

Converting Colors

YIQ(14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(14.4730, -17.1490,
7.9310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	030E2F
RGB	3, 14, 47
RGB Percent	1%, 5%, 18%
CMY	0.9882, 0.9451, 0.8158
CMYK	0.94, 0.70, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	225°, 88%, 10%
HSV	225°, 94%, 18%
XYZ	0.7072, 0.5386, 2.7535
YIQ	14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

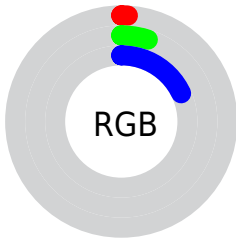
Format	Color
R_YB	3, 12, 47
Decimal	200239
CIE Lab	4.87, 8.00, -22.73
CIE LCh	5, 24.097, 289.393
Yxy	0.5386, 0.1768, 0.1347
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278390319 (0xFF030E2F)
YUV	14.4730, 16.0358, -10.0618
Hunter-Lab	7.3389, 4.3588, -17.1078

Details

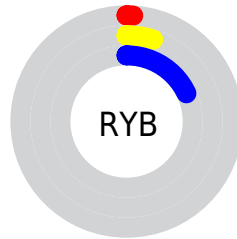
The YIQ color **14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **35.5270, 17.1490, -7.9310**, and the grayscale version is **14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.0110, -15.7280, 9.7120**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.4020, -18.3870, 8.3410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.3160, -15.2690, 6.8990**.

Distribution



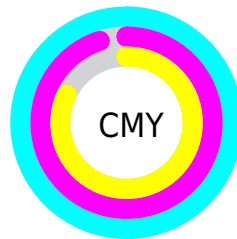
- Red (1%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310 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 14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 14.4730, -17.1490,
7.9310

■ 14.4730, -17.1490,
7.9310

■ 238.1550, -7.5660,
4.9620

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 59.0110, -15.7280,
9.7120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 82.5380, -15.7740,
10.5460


■ 107.0650,
-15.8200, 11.3800


■ 132.1790,
-16.1410, 11.6910


■ 158.4070,
-16.7830, 12.3130


■ 184.9340,


-16.8290, 13.1470


 213.0480,
-17.1500, 13.4580


 14.4730, -17.1490,
7.9310


 14.4730, -17.1490,
7.9310


 12.4020, -18.3870,
8.3410

 18.3160, -15.2690,
6.8990

 21.2730, -13.7100,
6.1780

 25.1160, -11.8300,
5.1460

 28.3720, -9.6750,
4.6370

 31.9160, -8.3910,
3.3930

■ 35.1720, -6.2360,
2.8840

■ 39.0150, -4.3560,
1.8520

■ 42.2710, -2.2010,
1.3430

■ 45.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.7990, -21.1830, 3.9450



14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



16.5360, 4.9030, 15.7750

Triad

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



14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



14.8950, 22.4650, 5.8650



15.9460, -9.0760, -11.7320

Complementary

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



14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



35.5270, 17.1490, -7.9310

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.



14.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750



14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



16.0030, 13.1130, -0.8630

Square

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



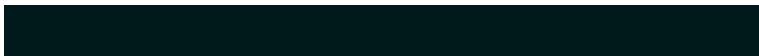
14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



13.7540, 27.4160, 9.7520



13.8330, -1.3280, -8.9760



18.3400, -15.8170, -5.2010

Rectangle

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



14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



15.2660, 14.5310, 17.4990



13.8330, -1.3280, -8.9760



15.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980

Sweetspot

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



14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



48.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



32.4760, -22.3720, -13.0600



23.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



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.



14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310



15.7590, -23.7060, 11.1260



11.0060, -8.1640, 15.8040



21.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



22.8320, -33.9770, 15.5510



56.0940, -83.5440, 38.3120

Inverse Universe

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



17.4100, 22.6930, 12.7490



19.9490, 31.5410, 17.5970



38.9940, 8.1640, -15.8040



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



28.5210, 44.7900, 25.2860



70.1420, 110.2100, 62.1620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

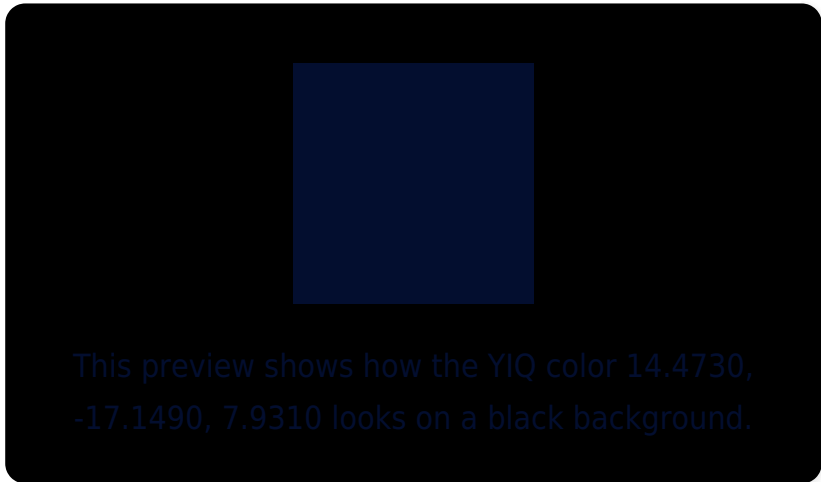
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

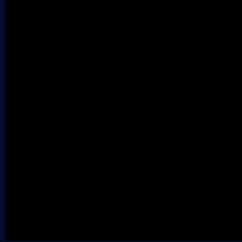
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 14.4730, -17.1490,

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

14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310

Protanopia

14.1970, -16.5520, 2.6160

Deuteranopia

14.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960



Tritanopia

14.1340, -12.2410, -3.9290

Trichromacy



Original Color

14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310

Protanomaly

14.3650, -16.9650, 4.5950

Deuteranomaly

14.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280

Tritanomaly

14.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280

Monochromacy



Original Color

14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310

Achromatopsia

14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

14.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310 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(3, 14, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 14, 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(3, 14, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 14, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310 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(3, 14, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 14, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 14, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 14, 47); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 14, 47); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 14, 47) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 14.4730, -17.1490, 7.9310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 14, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 14,  
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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