

Converting Colors

YIQ(17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(17.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	021D02
RGB	2, 29, 2
RGB Percent	1%, 11%, 1%
CMY	0.9922, 0.8862, 0.9922
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 0.93, 0.89
HSL	120°, 87%, 6%
HSV	120°, 93%, 11%
XYZ	0.4754, 0.8964, 0.2053
YIQ	17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

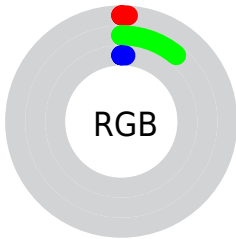
Format	Color
RYB	2, 29, 29
Decimal	138498
CIELab	8.10, -15.43, 11.02
CIElCh	8, 18.962, 144.455
Yxy	0.8964, 0.3014, 0.5684
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278328578 (0xFF021D02)
YUV	17.8490, -7.8136, -13.8996
Hunter-Lab	9.4680, -7.6070, 5.3417

Details

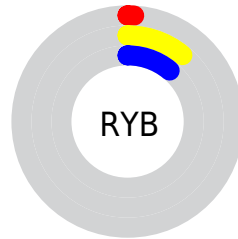
The YIQ color **17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.1510, 7.4250, 14.1210**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.9030, -7.5170, -12.4530**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520**.

Distribution



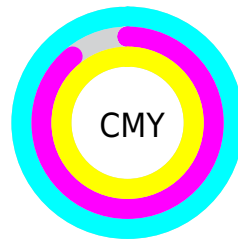
- Red (1%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Black (89%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210 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 17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 17.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 243.5500, -8.0210,
-14.3330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 61.9030, -7.5170,
-12.4530

■ 85.3760, -7.4710,
-13.2870

■ 109.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100

■ 135.5500, -8.0210,
-14.3330

■ 161.5500, -8.0210,
-14.3330

■ 188.7240, -8.5710,

-15.3790

■ 216.7240, -8.5710,
-15.3790

■ 17.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 17.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 19.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 20.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 21.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 22.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 23.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 24.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 26.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 27.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 28.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



21.5410, 5.3660, -9.1460



17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210



20.5910, -15.2660, -9.6820

Triad

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



17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210



20.8480, -22.8790, 1.6410



22.9380, 20.9060, 6.5860

Complementary

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



17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210



13.1510, 7.4250, 14.1210

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.



23.5770, 14.8530, 11.6610



17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210



23.6650, -8.9420, 7.8740

Square

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



17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210



22.0390, -22.0990, -1.4830



24.7870, 5.4540, 11.2940



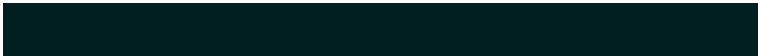
22.5370, 20.3570, 0.0130

Rectangle

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



17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210



21.6170, -18.1550, -6.8830



24.7870, 5.4540, 11.2940



23.0350, 19.2550, 8.9750

Sweetspot

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



17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210



33.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



25.9220, 8.6670, -8.3970



17.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210



22.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



19.3310, -11.5980, -10.0780



14.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



121.5090, -56.9250, -108.2610

Inverse Universe

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



13.1510, 7.4250, 14.1210



15.6940, 10.4500, 19.8740



11.5550, 11.9190, 9.7670



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



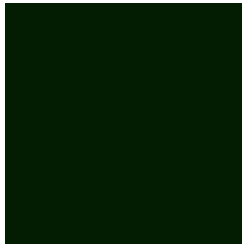
32.6270, 21.7250, 41.3170



85.3770, 57.2460, 107.9500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

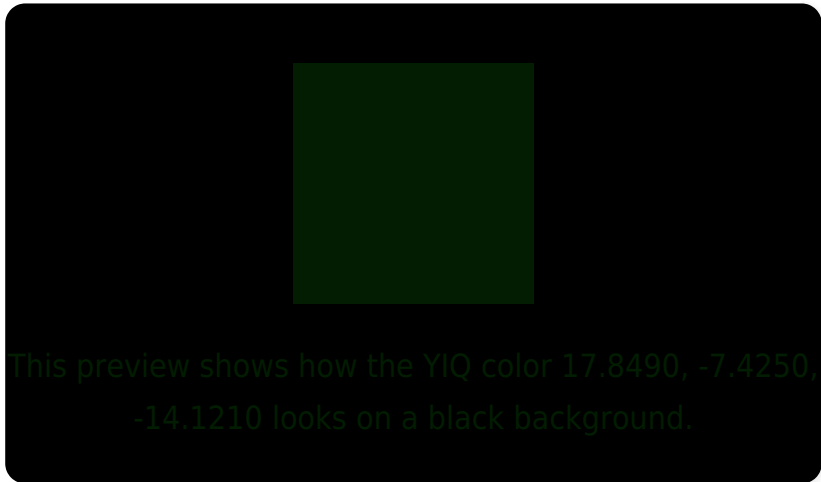
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

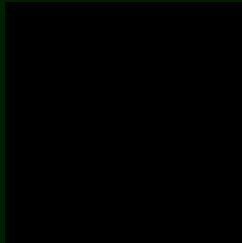
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.8490, -7.4250,

-14.1210.

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

17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

Protanopia

23.0470, 9.8130, -7.1390

Deuteranopia

24.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030



Tritanopia

22.7430, -9.5820, -2.5580

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

Protanomaly

21.0570, 3.8530, -9.2590

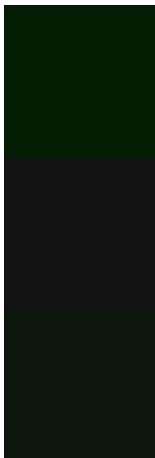
Deuteranomaly

21.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030

Tritanomaly

20.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210 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(2, 29, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 29, 2)  
}
```

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(2, 29, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 29, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210 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(2, 29, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 29, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 29, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 29, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 29, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 29, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 17.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 29, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 29,  
2) }
```

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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