

Converting Colors

YIQ(17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(17.6000, 16.0460,
6.5580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Hex | 25090B |
| RGB | 37, 9, 11 |
| RGB Percent | 15%, 4%, 4% |
| CMY | 0.8548, 0.9647, 0.9568 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.76, 0.70, 0.85 |
| HSL | 356°, 61%, 9% |
| HSV | 356°, 76%, 15% |
| XYZ | 0.9216, 0.6130, 0.3868 |
| YIQ | 17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

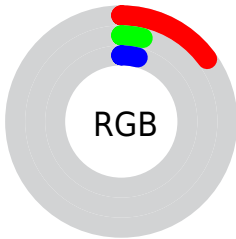
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 37, 9, 11 |
| Decimal | 2427147 |
| CIE Lab | 5.54, 13.79, 4.01 |
| CIE LCh | 6, 14.362, 16.226 |
| Yxy | 0.6130, 0.4797, 0.3190 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4280617227 (0xFF25090B) |
| YUV | 17.6000, -3.2538, 17.0138 |
| Hunter-Lab | 7.8291, 7.3116, 2.5510 |

Details

The YIQ color **17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **28.4000, -16.0460, -6.5580**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.8990, 16.6420, 6.7700**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.9100, 18.1090, 7.7170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990**.

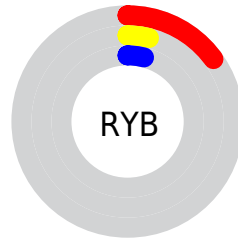
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (4%)

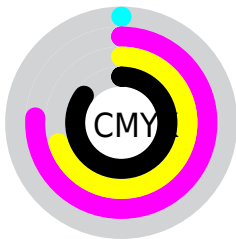
Blue (4%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (4%)

Blue (4%)

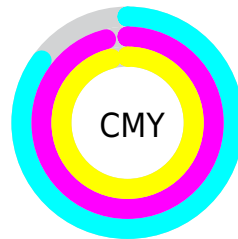


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (96%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580 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 17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.6000, 16.0460,
6.5580

■ 17.6000, 16.0460,
6.5580

■ 239.8060, 12.4700,
5.2860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 61.8990, 16.6420,
6.7700

■ 84.9100, 18.1090,
7.7170

■ 109.5080, 19.3010,
8.1410


■ 134.8070, 19.8970,
8.3530


■ 160.9920, 20.8140,
8.2540


■ 188.2910, 21.4100,


8.4660


 216.5900, 22.0060,
8.6780


 17.6000, 16.0460,
6.5580


 17.6000, 16.0460,
6.5580


 14.9100, 18.1090,
7.7170


 20.2900, 13.9830,
5.3990


 12.6930, 20.2180,
8.0420

 22.5070, 11.8740,
5.0740

 11.4050, 21.0890,
8.7770

 25.1970, 9.8110,
3.9150

 28.0010, 7.4270,
3.0670

 30.1040, 5.6390,
2.4310

■ 32.9080, 3.2550,
1.5830

■ 35.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 38.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 40.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310



17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



17.2210, 18.4310, 1.8790

Triad

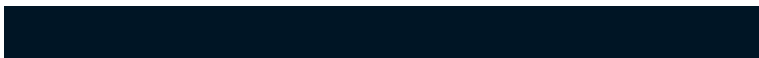
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



14.6970, -3.9410, -11.1810



16.5450, -17.6520, 0.5240

Complementary

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



17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



28.4000, -16.0460, -6.5580

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.



17.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770



17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



15.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Square

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



17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



17.4210, 5.8240, -6.4320



17.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



17.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

Rectangle

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



17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



17.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500



17.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



17.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100

Sweetspot

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



17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



40.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



19.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



20.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



17.6120, 24.9400, 10.5720



24.4160, 13.3880, -0.3400



16.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



25.2020, 46.9460, 19.2500



64.2010, 119.7490, 48.9730

Inverse Universe

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



17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



17.6120, 24.9400, 10.5720



21.5840, -13.3880, 0.3400



16.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



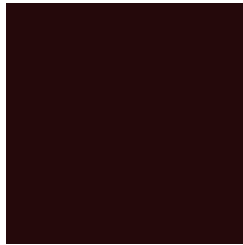
25.2020, 46.9460, 19.2500



64.2010, 119.7490, 48.9730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

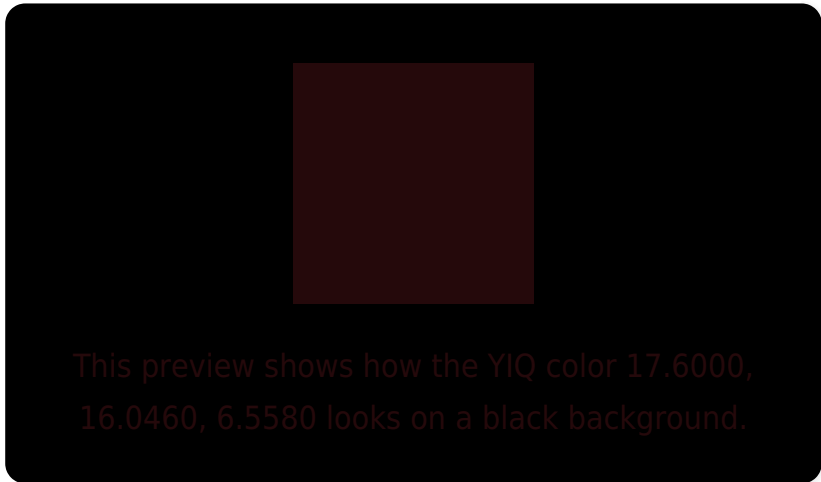
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

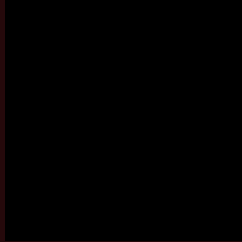
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580.

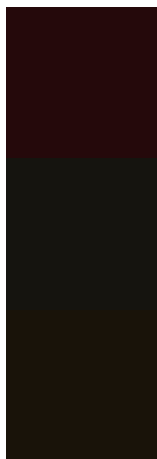


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.6000, 16.0460,

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

17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580

Protanopia

19.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430

Deuteranopia

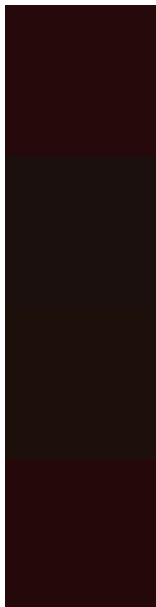
19.6540, 6.7860, -1.8380



Tritanopia

17.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580

Protanomaly

19.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100

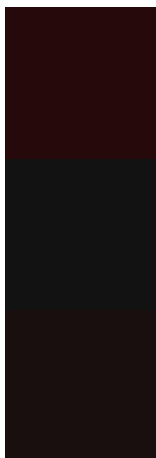
Deuteranomaly

18.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130

Tritanomaly

17.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580

Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580 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(37, 9, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 9, 11)  
}
```

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(37, 9, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 9, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580 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(37, 9, 11) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 9, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 9, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 9, 11); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 9, 11); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 9, 11) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 17.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 9, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 9,  
11) }
```

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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