

# Converting Colors

YIQ(17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(17.7350, 20.4000,  
15.7600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F0216
RGB	47, 2, 22
RGB Percent	18%, 1%, 9%
CMY	0.8156, 0.9922, 0.9137
CMYK	0.00, 0.96, 0.53, 0.82
HSL	333°, 92%, 10%
HSV	333°, 96%, 18%
XYZ	1.3402, 0.7061, 0.8255
YIQ	17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

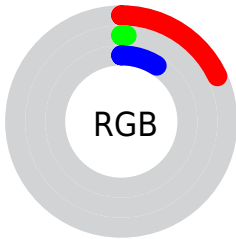
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	47, 2, 22
Decimal	3080726
CIE Lab	6.38, 24.34, -0.81
CIE LCh	6, 24.351, 358.089
Yxy	0.7061, 0.4667, 0.2459
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281270806 (0xFF2F0216)
YUV	17.7350, 2.1026, 25.6654
Hunter-Lab	8.4027, 13.7647, 0.0568

# Details


The YIQ color **17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **31.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.5890, 23.7470, 15.6750**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.4470, 21.2710, 16.4950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.0120, 18.0620, 14.0780**.

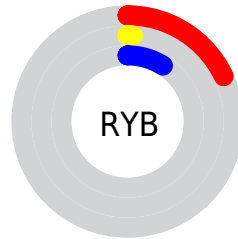
# Distribution



 Red (18%)

 Green (1%)

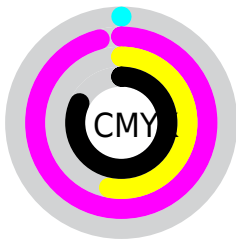
 Blue (9%)



 Red (18%)

 Yellow (1%)

 Blue (9%)

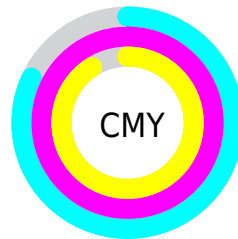



 Cyan (0%)


 Magenta (96%)

 Yellow (53%)

 Black (82%)



 Cyan (82%)

 Magenta (99%)

 Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600 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 17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.7350, 20.4000,  
15.7600

■ 17.7350, 20.4000,  
15.7600

■ 238.2390, 9.9930,  
11.6330

■ 5.9800, 11.9200,  
4.2400

■ 63.5890, 23.7470,  
15.6750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 87.3010, 24.6180,  
16.4100

■ 112.1980, 26.4060,  
17.0460


■ 138.3830, 27.3230,  
16.9470


■ 165.0950, 28.1940,  
17.6820


■ 192.1060, 29.6610,


18.6290


 218.4970, 27.0020,  
17.2580


 17.7350, 20.4000,  
15.7600


 17.7350, 20.4000,  
15.7600


 16.4470, 21.2710,  
16.4950

 21.0120, 18.0620,  
14.0780

 23.5880, 16.3200,  
12.6080

 26.8650, 13.9820,  
10.9260

 30.0280, 11.9650,  
8.9330

 32.7180, 9.9020,  
7.7740

■ 35.9950, 7.5640,  
6.0920

■ 39.1580, 5.5470,  
4.0990

■ 42.4350, 3.2090,  
2.4170

■ 45.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.6890, 8.8460, 15.9020



17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



16.7000, 27.5080, 8.0840

# Triad

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



17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



16.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030



21.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960

# Complementary

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



17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



31.2650, -20.4000, -15.7600

# 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.



21.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



16.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440

# Square

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



17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



19.5250, 11.4630, -4.0010



19.6620, -14.0280, -10.0920



19.4290, -23.0170, 4.1430



# Rectangle

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



17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



18.1400, 23.1530, 4.4090



19.6620, -14.0280, -10.0920



21.4520, -21.8240, -0.9600

# Sweetspot

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



17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



49.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040



14.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



23.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



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.



17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



21.3170, 27.6890, 21.3290



16.6290, 26.2700, 8.4940



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



30.4590, 39.3330, 30.5730



74.8160, 97.0490, 74.9130



# Inverse Universe

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



17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



21.3170, 27.6890, 21.3290



32.3710, -26.2700, -8.4940



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



30.4590, 39.3330, 30.5730

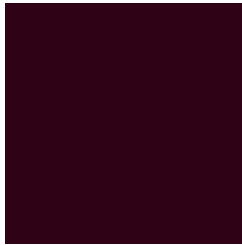


74.8160, 97.0490, 74.9130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

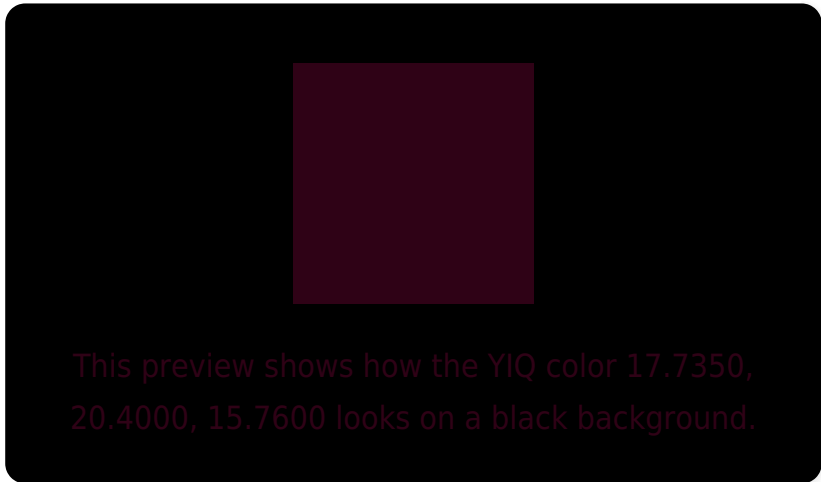
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

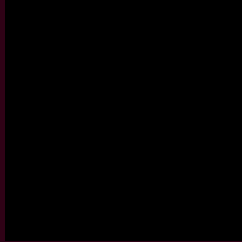
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.7350, 20.4000,

15.7600.

# 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

17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600

### Protanopia

24.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

### Deuteranopia

24.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



## Tritanopia

20.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600

## Protanomaly

21.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120

## Deuteranomaly

21.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

## Tritanomaly

18.8720, 21.2720, 10.9680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600

## Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

17.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600 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(47, 2, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 2, 22)  
}
```

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, 2, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 2, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600 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(47, 2, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 2, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 2, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 2, 22); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 2, 22); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 2, 22) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 17.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 2, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 2,  
22) }
```

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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