

Converting Colors

YIQ(14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380)
contains.

YIQ(14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(14.5880, -18.0700,
30.1380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	100056
RGB	16, 0, 86
RGB Percent	6%, 0%, 34%
CMY	0.9371, 1.0000, 0.6629
CMYK	0.81, 1.00, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	251°, 100%, 17%
HSV	251°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	1.8924, 0.7817, 8.8478
YIQ	14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

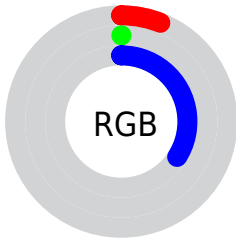
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 0, 86
Decimal	1048662
CIE _{Lab}	7.06, 36.12, -46.87
CIE _{LCh}	7, 59.169, 307.618
Yxy	0.7817, 0.1642, 0.0678
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279238742 (0xFF100056)
YUV	14.5880, 35.2061, 1.2383
Hunter-Lab	8.8413, 22.7337, -53.1448

Details

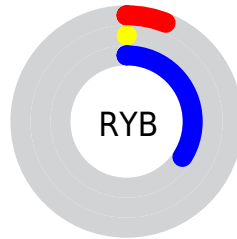
The YIQ color **14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **71.4120, 18.0700, -30.1380**, and the grayscale version is **14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.5720, -11.9730, 35.2830**, and **6.2070, -13.3440, 10.5600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.9640, -16.3730, 26.9150**.

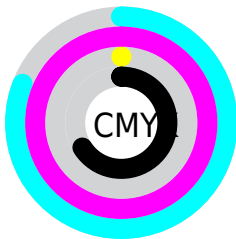
Distribution



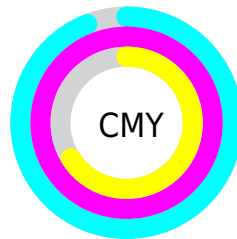
- Red (6%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380 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 14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 14.5880, -18.0700,
30.1380

■ 14.5880, -18.0700,
30.1380

■ 237.9770, 7.9750,
15.1670

■ 7.0680, -19.9020,
19.2820

■ 63.5720, -11.9730,
35.2830

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

■ 88.8110, -11.1480,
36.8520

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 114.0500,
-10.3230, 38.4210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 140.2890, -9.4980,
39.9900

■ 167.2290, -9.2690,
41.3470

■ 192.2480, -2.2530,

35.3390

■ 217.6540, 7.9270,
27.0550

■ 14.5880, -18.0700,
30.1380

■ 21.9640, -16.3730,
26.9150

■ 28.7530, -14.4010,
24.2150

■ 36.1290, -12.7040,
20.9920

■ 42.9180, -10.7320,
18.2920

■ 50.2940, -9.0350,
15.0690

■ 57.6700, -7.3380,
11.8460

■ 64.4590, -5.3660,
9.1460

■ 71.8350, -3.6690,
5.9230

■ 78.6240, -1.6970,
3.2230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27.5910, -40.4880, 17.9120



14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380



26.8580, 25.0280, 31.0120

Triad

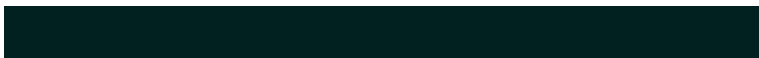
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380



17.5970, 29.2960, 8.7200



22.9050, -19.0260, -7.6180

Complementary

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



14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380



71.4120, 18.0700, -30.1380

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.



18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380



19.4700, 4.1280, -8.7360

Square

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



14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380



21.5280, 42.9120, 15.2640



18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



28.5250, -32.0950, 3.4650

Rectangle

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



14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380



26.9980, 39.0130, 25.3570



18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



21.3090, -14.5320, -11.9720

Sweetspot

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



14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380



84.5560, -7.0170, 11.5350



50.8940, -46.8560, -9.8640



39.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380



19.0470, -23.4360, 39.2840



27.4450, 7.5580, 39.2540



39.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



18.1780, -22.4270, 37.5170



39.9460, -49.2110, 82.4130

Inverse Universe

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



33.6940, 28.7860, 40.0020



43.8620, 37.5410, 52.0450



58.5550, -7.5580, -39.2540



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



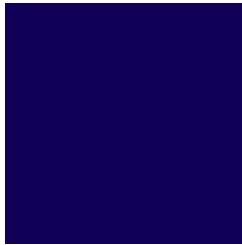
41.9110, 35.8450, 49.7410



92.0390, 78.7490, 109.2210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

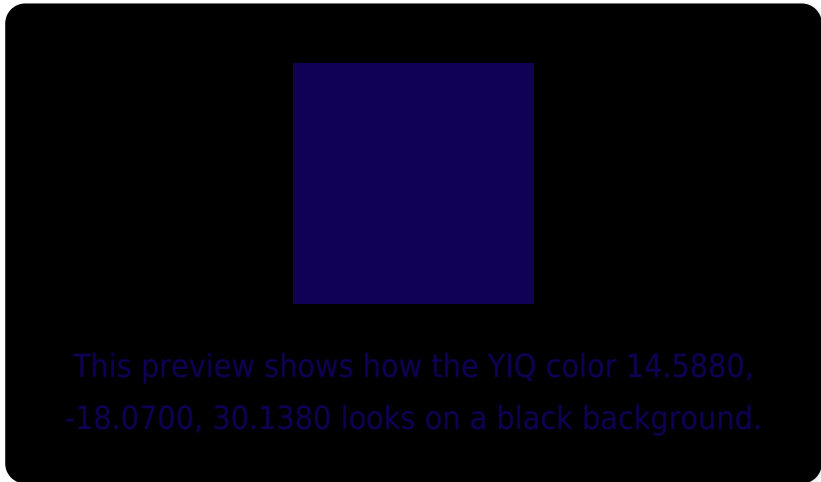
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

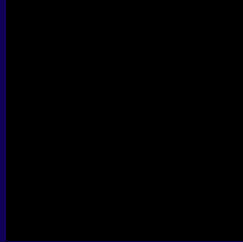
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 14.5880, -18.0700,

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

14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380

Protanopia

21.4180, -24.4840, 3.1960

Deuteranopia

21.6800, -22.4660, -0.3380



Tritanopia

21.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490

Trichromacy



Original Color

14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380

Protanomaly

19.2970, -22.2850, 12.9070

Deuteranomaly

19.3140, -20.9550, 10.8290

Tritanomaly

18.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960

Monochromacy



Original Color

14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380

Achromatopsia

15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

15.0290, -6.9710, 10.7010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380 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(16, 0, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 0, 86)  
}
```

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(16, 0, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 0, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380 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(16, 0, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 0, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 0, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 0, 86); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 0, 86); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 0, 86) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 14.5880, -18.0700, 30.1380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 0, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 0,  
86) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor