

# Converting Colors

YIQ(17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**YIQ(17.8300, 3.8950,  
12.0150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D0922
RGB	29, 9, 34
RGB Percent	11%, 4%, 13%
CMY	0.8862, 0.9647, 0.8667
CMYK	0.15, 0.74, 0.00, 0.87
HSL	288°, 58%, 8%
HSV	288°, 74%, 13%
XYZ	0.8935, 0.5721, 1.5766
YIQ	17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

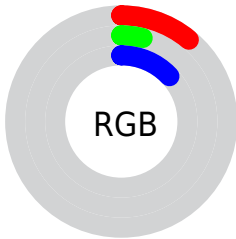
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	29, 9, 34
Decimal	1902882
CIE Lab	5.17, 14.28, -12.25
CIE LCh	5, 18.817, 319.378
Yxy	0.5721, 0.2937, 0.1881
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280092962 (0xFF1D0922)
YUV	17.8300, 7.9718, 9.7961
Hunter-Lab	7.5639, 7.8480, -7.0638

# Details

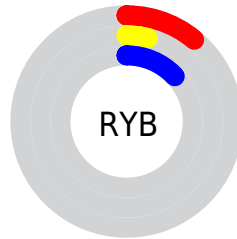
The YIQ color **17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **25.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.7700, 4.1240, 13.3720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.8900, 3.6660, 10.6580**.

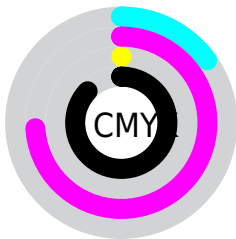
# Distribution



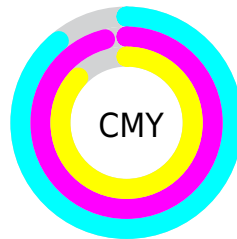
- Red (11%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (87%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150 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 17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.8300, 3.8950,  
12.0150

■ 17.8300, 3.8950,  
12.0150

■ 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 61.8300, 3.8950,  
12.0150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 85.2430, 4.1700,  
12.5380


■ 109.0690, 4.7200,  
13.5840


■ 134.1830, 4.3990,  
13.8950


■ 160.5960, 4.6740,  
14.4180

■ 188.0090, 4.9490,


14.9410


 216.0090, 4.9490,  
14.9410


 17.8300, 3.8950,  
12.0150

 17.8300, 3.8950,  
12.0150


 15.7700, 4.1240,  
13.3720


 19.8900, 3.6660,  
10.6580


 13.4220, 5.2240,  
15.4640

 22.2380, 2.5660,  
8.5660

 11.9490, 5.1780,  
16.2980

 24.2980, 2.3370,  
7.2090

 26.9450, 1.8330,  
5.3290

 28.7060, 1.0080,  
3.7600

■ 30.7660, 0.7790,  
2.4030

■ 33.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 35.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 37.8210, -1.0540,  
-2.9260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



16.4690, -11.3260, 7.0260



17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



16.3320, 14.1650, 13.1170

# Triad

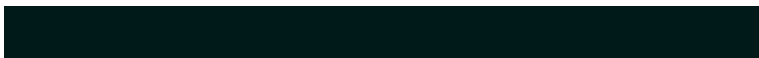
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



17.1770, 12.5630, -1.9090



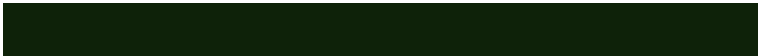
18.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

# Complementary

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



17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



25.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150

# 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.



15.8150, -10.0850, -9.9650



17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



15.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040

# Square

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



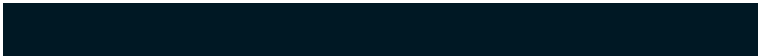
17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



15.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600



13.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



18.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



# Rectangle

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



17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



15.9750, 19.4840, 10.3320



13.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



17.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670

# Sweetspot

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



17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



37.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



14.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



19.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



18.6010, 6.2780, 18.3900



18.4130, 9.4430, 10.5870



16.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



28.7830, 12.4180, 39.2820



73.7590, 32.4430, 100.4030



# Inverse Universe

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



17.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



17.2740, 20.0800, 10.5440



24.4730, -9.1220, -10.8980



16.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



26.3420, 43.7360, 22.3600

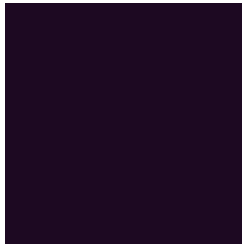


67.2790, 111.0820, 57.3700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

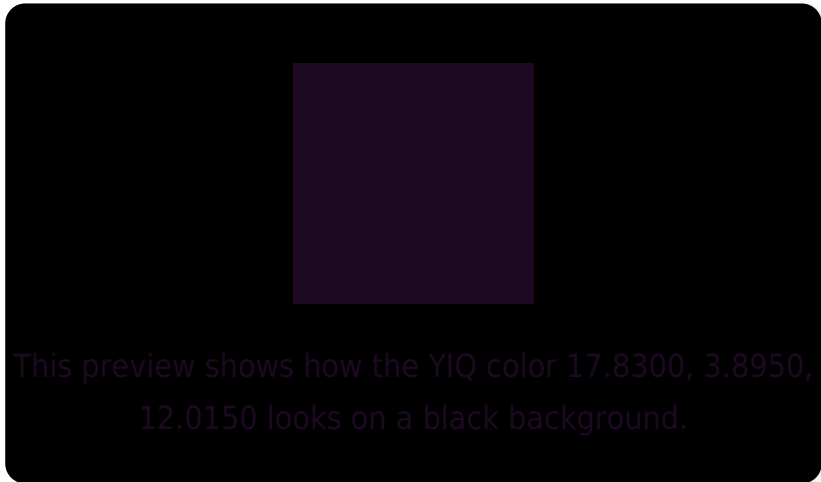
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.8300, 3.8950,



# 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

17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150

### Deuteranopia

17.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110

### Tritanopia

18.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150

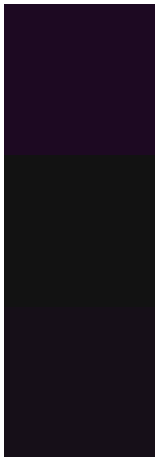
## Deuteranomaly

17.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100

## Tritanomaly

18.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150

## Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

18.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150 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(29, 9, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 9, 34)  
}
```

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(29, 9, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 9, 34) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150 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(29, 9, 34) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 9, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 9, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 9, 34); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 9, 34); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 9, 34) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 17.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 9, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 9,  
34) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor