

Converting Colors

YIQ(17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(17.9880, -34.1160,
23.5800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	000C60
RGB	0, 12, 96
RGB Percent	0%, 5%, 38%
CMY	0.9999, 0.9529, 0.6237
CMYK	1.00, 0.87, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	232°, 100%, 19%
HSV	233°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	2.2406, 1.1067, 11.1495
YIQ	17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

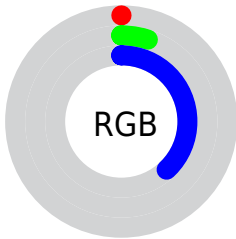
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 11, 96
Decimal	3168
CIE Lab	9.85, 31.94, -49.00
CIE LCh	10, 58.490, 303.099
Yxy	1.1067, 0.1546, 0.0763
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278193248 (0xFF000C60)
YUV	17.9880, 38.4599, -15.7755
Hunter-Lab	10.5200, 19.6076, -55.4741

Details

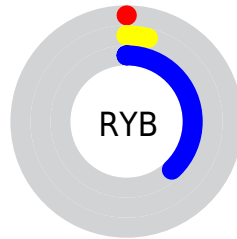
The YIQ color **17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **78.0120, 34.1160, -23.5800**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.0870, -20.9130, 32.1030**, and **7.8200, -16.5080, 12.8360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25.6740, -30.3560, 21.5160**.

Distribution



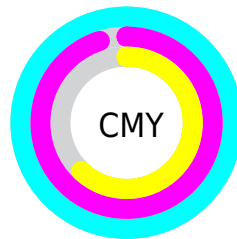
- Red (0%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800 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 17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.9880, -34.1160,
23.5800

■ 17.9880, -34.1160,
23.5800

■ 244.4340, 4.9500,
9.4140

■ 8.2080, -23.1120,
22.3920

■ 70.0870, -20.9130,
32.1030

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,
12.8360

■ 95.3260, -20.0880,
33.6720

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 120.5650,
-19.2630, 35.2410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.9180,
-18.7590, 37.1210

■ 173.2880,
-16.9250, 36.9230

■ 197.8080, -7.0660,

28.9500

■ 222.9150, 2.5180,
20.4540

■ 17.9880, -34.1160,
23.5800

■ 25.6740, -30.3560,
21.5160

■ 33.6480, -27.4670,
18.7170

■ 41.3340, -23.7070,
16.6530

■ 49.3080, -20.8180,
13.8540

■ 56.9940, -17.0580,
11.7900

■ 64.6800, -13.2980,
9.7260

■ 72.6540, -10.4090,
6.9270

■ 80.3400, -6.6490,
4.8630

■ 88.3140, -3.7600,
2.0640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



32.4980, -44.6600, 16.4280



17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800



29.1230, 22.9640, 35.3800

Triad

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



17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800



21.4730, 35.5770, 10.5290



27.0140, -20.9510, -11.2790

Complementary

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



17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800



78.0120, 34.1160, -23.5800

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.



23.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800



26.0040, 11.3720, -7.8600

Square

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



17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800



24.5180, 48.8720, 17.3840



21.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



32.7480, -34.3410, 0.1150

Rectangle

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



17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800



30.0460, 39.0580, 30.0500



21.7190, -10.1750, -19.3510



25.3040, -16.1360, -15.9440

Sweetspot

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



17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800



94.2670, -13.5730, 9.2030



65.8140, -53.0430, -24.3950



45.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800



23.6420, -44.5250, 30.5070



21.4090, -9.9560, 37.2760



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



20.9860, -39.8020, 27.5100



44.9700, -85.2900, 58.9500

Inverse Universe

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



30.0720, 53.3640, 24.0840



39.1990, 69.3640, 31.4760



74.5910, 9.9560, -37.2760



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



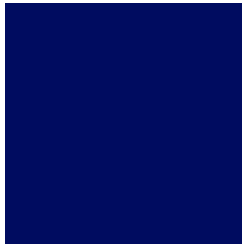
35.0840, 62.2580, 28.0980



75.1800, 133.4100, 60.2100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

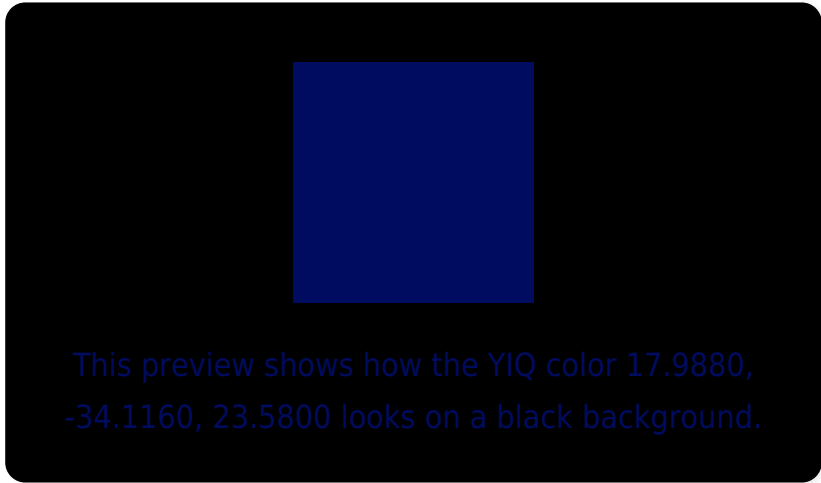
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

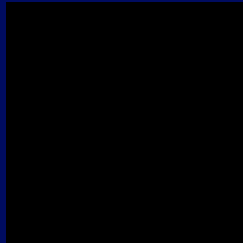
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 17.9880, -34.1160,

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

17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800

Protanopia

23.9770, -27.5560, 3.8040

Deuteranopia

24.1250, -25.2170, -0.0410



Tritanopia

23.9480, -20.5850, -6.8970

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800

Protanomaly

21.9370, -30.0790, 10.9850

Deuteranomaly

21.8400, -28.4280, 8.5960

Tritanomaly

21.7600, -25.4470, 4.1290

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800

Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

17.9250, -12.6100, 8.2700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800 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(0, 12, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 12, 96)  
}
```

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(0, 12, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 12, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800 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(0, 12, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 12, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 12, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 12, 96); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 12, 96); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 12, 96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 17.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 12, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 12,  
96) }
```

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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