

Converting Colors

YIQ(17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(17.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Hex | 150C24 |
| RGB | 21, 12, 36 |
| RGB Percent | 8%, 5%, 14% |
| CMY | 0.9176, 0.9530, 0.8589 |
| CMYK | 0.42, 0.67, 0.00, 0.86 |
| HSL | 263°, 50%, 9% |
| HSV | 263°, 67%, 14% |
| XYZ | 0.7592, 0.5497, 1.7346 |
| YIQ | 17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

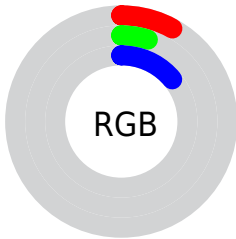
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| RYB | 21, 12, 36 |
| Decimal | 1379364 |
| CIELab | 4.97, 9.70, -14.18 |
| CIELCh | 5, 17.176, 304.373 |
| Yxy | 0.5497, 0.2495, 0.1806 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4279569444 (0xFF150C24) |
| YUV | 17.4270, 9.1565, 3.1335 |
| Hunter-Lab | 7.4143, 5.3032, -8.6810 |

Details

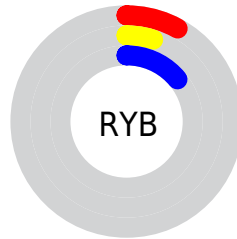
The YIQ color **17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **30.5730, 2.3400, -9.3720**, and the grayscale version is **17.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.4810, -2.4320, 11.0400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040**.

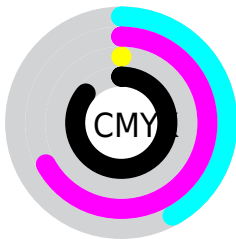
Distribution



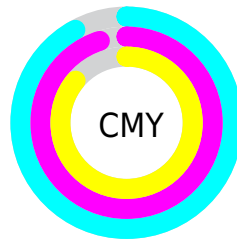
- Red (8%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 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 17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720

■ 17.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720

■ 241.4550, 0.4570,
8.2410

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 60.3560, -3.5780,
9.7820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 83.7690, -3.3030,
10.3050

■ 107.8830, -3.6240,
10.6160

■ 133.2960, -3.3490,
11.1390

■ 159.4100, -3.6700,
11.4500

■ 186.5240, -3.9910,

11.7610

■ 213.9370, -3.7160,
12.2840

■ 17.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720

■ 17.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720

■ 14.4810, -2.4320,
11.0400

■ 20.3730, -2.2480,
7.7040

■ 12.1220, -2.7990,
12.1850

■ 23.0310, -1.2850,
6.7710

■ 8.8770, -3.4870,
13.6410

■ 25.9770, -1.1930,
5.1030

■ 8.2900, -3.2120,
14.1640

■ 28.3360, -0.8260,
3.9580

■ 31.2820, -0.7340,
2.2900

■ 34.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 36.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 39.8320, 0.4130,
-1.9790

■ 42.1910, 0.7800,
-3.1240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14.5390, -17.5150, 3.5490



17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



17.1680, 8.7550, 12.0430

Triad

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



17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



16.0250, 16.0470, 1.0310



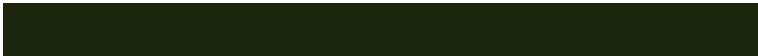
16.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770

Complementary

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



17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



30.5730, 2.3400, -9.3720

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.



14.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



16.2580, 7.8410, -4.4390

Square

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



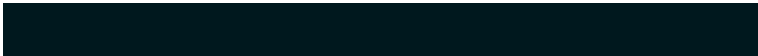
17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



14.8840, 20.9980, 4.9180



13.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470



17.5080, -16.2300, -3.2220

Rectangle

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



17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



16.2780, 14.2570, 11.4490



13.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470



16.1570, -11.0480, -9.0320

Sweetspot

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



17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



38.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



23.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



18.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



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.



17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



17.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



21.0150, 4.8120, 11.9160



16.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



18.6170, -7.8460, 32.0740



47.4470, -20.0050, 81.7470

Inverse Universe

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



20.8860, 9.4890, 9.7530



22.6850, 14.6690, 14.9970



26.9850, -4.8120, -11.9160



16.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



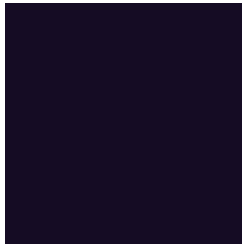
30.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450



77.4250, 82.5130, 85.0490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

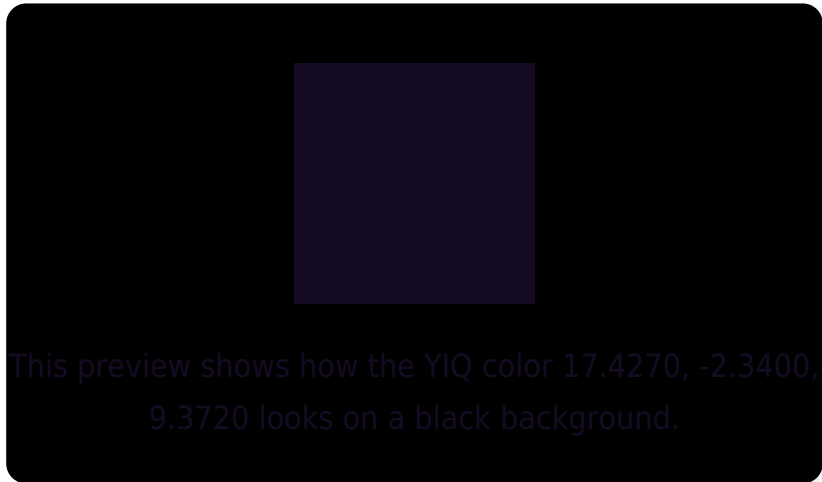
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

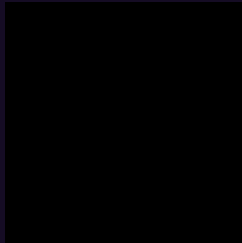
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.4270, -2.3400,

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

17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720

Protanopia

14.0830, -16.2310, 2.3050

Deuteranopia

14.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270



Tritanopia

17.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720

Protanomaly

15.3010, -10.9130, 5.0470

Deuteranomaly

15.5460, -10.2250, 3.5910

Tritanomaly

17.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720

Achromatopsia

17.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

16.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 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(21, 12, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 12, 36)  
}
```

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(21, 12, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 12, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 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(21, 12, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 12, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 12, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 12, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 12, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 12, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 17.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 12, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 12,  
36) }
```

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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