

Converting Colors

YIQ(17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600)
contains.

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Color

YIQ(17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	150F17
RGB	21, 15, 23
RGB Percent	8%, 6%, 9%
CMY	0.9176, 0.9412, 0.9098
CMYK	0.09, 0.35, 0.00, 0.91
HSL	285°, 21%, 7%
HSV	285°, 35%, 9%
XYZ	0.6348, 0.5629, 0.8858
YIQ	17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

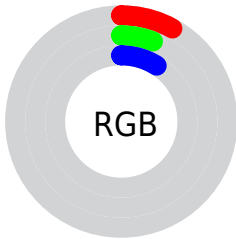
Format	Color
RYB	21, 15, 23
Decimal	1380119
CIELab	5.08, 4.09, -3.90
CIELCh	5, 5.651, 316.319
Yxy	0.5629, 0.3047, 0.2702
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279570199 (0xFF150F17)
YUV	17.7060, 2.6099, 2.8888
Hunter-Lab	7.5028, 1.9728, -1.7478

Details

The YIQ color **17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **20.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260**.

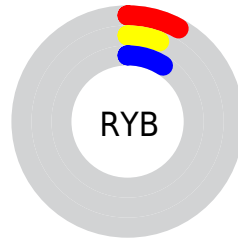
Distribution



Red (8%)

Green (6%)

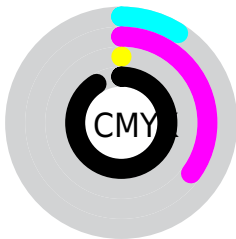
Blue (9%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (6%)

Blue (9%)

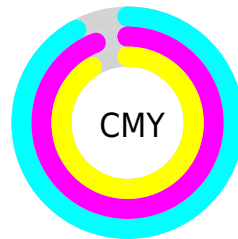


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (92%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600 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 17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.7060, 1.0080,
3.7600

■ 17.7060, 1.0080,
3.7600

■ 242.1190, 1.2830,
4.2830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 60.2930, 0.7330,
3.2370

■ 83.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480

■ 107.7060, 1.0080,
3.7600

■ 132.8200, 0.6870,
4.0710

■ 158.8200, 0.6870,
4.0710

■ 185.8200, 0.6870,

4.0710

■ 213.2330, 0.9620,
4.5940

■ 17.7060, 1.0080,
3.7600

■ 17.7060, 1.0080,
3.7600

■ 16.2330, 0.9620,
4.5940

■ 19.1790, 1.0540,
2.9260

■ 14.4720, 1.7870,
6.1630

■ 20.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 12.9990, 1.7410,
6.9970

■ 22.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 11.8250, 2.2910,
8.0430

■ 23.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 9.7650, 2.5200,
9.4000

■ 25.0600, -0.2290,
-1.3570

■ 8.5910, 3.0700,
10.4460

■ 26.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 7.7050, 2.7490,
10.7570

■ 28.2940, -1.0080,
-3.7600

■ 29.7670, -0.9620,
-4.5940

■ 31.5280, -1.7870,
-6.1630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



17.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Triad

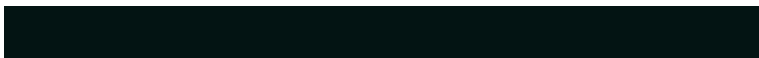
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



16.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370



14.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150

Complementary

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



17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



20.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600

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.



15.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



16.5180, 4.1730, -4.0430

Square

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



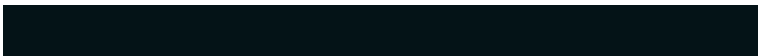
17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



17.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660



15.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940



14.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360

Rectangle

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



17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



17.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



15.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940



14.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260

Sweetspot

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



17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



28.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



17.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



13.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



22.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



18.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



11.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



25.8210, 9.2550, 36.0310



69.0030, 25.7040, 95.8800

Inverse Universe

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



17.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



22.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



19.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620



11.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



25.1890, 39.7930, 22.2330



66.8100, 105.2130, 59.1090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

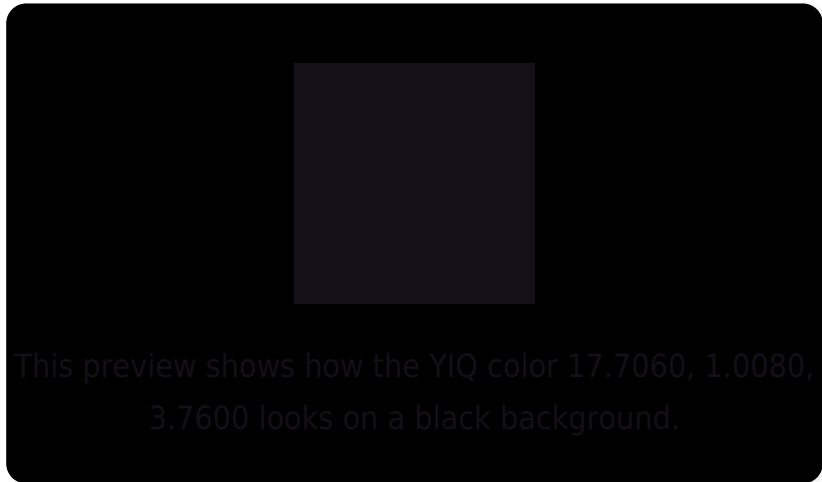
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600.

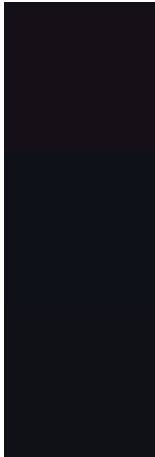


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600.

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

17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600

Protanopia

17.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

Deuteranopia

17.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



Tritanopia

17.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600

Protanomaly

17.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

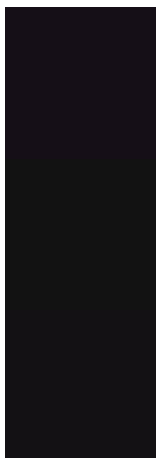
Deuteranomaly

17.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Tritanomaly

17.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600

Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600 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, 15, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 15, 23)  
}
```

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, 15, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 15, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600 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, 15, 23) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 15, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(21, 15, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 15, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 15, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 15, 23)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 17.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 15, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 15,  
23) }
```

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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