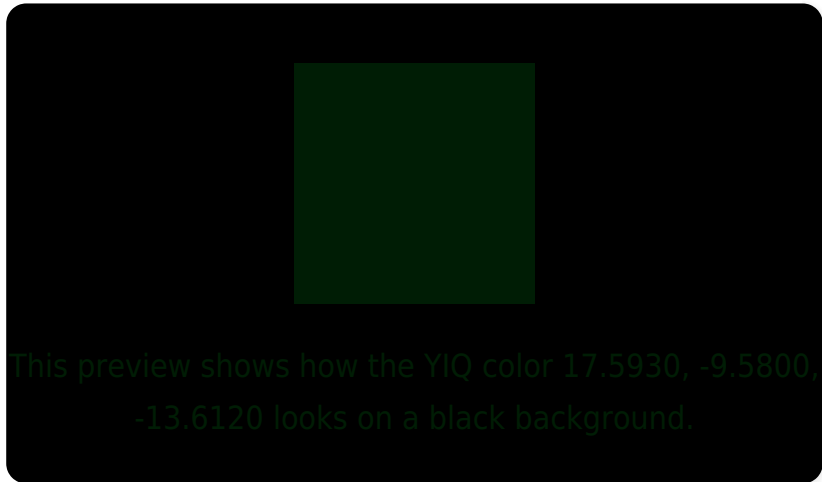
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.5930, -9.5800,

-13.6120.

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

17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120

Protanopia

23.5030, 8.5290, -5.8950

Deuteranopia

24.2690, 9.3080, -3.4920



Tritanopia

22.7430, -9.5820, -2.5580

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120

Protanomaly

21.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380

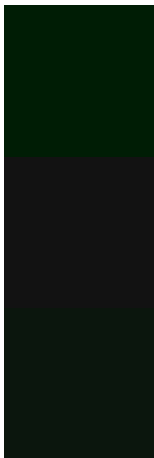
Deuteranomaly

22.0400, 2.5230, -7.1810

Tritanomaly

21.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120

Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120 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, 29, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 29, 5)  
}
```

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, 29, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 29, 5) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120 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, 29, 5) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 29, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 29, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 29, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 29, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 29, 5) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 17.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 29, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 29,  
5) }
```

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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