

Converting Colors

YIQ(17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820)
contains.

YIQ(17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(17.5410, 23.7020,
10.9820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F040A
RGB	47, 4, 10
RGB Percent	18%, 2%, 4%
CMY	0.8156, 0.9844, 0.9607
CMYK	0.00, 0.92, 0.79, 0.82
HSL	352°, 84%, 10%
HSV	352°, 92%, 18%
XYZ	1.2717, 0.7134, 0.3585
YIQ	17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

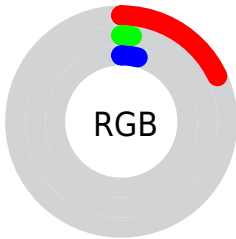
Format	Color
RYB	47, 4, 10
Decimal	3081226
CIELab	6.44, 21.96, 5.98
CIElCh	6, 22.759, 15.241
Yxy	0.7134, 0.5426, 0.3044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281271306 (0xFF2F040A)
YUV	17.5410, -3.7177, 25.8355
Hunter-Lab	8.4462, 12.0942, 3.3959

Details

The YIQ color **17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **33.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.6230, 26.4070, 11.5190**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.8510, 25.7650, 12.1410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110**.

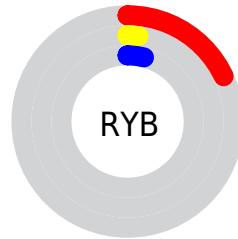
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (2%)

Blue (4%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (2%)

Blue (4%)

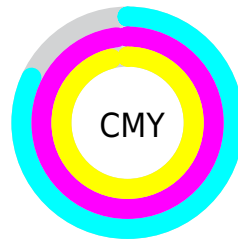


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (79%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820 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 17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.5410, 23.7020,
10.9820

■ 17.5410, 23.7020,
10.9820

■ 237.9310, 13.6160,
6.5440

■ 4.7840, 9.5360,
3.3920

■ 63.6230, 26.4070,
11.5190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 87.5200, 28.1950,
12.1550


■ 112.1180, 29.3870,
12.5790


■ 137.7160, 30.5790,
13.0030


■ 164.3140, 31.7710,
13.4270


■ 191.7980, 33.2840,


13.5400


 217.7160, 30.5790,
13.0030


 17.5410, 23.7020,
10.9820


 17.5410, 23.7020,
10.9820


 14.8510, 25.7650,
12.1410

 20.9320, 21.0430,
9.6110

 23.7360, 18.6590,
8.7630

 27.1270, 16.0000,
7.3920

 30.5180, 13.3410,
6.0210

 33.3220, 10.9570,
5.1730

■ 36.7130, 8.2980,
3.8020

■ 40.1040, 5.6390,
2.4310

■ 43.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

■ 46.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.9840, 15.2650, 15.2090



17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820



18.1400, 23.1530, 4.4090

Triad

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



17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820



15.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980



20.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640

Complementary

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



17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820



33.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820

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.



21.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820



17.9350, -10.5430, -12.6790

Square

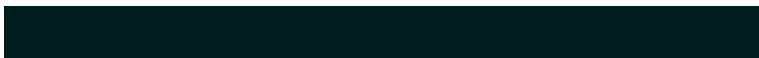
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820



18.2960, 4.6780, -7.6900



20.2150, -16.9630, -6.4590



17.3370, -19.7620, 5.7260

Rectangle

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



17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820



19.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220



20.2150, -16.9630, -6.4590



20.6200, -22.2370, 1.0190

Sweetspot

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



17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820



50.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140



19.9650, 8.2490, 21.2170



24.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820



19.2650, 33.4670, 15.7310



25.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



27.3810, 48.0000, 22.1760



67.4060, 117.9140, 54.6980

Inverse Universe

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



17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820



19.2650, 33.4670, 15.7310



25.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



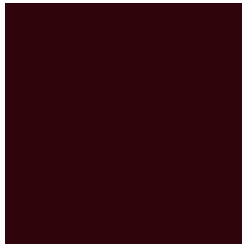
27.3810, 48.0000, 22.1760



67.4060, 117.9140, 54.6980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

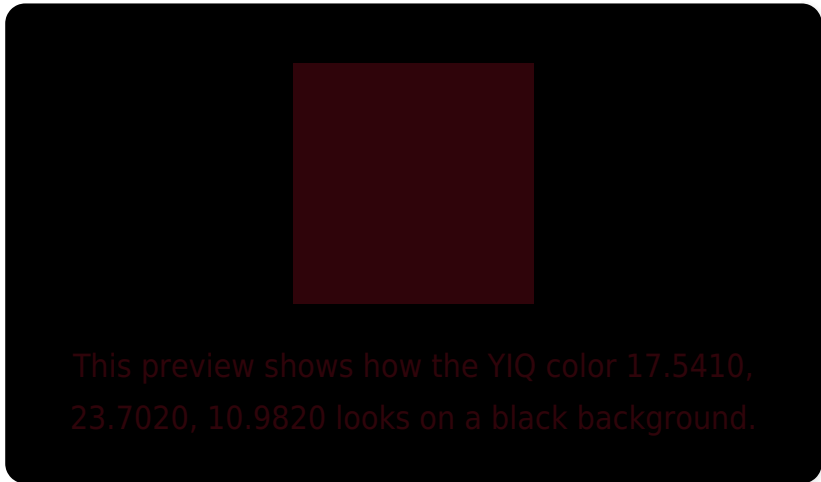
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

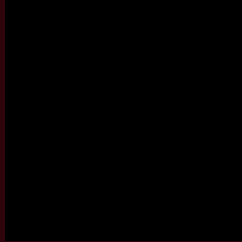
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.5410, 23.7020,

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

17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820

Protanopia

23.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750

Deuteranopia

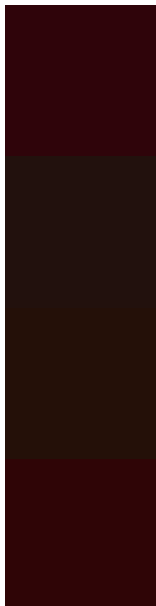
23.2690, 9.3080, -3.4920



Tritanopia

17.4440, 25.3530, 8.5930

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820

Protanomaly

21.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600

Deuteranomaly

21.0680, 14.4880, 1.7520

Tritanomaly

17.6720, 24.7110, 9.2150

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820

Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

18.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820 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(47, 4, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 4, 10)  
}
```

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(47, 4, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 4, 10) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820 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(47, 4, 10) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 4, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 4, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 4, 10); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 4, 10); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 4, 10) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 17.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 4, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 4,  
10) }
```

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