

Converting Colors

YIQ(18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(18.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11111C
RGB	17, 17, 28
RGB Percent	7%, 7%, 11%
CMY	0.9333, 0.9333, 0.8902
CMYK	0.39, 0.39, 0.00, 0.89
HSL	240°, 24%, 9%
HSV	240°, 39%, 11%
XYZ	0.6412, 0.6039, 1.1810
YIQ	18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	17, 17, 28
Decimal	1118492
CIELab	5.45, 2.75, -7.28
CIELCh	5, 7.784, 290.709
Yxy	0.6039, 0.2643, 0.2489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279308572 (0xFF11111C)
YUV	18.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998
Hunter-Lab	7.7711, 1.1283, -3.5709

Details

The YIQ color **18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **26.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210**, and the grayscale version is **18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880**.

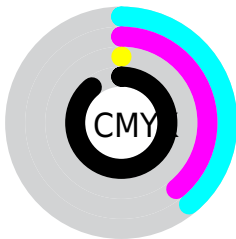
Distribution



- Red (7%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (89%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210 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 18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 18.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 242.5960, -4.4940,
4.3540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 60.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 83.4820, -4.1730,
4.0430

■ 108.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 133.4820, -4.1730,
4.0430

■ 159.5960, -4.4940,
4.3540

■ 186.5960, -4.4940,

4.3540

■ 213.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

■ 18.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 18.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 15.5960, -4.4940,
4.3540

■ 20.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 12.9380, -5.4570,
5.2870

■ 23.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 11.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 25.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 8.5080, -7.0620,
6.8420

■ 28.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 5.8500, -8.0250,
7.7750

■ 30.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 3.1920, -8.9880,
8.7080

■ 33.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

■ 35.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

■ 37.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

■ 40.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550



18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



18.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180

Triad

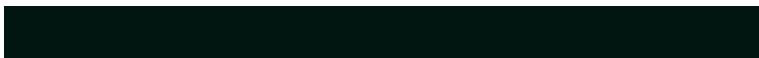
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



18.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420



15.0370, -10.5900, -6.3180

Complementary

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



18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



26.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210

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.



16.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750



18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



17.5680, 9.9040, -3.2800

Square

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



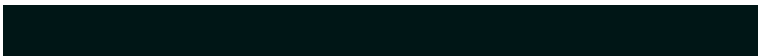
18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



18.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810



17.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870



15.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

Rectangle

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



18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



18.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440



17.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870



15.0050, -7.5640, -6.0920

Sweetspot

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



18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



31.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



24.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



15.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



20.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870



19.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



11.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



8.7780, -24.7170, 23.9470



23.2560, -65.4840, 63.4440

Inverse Universe

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



21.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



26.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910



24.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



11.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



31.6870, 21.4960, 39.9600



84.2520, 56.1000, 106.6920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

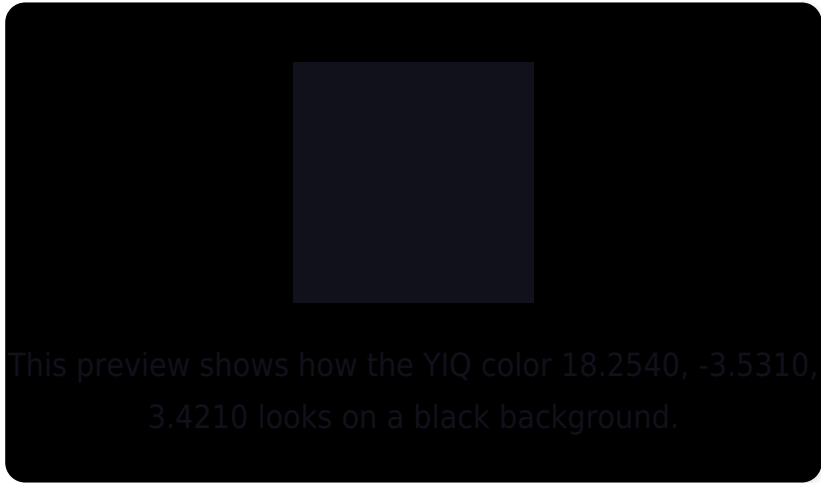
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

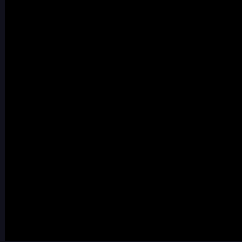
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 18.2540, -3.5310,

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

18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

Protanopia

18.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730

Deuteranopia

17.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



Tritanopia

17.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

Protanomaly

18.3570, -5.3190, 2.7850

Deuteranomaly

17.9440, -5.5940, 2.2620

Tritanomaly

17.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

Achromatopsia

18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

18.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210 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(17, 17, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 17, 28)  
}
```

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(17, 17, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 17, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210 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(17, 17, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 17, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 17, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 17, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 17, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 17, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 18.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 17, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 17,  
28) }
```

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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