

Converting Colors

YIQ(17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(17.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	051B05
RGB	5, 27, 5
RGB Percent	2%, 11%, 2%
CMY	0.9805, 0.8941, 0.9804
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.81, 0.89
HSL	120°, 69%, 6%
HSV	120°, 82%, 11%
XYZ	0.4819, 0.8274, 0.2778
YIQ	17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

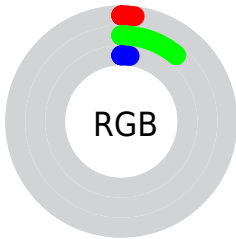
Format	Color
RYB	5, 27, 27
Decimal	334597
CIELab	7.47, -12.47, 8.91
CIELCh	7, 15.330, 144.457
Yxy	0.8274, 0.3036, 0.5213
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278524677 (0xFF051B05)
YUV	17.9140, -6.3666, -11.3256
Hunter-Lab	9.0961, -6.4615, 4.5563

Details

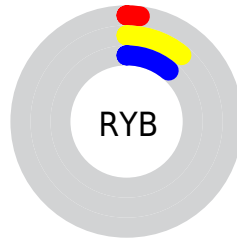
The YIQ color **17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **14.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370**.

Distribution



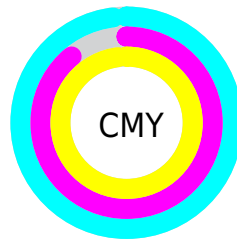
- Red (2%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (2%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (89%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 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 17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 17.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 243.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 61.8540, -5.8210,
-10.1490

■ 84.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 109.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 134.6150, -6.6460,
-11.7180

■ 160.6150, -6.6460,
-11.7180

■ 188.2020, -6.9210,

-12.2410

■ 215.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 17.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 17.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 16.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 19.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 19.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 21.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 22.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 23.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 24.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 25.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 27.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 27.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.3670, 5.9160, -8.1000



17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



18.7160, -14.1200, -8.4240

Triad

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



17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



18.8760, -20.0820, 0.5100



21.8450, 16.7340, 5.1020

Complementary

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



17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



14.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060

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.



23.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



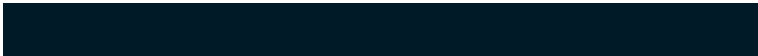
22.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080

Square

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



17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



20.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



23.1350, 4.3540, 9.2020



21.6400, 18.5690, -0.6230

Rectangle

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



17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



19.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



23.1350, 4.3540, 9.2020



22.4150, 15.1290, 6.6570

Sweetspot

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



17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



32.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



24.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420



15.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



21.5450, -9.6250, -18.3050



19.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850



12.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



45.1990, -21.1750, -40.2710



119.7480, -56.1000, -106.6920

Inverse Universe

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



14.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



15.4550, 9.6250, 18.3050



12.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850



11.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



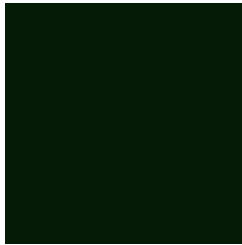
31.6870, 21.4960, 39.9600



84.2520, 56.1000, 106.6920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

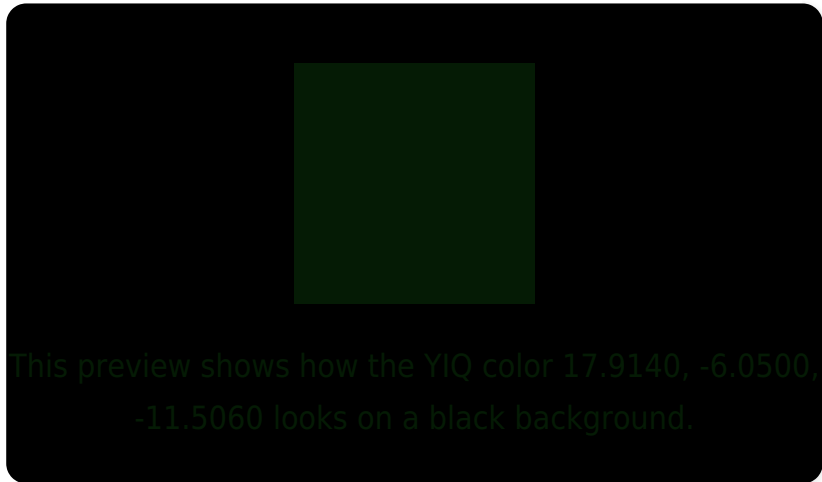
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

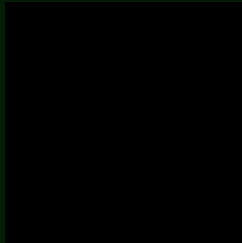
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.9140, -6.0500,

-11.5060.

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

17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Protanopia

21.7310, 7.8870, -5.2730

Deuteranopia

22.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700



Tritanopia

21.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Protanomaly

19.9260, 2.8440, -7.4920

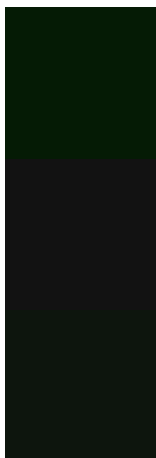
Deuteranomaly

20.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350

Tritanomaly

20.1190, -7.8850, -5.7810

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 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, 27, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 27, 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(5, 27, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 27, 5) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 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, 27, 5) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 27, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 27, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 27, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 27, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 27, 5) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 17.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 27, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 27,  
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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