

Converting Colors

YIQ(24.5820, -11.0470,
-14.5590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(24.5820, -11.0470,
-14.5590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | 05250C |
| RGB | 5, 37, 12 |
| RGB Percent | 2%, 15%, 5% |
| CMY | 0.9805, 0.8548, 0.9530 |
| CMYK | 0.87, 0.00, 0.68, 0.85 |
| HSL | 133°, 76%, 8% |
| HSV | 133°, 87%, 15% |
| XYZ | 0.7906, 1.3826, 0.5728 |
| YIQ | 24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

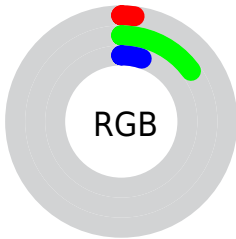
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 5, 31, 37 |
| Decimal | 337164 |
| CIELab | 11.84, -18.65, 12.22 |
| CIELCh | 12, 22.302, 146.766 |
| Yxy | 1.3826, 0.2879, 0.5035 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278527244 (0xFF05250C) |
| YUV | 24.5820, -6.2029, -17.1734 |
| Hunter-Lab | 11.7585, -8.5755, 5.3425 |

Details

The YIQ color **24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **17.4180, 11.0470, 14.5590**, and the grayscale version is **25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.0550, -11.0010, -15.3930**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.0440, -12.4680, -16.3400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.1200, -9.6260, -12.7780**.

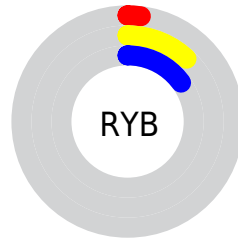
Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (15%)

Blue (5%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (12%)

Blue (15%)

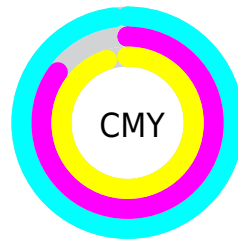


Cyan (87%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (68%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590 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 24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 24.5820, -11.0470,
-14.5590

■ 24.5820, -11.0470,
-14.5590

■ 245.6580, -8.2050,
-10.9970

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 69.0550, -11.0010,
-15.3930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 93.5280, -10.9550,
-16.2270


■ 118.1150,
-11.2300, -16.7500


■ 143.7020,
-11.5050, -17.2730


■ 170.5880,
-11.1840, -17.5840


■ 197.8760,


-12.0550, -18.3190


 225.8760,
-12.0550, -18.3190


 24.5820, -11.0470,
-14.5590


 24.5820, -11.0470,
-14.5590


 23.0440, -12.4680,
-16.3400


 26.1200, -9.6260,
-12.7780

 22.6310, -12.7430,
-16.8630

 27.3590, -8.8010,
-11.2090

 28.8970, -7.3800,
-9.4280

 30.4350, -5.9590,
-7.6470

 31.5600, -4.8130,
-6.3890

■ 33.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 34.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

■ 36.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 37.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.3300, 7.3380, -11.8460



24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590



25.6120, -19.7590, -10.8550

Triad

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



24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590



26.4390, -28.9770, 2.0230



29.9600, 23.8400, 8.4800

Complementary

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



24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590



17.4180, 11.0470, 14.5590

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.



30.7840, 18.7040, 13.4560



24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590



31.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410

Square

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



24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590



28.2170, -28.4720, -1.6240



32.1510, 7.4250, 14.1210



29.9350, 24.9880, -1.3160

Rectangle

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



24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590



26.8660, -23.2900, -7.4340



32.1510, 7.4250, 14.1210



30.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700

Sweetspot

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



24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590



43.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430



31.2590, 6.1000, -11.4360



22.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



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.



24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590



29.4300, -16.7310, -21.6830



26.4060, -16.1830, -9.5830



17.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



50.1860, -28.3280, -37.2880



127.9270, -72.2410, -95.0010

Inverse Universe

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



17.4180, 11.0470, 14.5590



18.6840, 16.4100, 21.9940



15.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830



16.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



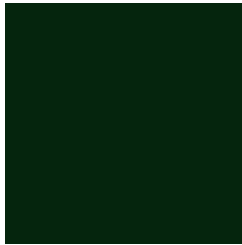
31.8140, 28.3280, 37.2880



81.0730, 72.2410, 95.0010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

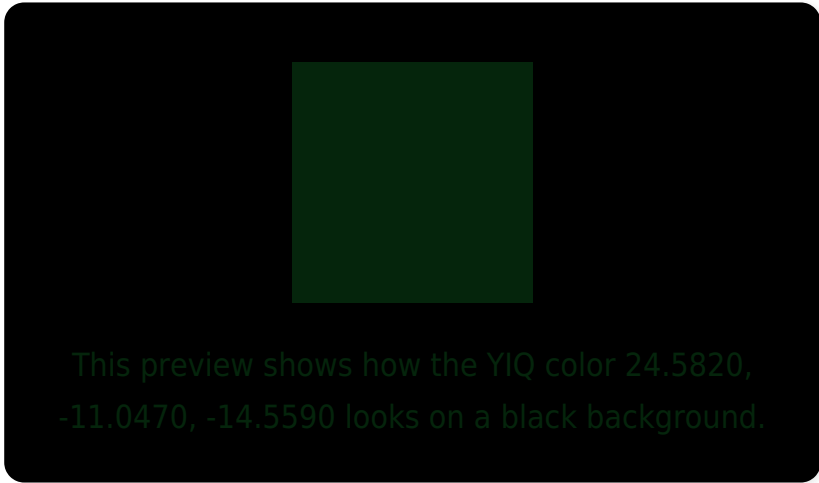
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

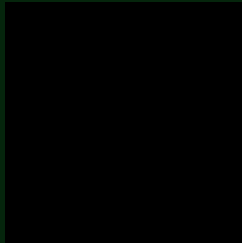
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 24.5820, -11.0470,

-14.5590.

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

24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590

Protanopia

30.8020, 9.1250, -5.6830

Deuteranopia

30.8670, 10.5000, -3.0680



Tritanopia

29.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060

Trichromacy



Original Color

24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590

Protanomaly

28.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610

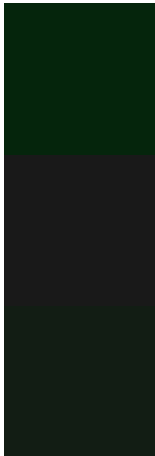
Deuteranomaly

28.9260, 2.8440, -7.4920

Tritanomaly

27.9120, -11.7360, -7.5760

Monochromacy



Original Color

24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590

Achromatopsia

25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

24.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590 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(5, 37, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 37, 12)  
}
```

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(5, 37, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 37, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590 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(5, 37, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 37, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 37, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 37, 12); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 37, 12); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 37, 12) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 24.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 37, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 37,  
12) }
```

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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