

Converting Colors

YIQ(14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(14.1280, -12.1040,
-0.9040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	02121A
RGB	2, 18, 26
RGB Percent	1%, 7%, 10%
CMY	0.9922, 0.9294, 0.8981
CMYK	0.92, 0.31, 0.00, 0.90
HSL	200°, 86%, 5%
HSV	200°, 92%, 10%
XYZ	0.4276, 0.5202, 1.0543
YIQ	14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

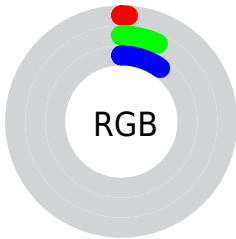
Format	Color
RYB	2, 12, 26
Decimal	135706
CIELab	4.70, -2.74, -6.94
CIELCh	5, 7.461, 248.486
Yxy	0.5202, 0.2136, 0.2598
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278325786 (0xFF02121A)
YUV	14.1280, 5.8529, -10.6363
Hunter-Lab	7.2125, -2.0383, -3.6184

Details

The YIQ color **14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **13.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040**, and the grayscale version is **14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **57.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.9430, -13.0210, -0.8050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910**.

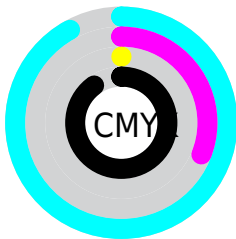
Distribution



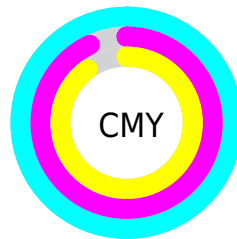
- Red (1%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (90%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040 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 14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 14.1280, -12.1040,
-0.9040

■ 14.1280, -12.1040,
-0.9040

■ 238.7690,
-12.4710, 0.2410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 57.4380, -10.0410,
0.2550

■ 80.4380, -10.0410,
0.2550

■ 104.8400,
-11.2330, -0.1690

■ 129.9540,
-11.5540, 0.1420

■ 155.9540,
-11.5540, 0.1420

■ 182.9540,

-11.5540, 0.1420

■ 210.6550,
-12.1500, -0.0700

■ 14.1280, -12.1040,
-0.9040

■ 14.1280, -12.1040,
-0.9040

■ 12.9430, -13.0210,
-0.8050

■ 15.6120, -10.5910,
-0.7910

■ 16.7970, -9.6740,
-0.8900

■ 18.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

■ 18.8790, -6.9690,
-0.3530

■ 20.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 21.8470, -3.9430,
-0.1270

■ 23.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 24.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 25.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

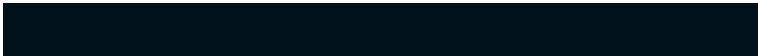
Harmonies

Analogous

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



13.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840



14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



15.7590, -6.5110, 2.3610

Triad

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



14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



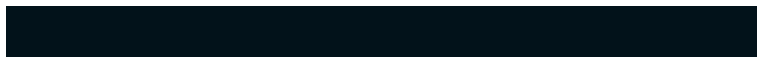
16.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



14.4960, 1.2390, -5.9370

Complementary

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



14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



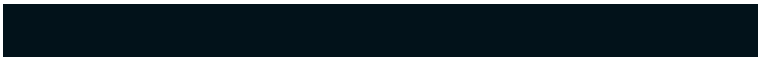
13.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040

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.



15.3720, 7.5200, -4.1280



14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



16.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

Square

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



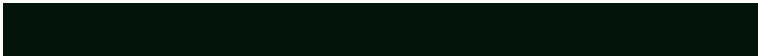
14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



16.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



15.6930, 11.0500, -2.0220



13.4780, -7.5180, -6.9260

Rectangle

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



14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



16.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680



15.6930, 11.0500, -2.0220



15.1650, 3.6690, -5.9230

Sweetspot

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



14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



28.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



17.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



15.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



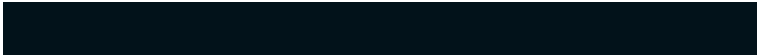
145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



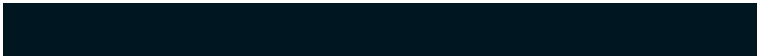
18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



16.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430



7.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720



11.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



38.7150, -38.7420, -2.7260



103.0880, -102.8840, -7.6840

Inverse Universe

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



11.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640



12.3750, 12.6060, 13.8380



20.9160, 8.8040, -5.3720



11.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



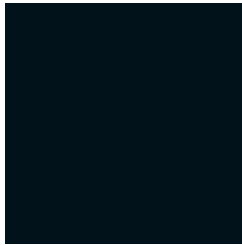
28.8370, 29.5210, 32.1850



76.5000, 77.9280, 85.5440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

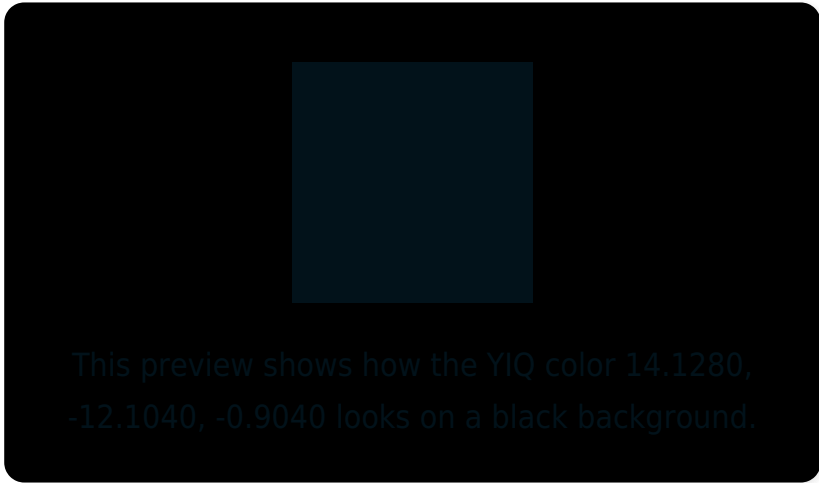
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

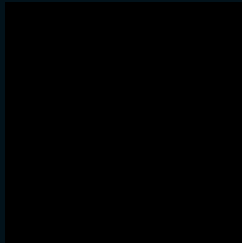
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

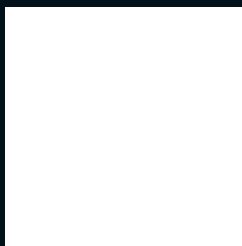
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 14.1280, -12.1040,

-0.9040.

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

14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Protanopia

17.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520

Deuteranopia

16.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390



Tritanopia

13.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170

Trichromacy



Original Color

14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Protanomaly

15.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

Deuteranomaly

15.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

Tritanomaly

13.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830

Monochromacy



Original Color

14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Achromatopsia

14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

13.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040 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(2, 18, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 18, 26)  
}
```

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(2, 18, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 18, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040 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(2, 18, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 18, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 18, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 18, 26); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 18, 26); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 18, 26) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 14.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 18, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 18,  
26) }
```

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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