

# Converting Colors

YIQ(24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(24.6170, 0.1810,  
13.2450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	21102F
RGB	33, 16, 47
RGB Percent	13%, 6%, 18%
CMY	0.8705, 0.9373, 0.8157
CMYK	0.30, 0.66, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	273°, 49%, 12%
HSV	273°, 66%, 18%
XYZ	1.3258, 0.8991, 2.7924
YIQ	24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

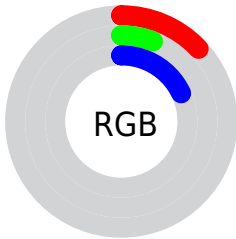
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	33, 16, 47
Decimal	2166831
CIE Lab	8.12, 16.39, -17.39
CIE LCh	8, 23.897, 313.303
Yxy	0.8991, 0.2643, 0.1792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280356911 (0xFF21102F)
YUV	24.6170, 11.0348, 7.3519
Hunter-Lab	9.4823, 8.3643, -10.8222

# Details

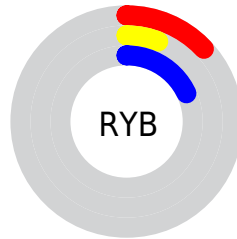
The YIQ color **24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **38.3830, -0.1810, -13.2450**, and the grayscale version is **25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.9700, 0.6850, 15.1250**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.0840, 0.3640, 15.4360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.1500, -0.0020, 11.0540**.

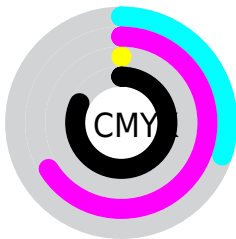
# Distribution



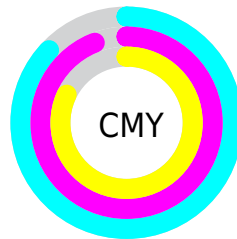
- Red (13%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450 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 24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 24.6170, 0.1810,  
13.2450

■ 24.6170, 0.1810,  
13.2450

■ 246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

■ 4.4590, -5.3660,  
9.1460

■ 68.2690, 1.2810,  
15.3370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 92.3830, 0.9600,  
15.6480

■ 116.9100, 0.9140,  
16.4820

■ 142.3230, 1.1890,  
17.0050

■ 168.8500, 1.1430,  
17.8390

■ 196.2630, 1.4180,

18.3620

■ 224.2630, 1.4180,  
18.3620

■ 24.6170, 0.1810,  
13.2450

■ 24.6170, 0.1810,  
13.2450

■ 21.0840, 0.3640,  
15.4360

■ 28.1500, -0.0020,  
11.0540

■ 18.1380, 0.2720,  
17.1040

■ 31.0960, 0.0900,  
9.3860

■ 14.6050, 0.4550,  
19.2950

■ 34.6290, -0.0930,  
7.1950

■ 13.1320, 0.4090,  
20.1290

■ 38.1620, -0.2760,  
5.0040

■ 41.4070, 0.4120,  
3.5480

■ 44.9400, 0.2290,  
1.3570

■ 48.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 52.0060, -0.1370,  
-3.0250

■ 54.9520, -0.0450,  
-4.6930

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.7710, -23.9800, 5.0760



24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450



22.5110, 15.2190, 16.0430

# Triad

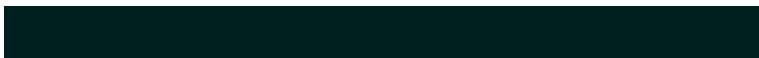
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450



23.1020, 17.1480, -2.4040



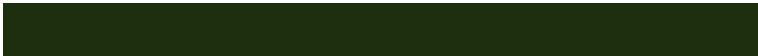
22.3180, -18.7510, -7.0950

# Complementary

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



24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450



38.3830, -0.1810, -13.2450

# 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.



20.1520, -12.6520, -13.0040



24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450



22.1500, 8.0250, -7.7750

# Square

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



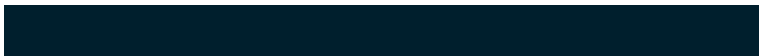
24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450



21.6950, 25.9040, 4.1120



17.9200, -6.1870, -14.5310



23.3270, -22.9700, -2.2180



# Rectangle

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



24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450



21.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270



17.9200, -6.1870, -14.5310



21.6340, -16.8250, -8.9610

# Sweetspot

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



24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450



52.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



27.7520, -13.8010, 2.3190



25.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450



26.2460, 0.0880, 20.4400



28.6890, 8.8460, 15.9020



21.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



24.2700, 0.6810, 37.2330



59.6780, 1.6340, 91.5700



# Inverse Universe

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



26.8650, 13.9820, 10.9260



29.8600, 21.5460, 17.0180



34.3110, -8.8460, -15.9020



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



30.4590, 39.3330, 30.5730

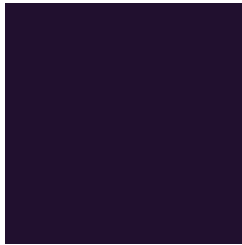


75.0440, 96.4070, 75.5350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

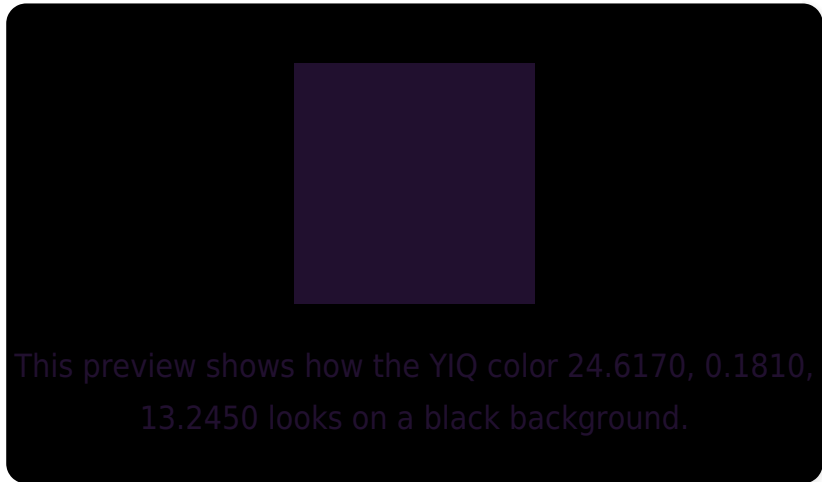
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

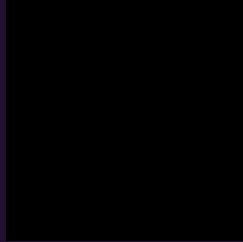
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 24.6170, 0.1810,



# 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

24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450

### Protanopia

19.7880, -22.6500, 2.9980

### Deuteranopia

19.6910, -20.9990, 0.6090



## Tritanopia

25.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450

## Protanomaly

21.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000

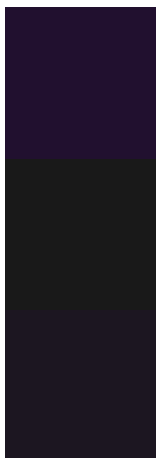
## Deuteranomaly

21.6320, -13.3430, 5.0330

## Tritanomaly

24.4720, 1.7870, 6.1630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450

## Achromatopsia

25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

25.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450 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(33, 16, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 16, 47)  
}
```

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(33, 16, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 16, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450 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(33, 16, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 16, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 16, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 16, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 16, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 16, 47)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 24.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 16, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 16,  
47) }
```

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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