

Converting Colors

YIQ(17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(17.6050, 0.4550,
19.2950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E0532
RGB	30, 5, 50
RGB Percent	12%, 2%, 20%
CMY	0.8823, 0.9804, 0.8040
CMYK	0.40, 0.90, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	273°, 82%, 11%
HSV	273°, 90%, 20%
XYZ	1.1658, 0.6149, 3.0739
YIQ	17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

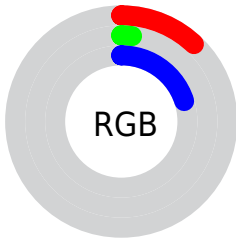
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 5, 50
Decimal	1967410
CIE _{Lab}	5.55, 22.40, -23.74
CIE _{LCh}	6, 32.638, 313.344
Yxy	0.6149, 0.2401, 0.1267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280157490 (0xFF1E0532)
YUV	17.6050, 15.9707, 10.8704
Hunter-Lab	7.8415, 12.8145, -17.7530

Details

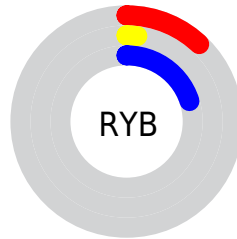
The YIQ color **17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **37.3950, -0.4550, -19.2950**, and the grayscale version is **17.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **62.5450, 0.6840, 20.6520**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.0720, 0.6380, 21.4860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.1380, 0.2720, 17.1040**.

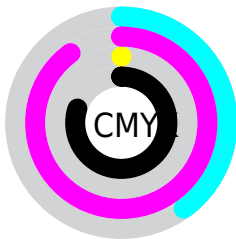
Distribution



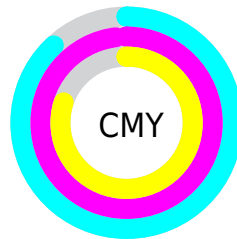
- Red (12%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950 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 17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.6050, 0.4550,
19.2950

■ 17.6050, 0.4550,
19.2950

■ 239.7380, 7.1500,
13.5980

■ 3.3060, -9.3090,
9.0190

■ 62.5450, 0.6840,
20.6520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 86.3710, 1.2340,
21.6980


■ 110.8980, 1.1880,
22.5320


■ 136.3110, 1.4630,
23.0550

■ 162.8380, 1.4170,
23.8890


■ 190.2510, 1.6920,


24.4120


 217.6210, 3.5260,
24.2140


 17.6050, 0.4550,
19.2950

 17.6050, 0.4550,
19.2950


 14.0720, 0.6380,
21.4860

 21.1380, 0.2720,
17.1040

 24.6710, 0.0890,
14.9130

 28.5030, 0.5020,
12.9340

 32.0360, 0.3190,
10.7430

 35.5690, 0.1360,
8.5520

■ 39.1020, -0.0470,
6.3610

■ 42.9340, 0.3660,
4.3820

■ 46.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 50.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.5200, -24.5310, 9.5570



17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



18.1850, 19.2530, 20.0290

Triad

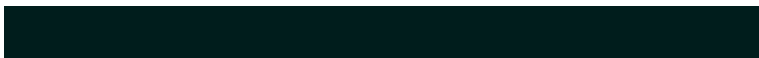
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



17.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440



20.2150, -16.9630, -6.4590

Complementary

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



17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



37.3950, -0.4550, -19.2950

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.



16.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440



17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



15.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390

Square

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



17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



14.3520, 28.6080, 10.1760



15.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210



23.0820, -23.6580, -0.7620

Rectangle

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



17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



17.9700, 27.0480, 16.4240



15.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210



18.7160, -14.1200, -8.4240

Sweetspot

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



17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



51.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950



21.8700, -19.9450, 3.5350



25.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



17.7610, 0.3160, 27.3240



23.3570, 13.0170, 22.9130



23.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



25.0960, 1.2310, 38.2790



60.9170, 2.4590, 93.1390

Inverse Universe

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



20.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



22.3280, 29.1560, 22.2760



31.6430, -13.0170, -22.9130



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



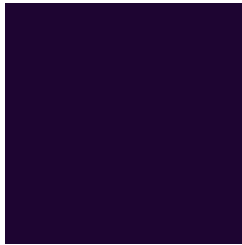
31.1710, 40.2040, 31.3080



75.8270, 98.5160, 75.8600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

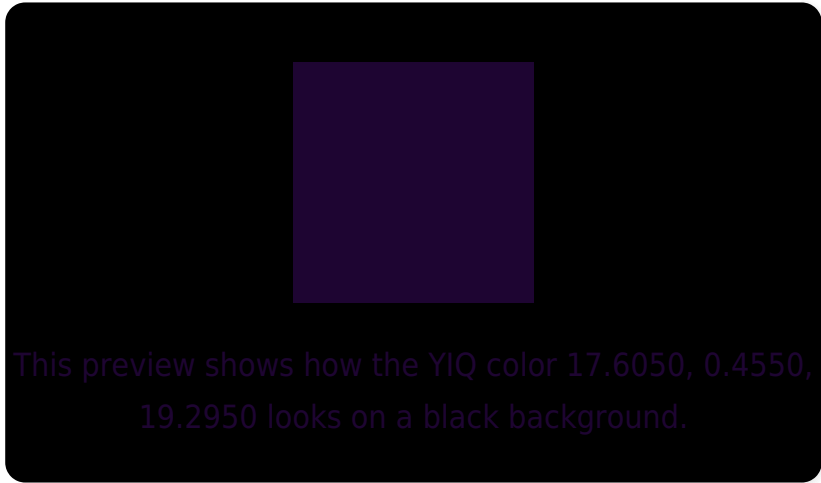
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.6050, 0.4550,

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

17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950

Protanopia

16.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Deuteranopia

17.1320, -17.9270, 0.0010



Tritanopia

21.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950

Protanomaly

17.3380, -12.3350, 8.7930

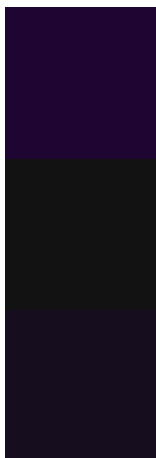
Deuteranomaly

17.4690, -11.3260, 7.0260

Tritanomaly

20.2270, 1.0990, 7.6190

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950

Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950 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(30, 5, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 5, 50)  
}
```

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(30, 5, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 5, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950 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(30, 5, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 5, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 5, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 5, 50); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 5, 50); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 5, 50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 17.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 5, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 5,  
50) }
```

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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