

# Converting Colors

YIQ(17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(17.8850, 28.4250,  
7.9850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	320500
RGB	50, 5, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 2%, 0%
CMY	0.8038, 0.9805, 0.9999
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 1.00, 0.80
HSL	6°, 100%, 10%
HSV	6°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	1.3709, 0.7870, 0.0805
YIQ	17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">50, 6, 0</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3278080</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">7.11, 22.10, 11.10</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">7, 24.737, 26.675</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">0.7870, 0.6125, 0.3516</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281468160 (0xFF320500)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">17.8850, -8.8173, 28.1649</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">8.8712, 12.0603, 5.6718</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **32.1150, -28.4250, -7.9850**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.4230, 29.8460, 9.7660**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.8030, 25.7200, 7.4480**.

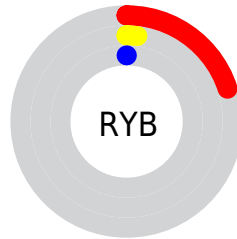
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (2%)

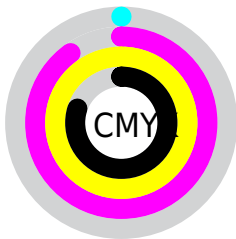
Blue (0%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (2%)

Blue (0%)

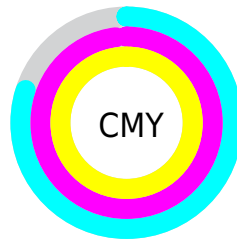


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (90%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (98%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850 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 17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 17.8850, 28.4250,  
7.9850


 17.8850, 28.4250,  
7.9850


 237.6060, 15.9090,  
3.5330


 6.2790, 12.5160,  
4.4520


 64.4230, 29.8460,  
9.7660

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 88.5050, 32.5510,  
10.3030


 113.1030, 33.7430,  
10.7270


 139.0000, 35.5310,  
11.3630


 165.4840, 37.0440,  
11.4760


 193.0820, 38.2360,


11.9000


 217.9780, 32.5970,  
9.4690


 17.8850, 28.4250,  
7.9850

 20.8030, 25.7200,  
7.4480

 24.3080, 22.7400,  
6.3880

 27.8130, 19.7600,  
5.3280

 30.7310, 17.0550,  
4.7910

 34.2360, 14.0750,  
3.7310

■ 37.1540, 11.3700,  
3.1940

■ 40.6590, 8.3900,  
2.1340

■ 43.5770, 5.6850,  
1.5970

■ 47.0820, 2.7050,  
0.5370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.1480, 20.6750, 16.2830



17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850



20.1890, 21.4570, 2.1050

# Triad

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



17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850



17.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670



20.2440, -23.9340, 4.2420

# Complementary

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



17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850



32.1150, -28.4250, -7.9850

# 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.



22.6090, -23.7040, 0.0720



17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850



20.3630, -14.6240, -10.3040

# Square

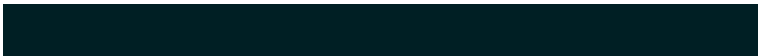
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850



18.5510, -0.5940, -11.2660



22.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170



21.1640, -11.7850, 9.8390



# Rectangle

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



17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850



21.0310, 15.9100, -1.9940



22.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170



21.4180, -24.4840, 3.1960

# Sweetspot

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



17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850



53.1540, 11.3700, 3.1940



20.1940, 15.0340, 24.9060



25.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210



161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850



23.8430, 37.4110, 10.3310



31.9730, 21.8250, -4.5670



23.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



31.8940, 50.5690, 14.1610



77.2100, 123.5570, 35.0210



# Inverse Universe

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



32.1150, -28.4250, -7.9850



42.7440, -37.6860, -10.8540



18.0270, -21.8250, 4.5670



24.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



57.1060, -50.5690, -14.1610

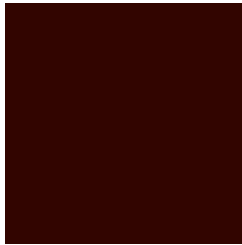


139.2030, -123.2820, -34.4980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

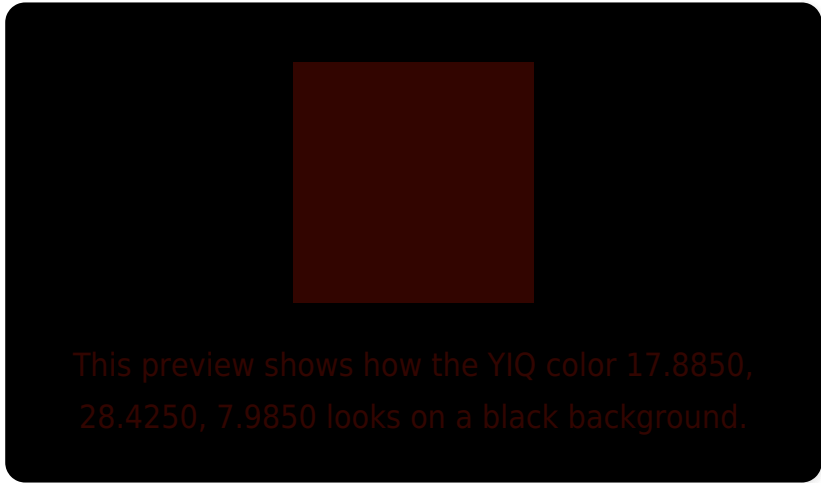
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

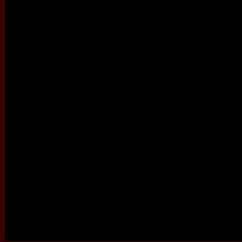
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850.



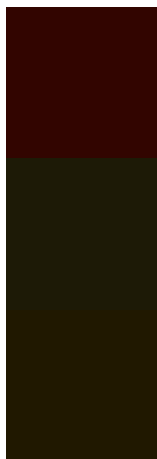
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.8850, 28.4250,



# 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

17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850

### Protanopia

24.6170, 8.2080, -5.5840

### Deuteranopia

23.6560, 12.4720, -5.7680



## Tritanopia

18.2270, 27.4620, 8.9180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850

## Protanomaly

22.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260

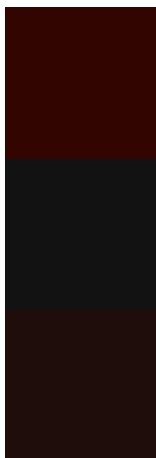
## Deuteranomaly

21.6400, 18.5690, -0.6230

## Tritanomaly

18.1130, 27.7830, 8.6070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850

## Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

17.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850 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(50, 5, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 5, 0)  
}
```

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(50, 5, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 5, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850 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(50, 5, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 5, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 5, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 5, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 5, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 5, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 17.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 5, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 5,  
0) }
```

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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