

# Converting Colors

YIQ(24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(24.1070, -7.6110,  
0.2690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	111A21
RGB	17, 26, 33
RGB Percent	7%, 10%, 13%
CMY	0.9333, 0.8980, 0.8706
CMYK	0.48, 0.21, 0.00, 0.87
HSL	206°, 32%, 10%
HSV	206°, 48%, 13%
XYZ	0.8750, 0.9678, 1.5789
YIQ	24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	17, 23, 33
Decimal	1120801
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	8.72, -1.76, -6.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	9, 6.397, 253.987
Yxy	0.9678, 0.2557, 0.2829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279310881 (0xFF111A21)
YUV	24.1070, 4.3842, -6.2328
Hunter-Lab	9.8379, -1.3411, -2.6289

# Details

The YIQ color **24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **25.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690**, and the grayscale version is **24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820**.

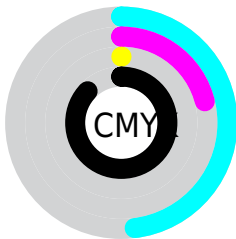
# Distribution



- Red (7%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (87%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690 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 24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 24.1070, -7.6110,  
0.2690

■ 24.1070, -7.6110,  
0.2690

■ 249.9390, -7.1980,  
-1.7100

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 66.9220, -8.5280,  
0.3680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 90.3350, -8.2530,  
0.8910

■ 115.0360, -8.8490,  
0.6790

■ 140.7370, -9.4450,  
0.4670

■ 167.1500, -9.1700,  
0.9900

■ 194.1500, -9.1700,

0.9900

■ 221.8510, -9.7660,  
0.7780

■ 24.1070, -7.6110,  
0.2690

■ 24.1070, -7.6110,  
0.2690

■ 22.6230, -9.1240,  
0.1560

■ 25.5910, -6.0980,  
0.3820

■ 20.2530, -10.9580,  
0.3540

■ 27.9610, -4.2640,  
0.1840

■ 18.7690, -12.4710,  
0.2410

■ 29.4450, -2.7510,  
0.2970

■ 16.6980, -13.7090,  
0.6510

■ 31.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

■ 15.2140, -15.2220,  
0.5380

■ 33.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 14.9150, -15.8180,  
0.3260

■ 35.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 36.8540, 3.3470,  
-0.0850

■ 38.9250, 4.5850,  
-0.4950

■ 40.7080, 6.6940,  
-0.1700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



23.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240



24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



25.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

# Triad

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



24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



25.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



23.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480

# Complementary

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



24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



25.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690

# 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.



24.2730, 3.4850, -2.5870



24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



25.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760

# Square

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



24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



25.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



25.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



23.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870



# Rectangle

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



24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



25.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



25.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040



24.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350

# Sweetspot

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



24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



40.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



27.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



20.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



29.0680, -11.8750, 0.4530



19.4110, -5.4110, 4.4530



14.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



35.4210, -37.7340, 1.0340



91.6900, -98.3470, 3.7090



# Inverse Universe

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



22.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



27.0710, 10.4060, 9.6540



30.5890, 5.4110, -4.4530



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



28.7510, 32.6390, 30.7430

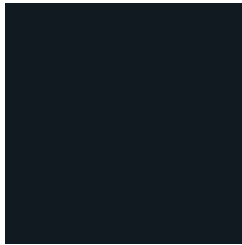


75.1170, 86.1360, 79.9600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

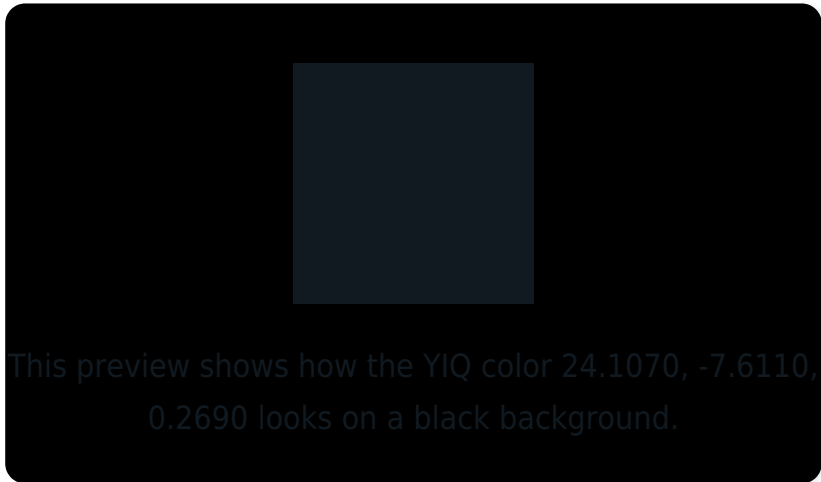
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

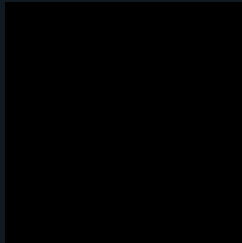
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

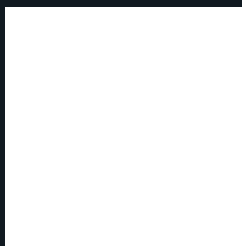
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 24.1070, -7.6110,

0.2690.

# 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

24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690

### Protanopia

25.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

### Deuteranopia

25.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



**Tritanopia**

23.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690

## Protanomaly

24.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290

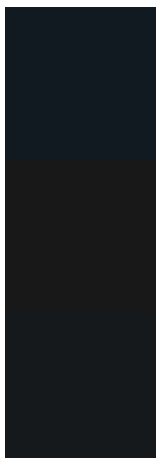
## Deuteranomaly

24.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

## Tritanomaly

24.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690

## Achromatopsia

24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

24.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690 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, 26, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 26, 33)  
}
```

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, 26, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 26, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690 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, 26, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 26, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 26, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 26, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 26, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 26, 33)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 24.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 26, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 26,  
33) }
```

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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