

Converting Colors

YIQ(24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130)
contains.

YIQ(24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(24.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	062506
RGB	6, 37, 6
RGB Percent	2%, 15%, 2%
CMY	0.9766, 0.8548, 0.9765
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.84, 0.85
HSL	120°, 72%, 8%
HSV	120°, 84%, 15%
XYZ	0.7696, 1.3756, 0.3972
YIQ	24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

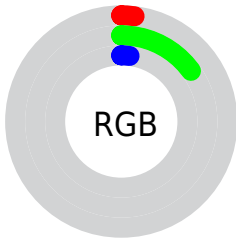
Format	Color
RYB	6, 37, 37
Decimal	402694
CIELab	11.79, -19.31, 14.65
CIELCh	12, 24.242, 142.807
Yxy	1.3756, 0.3027, 0.5411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278592774 (0xFF062506)
YUV	24.1970, -8.9711, -15.9588
Hunter-Lab	11.7288, -8.8124, 6.2024

Details

The YIQ color **24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **18.8030, 8.5250, 16.2130**, and the grayscale version is **24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.8980, -9.1210, -16.4250**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22.5450, -9.6250, -18.3050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210**.

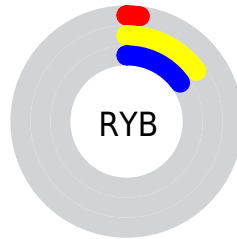
Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (15%)

Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (15%)

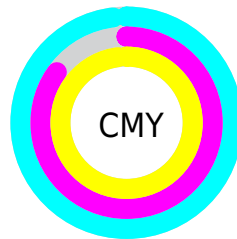


Cyan (84%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130 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 24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 24.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 24.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 245.3870, -6.0040,
-12.3400

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 68.8980, -9.1210,
-16.4250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 93.0720, -9.6710,
-17.4710

■ 117.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 143.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 170.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 197.6050, -9.8540,

-19.6620

■ 225.6050, -9.8540,
-19.6620

■ 24.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 24.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 22.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 25.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 27.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 28.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 30.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 31.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 33.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 34.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 36.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 37.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340



24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



25.8570, -19.0710, -12.3110

Triad

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



24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



27.2540, -29.8940, 2.1220



28.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840

Complementary

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



24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



18.8030, 8.5250, 16.2130

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.



30.5500, 19.4830, 15.8590



24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



30.3810, -13.8940, 9.5140

Square

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



24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



28.8040, -28.7470, -2.1470



32.1940, 5.8660, 14.8420



29.3590, 26.7300, 0.1540

Rectangle

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



24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



27.2250, -22.9230, -8.5790



32.1940, 5.8660, 14.8420



29.3070, 24.4810, 13.3850

Sweetspot

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



24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



43.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



33.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410



22.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



28.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040



25.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480



17.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



122.6830, -57.4750, -109.3070

Inverse Universe

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



18.8030, 8.5250, 16.2130



19.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040



16.9790, 13.6610, 11.2370



16.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



33.8660, 22.5500, 42.8860



86.3170, 57.4750, 109.3070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

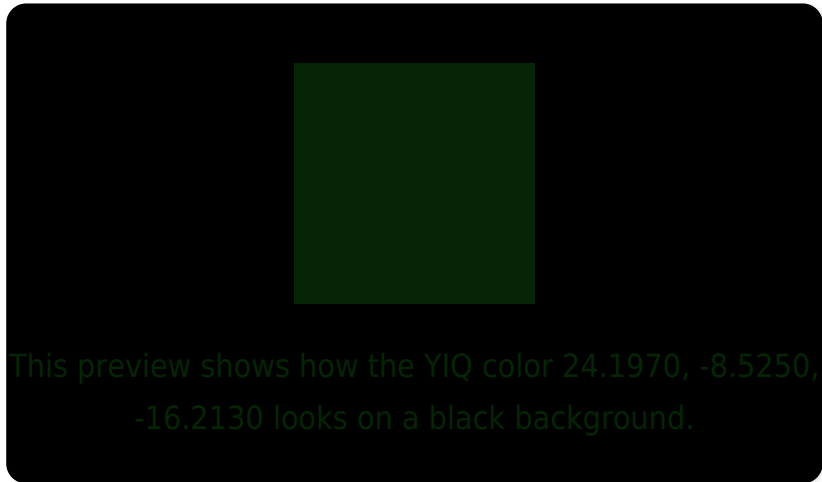
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

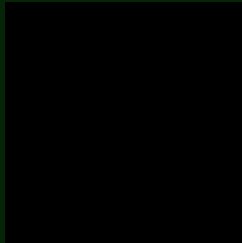
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 24.1970, -8.5250,

-16.2130.

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

24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130

Protanopia

30.1180, 11.0510, -7.5490

Deuteranopia

30.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



Tritanopia

28.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830

Trichromacy



Original Color

24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130

Protanomaly

28.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270

Deuteranomaly

28.7690, 4.7240, -8.5240

Tritanomaly

27.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750

Monochromacy



Original Color

24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130

Achromatopsia

24.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

24.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130 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(6, 37, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 37, 6)  
}
```

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(6, 37, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 37, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130 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(6, 37, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 37, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 37, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 37, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 37, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 37, 6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 24.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 37, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 37,  
6) }
```

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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