

Converting Colors

YIQ(14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(14.2310, -13.8920,
-1.5400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00131B
RGB	0, 19, 27
RGB Percent	0%, 7%, 11%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9255, 0.8942
CMYK	1.00, 0.30, 0.00, 0.89
HSL	198°, 100%, 5%
HSV	198°, 100%, 11%
XYZ	0.4307, 0.5451, 1.1185
YIQ	14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

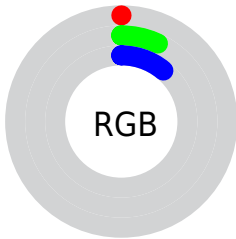
Format	Color
RYB	0, 11, 27
Decimal	4891
CIELab	4.92, -3.58, -7.40
CIElCh	5, 8.222, 244.179
Yxy	0.5451, 0.2056, 0.2603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278194971 (0xFF00131B)
YUV	14.2310, 6.2951, -12.4806
Hunter-Lab	7.3829, -2.5079, -3.8141

Details

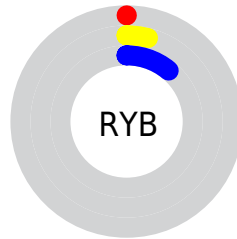
The YIQ color **14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **12.7690, 13.8920, 1.5400**, and the grayscale version is **14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **57.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270**.

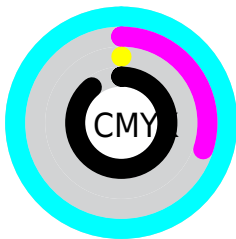
Distribution



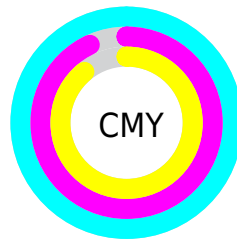
- Red (0%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (89%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400 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 14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 14.2310, -13.8920,
-1.5400

■ 14.2310, -13.8920,
-1.5400

■ 239.1710,
-13.6630, -0.1830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 57.5410, -11.8290,
-0.3810

■ 80.6550, -12.1500,
-0.0700


■ 105.2420,
-12.4250, -0.5930


■ 130.3560,
-12.7460, -0.2820


■ 156.0570,
-13.3420, -0.4940


■ 183.1710,


-13.6630, -0.1830


 210.8720,
-14.2590, -0.3950


 14.2310, -13.8920,
-1.5400

 15.7150, -12.3790,
-1.4270

 16.9000, -11.4620,
-1.5260

 17.7970, -9.6740,
-0.8900

 19.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

 20.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

■ 21.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

■ 23.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

■ 24.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 25.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

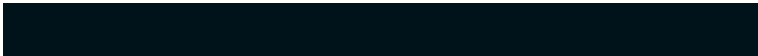
Harmonies

Analogous

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



14.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070



14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400



16.1610, -7.7030, 1.9370

Triad

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



14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400



16.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710



15.1540, 2.2020, -6.8700

Complementary

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



14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400



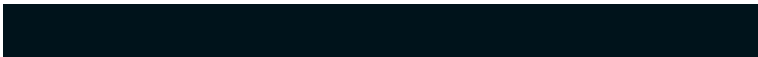
12.7690, 13.8920, 1.5400

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.



15.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040



14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400



16.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490

Square

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



14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400



17.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780



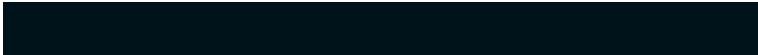
16.2910, 12.2420, -1.5980



13.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250

Rectangle

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



14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400



16.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560



16.2910, 12.2420, -1.5980



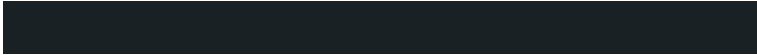
15.6490, 5.1820, -5.8100

Sweetspot

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



14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400



30.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



16.7610, -9.9930, -11.6330



14.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



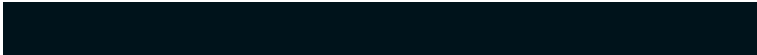
145.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



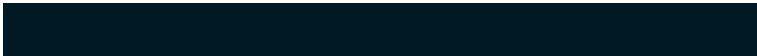
18.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400



18.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790



6.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590



11.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



40.4760, -39.5670, -4.2950



107.7840, -105.0840, -11.8680

Inverse Universe

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



10.2390, 9.9930, 11.6330



13.6140, 13.4310, 15.4070



20.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590



11.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



29.1790, 28.5580, 33.1180



77.4120, 75.3600, 88.0320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

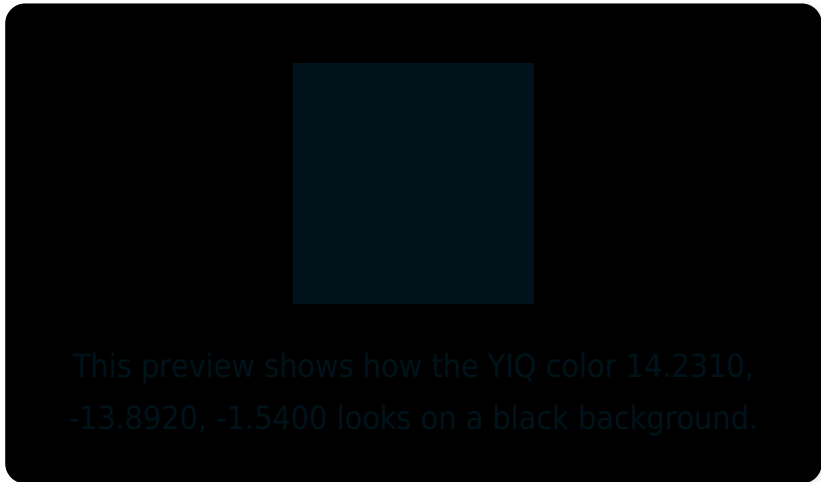
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

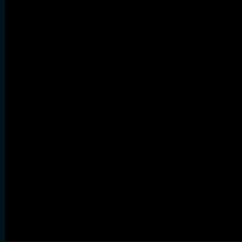
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

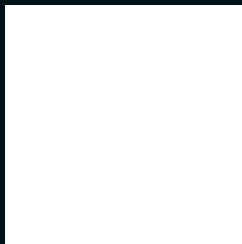
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 14.2310, -13.8920,

-1.5400.

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

14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400

Protanopia

17.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750

Deuteranopia

17.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390



Tritanopia

14.1340, -12.2410, -3.9290

Trichromacy



Original Color

14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400

Protanomaly

16.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

Deuteranomaly

16.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

Tritanomaly

14.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070

Monochromacy



Original Color

14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400

Achromatopsia

14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

14.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400 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(0, 19, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 19, 27)  
}
```

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(0, 19, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 19, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400 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(0, 19, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 19, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 19, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 19, 27); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 19, 27); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 19, 27) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 19, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 19,  
27) }
```

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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