

# Converting Colors

YIQ(24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(24.9280, 36.0340,  
18.7700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	470311
RGB	71, 3, 17
RGB Percent	28%, 1%, 7%
CMY	0.7214, 0.9883, 0.9332
CMYK	0.00, 0.96, 0.76, 0.72
HSL	348°, 92%, 15%
HSV	348°, 96%, 28%
XYZ	2.7354, 1.4463, 0.6667
YIQ	24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

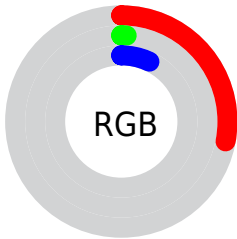
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	71, 3, 17
Decimal	4653841
CIE Lab	12.26, 31.40, 11.61
CIE LCh	12, 33.480, 20.284
Yxy	1.4463, 0.5642, 0.2983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282843921 (0xFF470311)
YUV	24.9280, -3.9085, 40.4051
Hunter-Lab	12.0263, 19.5543, 5.1316

# Details

The YIQ color **24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **49.0720, -36.0340, -18.7700**, and the grayscale version is **25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.9130, 40.3900, 16.9180**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22.9390, 37.5010, 19.7170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.7210, 32.1830, 16.9750**.

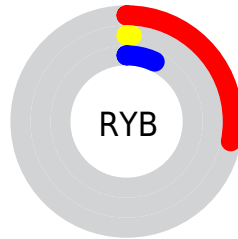
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (1%)

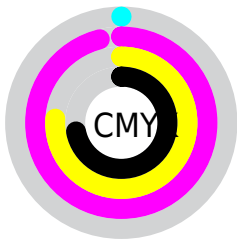
Blue (7%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (1%)

Blue (7%)

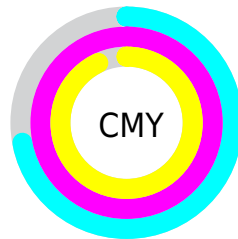


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (96%)

Yellow (76%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (99%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700 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 24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 24.9280, 36.0340,  
18.7700

■ 24.9280, 36.0340,  
18.7700

■ 243.8980, 9.2150,  
3.7030

■ 14.3520, 28.6080,  
10.1760

■ 74.9130, 40.3900,  
16.9180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 100.5820, 42.8200,  
16.9320

■ 126.3650, 44.9290,  
17.2570


■ 152.5610, 47.3130,  
18.1050


■ 180.0450, 48.8260,  
18.2180


■ 204.0550, 42.8660,


16.0980

 223.6830, 26.1780,  
10.1620


 24.9280, 36.0340,  
18.7700


 24.9280, 36.0340,  
18.7700


 22.9390, 37.5010,  
19.7170

 29.7210, 32.1830,  
16.9750

 34.4000, 28.6530,  
14.8690

 39.1930, 24.8020,  
13.0740

 43.9860, 20.9510,  
11.2790

 48.6650, 17.4210,  
9.1730

■ 54.0450, 13.2950,  
6.8550

■ 58.7240, 9.7650,  
4.7490

■ 63.5170, 5.9140,  
2.9540

■ 68.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.1800, 26.8170, 26.1210



24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700



28.8160, 32.8730, 4.4650

# Triad

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



24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700



22.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



30.6110, -35.2130, 4.9070

# Complementary

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



24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700



49.0720, -36.0340, -18.7700

# 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.



31.7050, -32.7820, -0.6060



24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700



27.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130

# Square

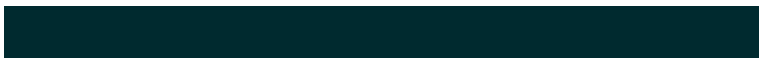
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700



29.2050, 6.1920, -13.1040



30.0120, -26.6370, -7.3490



27.1820, -29.3910, 9.5290



# Rectangle

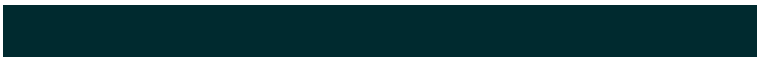
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700



30.5220, 24.7130, -1.8390



30.0120, -26.6370, -7.3490



31.5570, -35.1210, 3.2390

# Sweetspot

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



24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700



73.7570, 14.1660, 7.5900



26.5990, 9.7600, 32.3840



35.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700



29.6740, 48.7330, 25.4130



34.4850, 35.3030, 4.4790



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.9950, 52.2630, 27.5190



73.2310, 120.2050, 62.7410



# Inverse Universe

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



24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700



29.6740, 48.7330, 25.4130



39.5150, -35.3030, -4.4790



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.9950, 52.2630, 27.5190

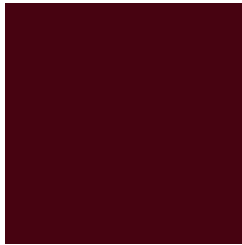


73.2310, 120.2050, 62.7410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

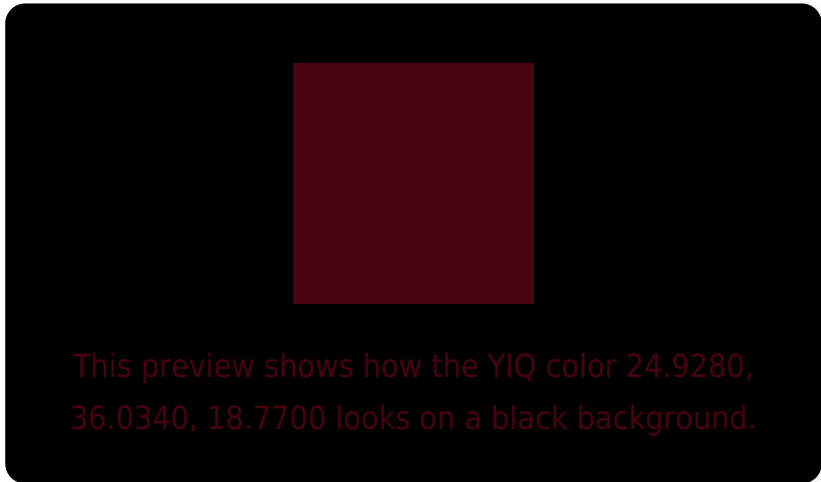
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

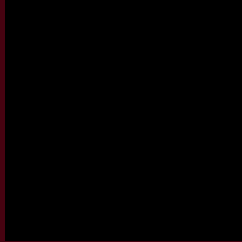
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 24.9280, 36.0340,



# 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

24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700

### Protanopia

35.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

### Deuteranopia

34.8950, 13.2970, -4.1990



## Tritanopia

25.9080, 38.7860, 12.9460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700

## Protanomaly

31.9590, 16.4130, 5.4130

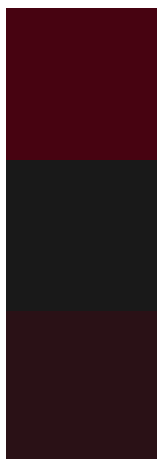
## Deuteranomaly

31.2430, 21.3650, 3.7730

## Tritanomaly

25.7770, 37.7770, 14.7130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700

## Achromatopsia

25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

25.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700 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(71, 3, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 3, 17)  
}
```

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(71, 3, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 3, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700 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(71, 3, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 3, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 3, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 3, 17); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 3, 17); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 3, 17) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 24.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 3, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 3,  
17) }
```

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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