

# Converting Colors

YIQ(24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(24.8830, 13.5710,  
1.8510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	27140D
RGB	39, 20, 13
RGB Percent	15%, 8%, 5%
CMY	0.8470, 0.9216, 0.9490
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.67, 0.85
HSL	16°, 50%, 10%
HSV	16°, 67%, 15%
XYZ	1.1599, 0.9607, 0.5056
YIQ	24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

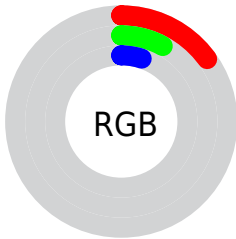
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	39, 23, 13
Decimal	2561037
CIELab	8.66, 8.82, 7.70
CIELCh	9, 11.709, 41.107
Yxy	0.9607, 0.4417, 0.3658
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280751117 (0xFF27140D)
YUV	24.8830, -5.8583, 12.3806
Hunter-Lab	9.8014, 3.9706, 3.8026

# Details

The YIQ color **24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **27.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510**, and the grayscale version is **25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.1930, 15.6340, 3.0100**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **27.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260**.

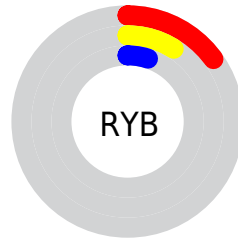
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (8%)

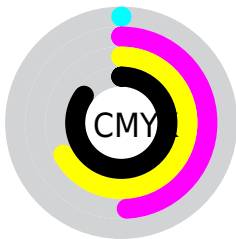
Blue (5%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (9%)

Blue (5%)

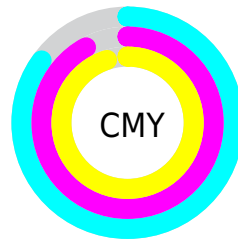


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (67%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510 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 24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 24.8830, 13.5710,  
1.8510

■ 24.8830, 13.5710,  
1.8510

■ 247.0780, 8.5280,  
-0.3680

■ 2.3920, 4.7680,  
1.6960

■ 68.1930, 15.6340,  
3.0100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 92.3780, 16.5510,  
2.9110


■ 116.6770, 17.1470,  
3.1230


■ 142.2750, 18.3390,  
3.5470


■ 169.1610, 18.6600,  
3.2360


■ 196.4600, 19.2560,


3.4480


 224.0580, 20.4480,  
3.8720


 24.8830, 13.5710,  
1.8510


 24.8830, 13.5710,  
1.8510


 22.6660, 15.6800,  
2.1760


 27.1000, 11.4620,  
1.5260


 20.4490, 17.7890,  
2.5010


 29.3170, 9.3530,  
1.2010

 18.2320, 19.8980,  
2.8260

 31.5340, 7.2440,  
0.8760

 17.5310, 20.4940,  
3.0380

 33.1640, 5.4100,  
1.0740

 35.3810, 3.3010,  
0.7490

■ 37.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

■ 39.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 41.9180, -2.7050,  
-0.5370

■ 44.1350, -4.8140,  
-0.8620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



25.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850



24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



24.5360, 12.9300, -3.0540

# Triad

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



24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



21.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740



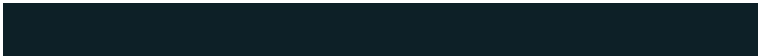
24.6170, -8.9870, 3.1810

# Complementary

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



24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



27.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

# 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.



21.4910, -17.5600, -1.1440



24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



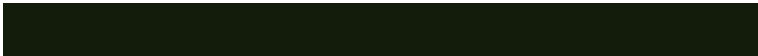
20.2150, -16.9630, -6.4590

# Square

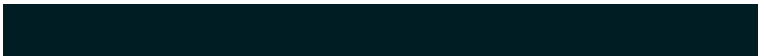
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



22.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830



21.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



25.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490



# Rectangle

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



24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



23.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470



21.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



23.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210

# Sweetspot

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



24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



45.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



22.9400, 9.3970, 11.4210



22.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



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.



24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



28.7160, 21.4110, 2.9390



32.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480



19.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990



38.6170, 43.7390, 5.7790



96.8470, 110.6770, 15.1330



# Inverse Universe

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



27.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



32.2840, -21.4110, -2.9390



19.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480



19.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



45.9700, -44.0140, -6.3020

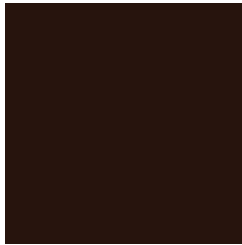


115.1530, -110.6770, -15.1330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

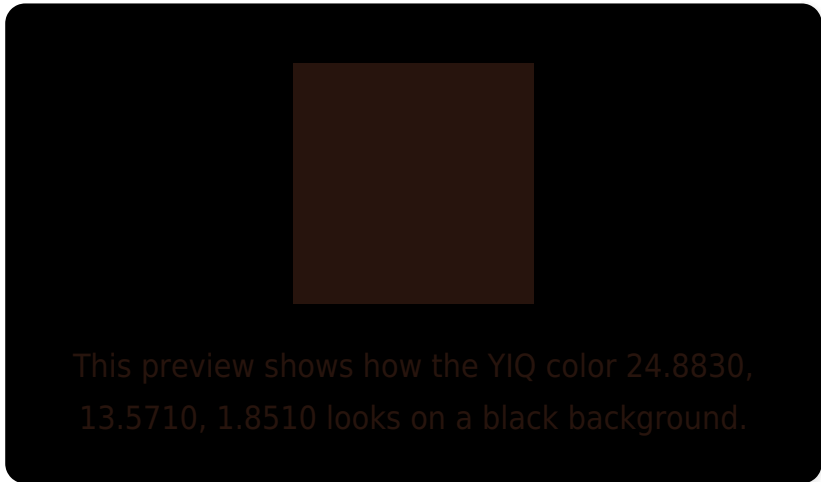
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

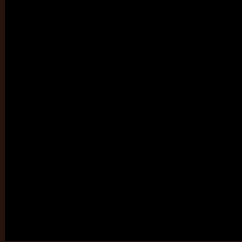
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 24.8830, 13.5710,



# 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

24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510

### Protanopia

24.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

### Deuteranopia

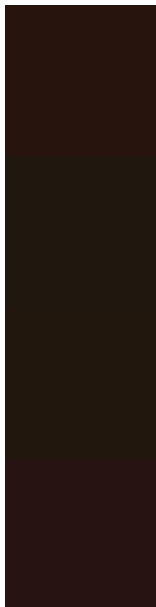
24.7250, 8.0240, -2.2480



## Tritanopia

25.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510

## Protanomaly

24.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910

## Deuteranomaly

25.0350, 10.0870, -1.0890

## Tritanomaly

24.7520, 12.5620, 3.6180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510

## Achromatopsia

25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

24.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510 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(39, 20, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 20, 13)  
}
```

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(39, 20, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 20, 13) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510 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(39, 20, 13) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 20, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 20, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 20, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 20, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 20, 13)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 24.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 20, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 20,  
13) }
```

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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