

Converting Colors

YIQ(14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(14.7260, -1.7440,
9.5840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	130921
RGB	19, 9, 33
RGB Percent	7%, 4%, 13%
CMY	0.9254, 0.9647, 0.8706
CMYK	0.42, 0.73, 0.00, 0.87
HSL	265°, 57%, 8%
HSV	265°, 73%, 13%
XYZ	0.6408, 0.4436, 1.4902
YIQ	14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

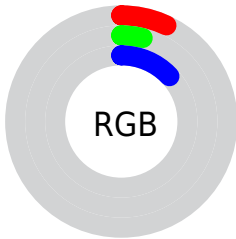
Format	Color
R _Y B	19, 9, 33
Decimal	1247521
CIE Lab	4.01, 8.98, -13.35
CIE LCh	4, 16.085, 303.933
Yxy	0.4436, 0.2489, 0.1723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279437601 (0xFF130921)
YUV	14.7260, 9.0091, 3.7483
Hunter-Lab	6.6603, 5.5186, -8.6036

Details

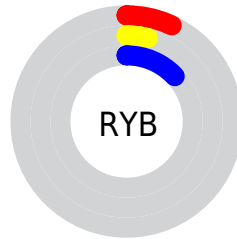
The YIQ color **14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **27.2740, 1.7440, -9.5840**, and the grayscale version is **15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.3670, -2.1110, 10.7290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390**.

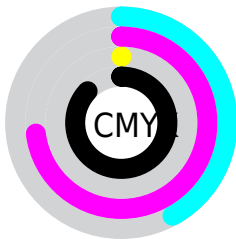
Distribution



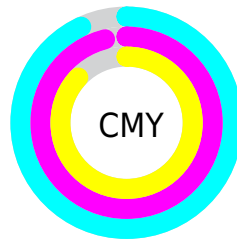
- Red (7%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (87%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840 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 14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 14.7260, -1.7440,
9.5840

■ 14.7260, -1.7440,
9.5840

■ 238.4980, -1.1020,
8.9620

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 58.1280, -2.9360,
9.1600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 81.2420, -3.2570,
9.4710

■ 105.3560, -3.5780,
9.7820

■ 130.7690, -3.3030,
10.3050

■ 156.8830, -3.6240,
10.6160

■ 183.8830, -3.6240,

10.6160

■ 211.4100, -3.6700,
11.4500

■ 14.7260, -1.7440,
9.5840

■ 14.7260, -1.7440,
9.5840

■ 12.3670, -2.1110,
10.7290

■ 17.0850, -1.3770,
8.4390

■ 9.4210, -2.2030,
12.3970

■ 20.0310, -1.2850,
6.7710

■ 7.9480, -2.2490,
13.2310

■ 22.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 24.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 27.1080, -0.1840,
3.3360

■ 30.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 32.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 34.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 37.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.9090, -15.6810, 3.3510



14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



14.4670, 9.3510, 12.2550

Triad

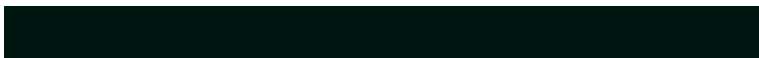
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



13.3670, 15.0840, 1.9640



14.7380, -11.1860, -6.5300

Complementary

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



14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



27.2740, 1.7440, -9.5840

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.



12.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830



14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



13.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

Square

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



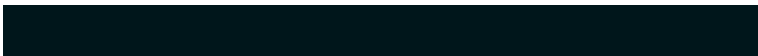
14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



13.1120, 20.3560, 5.5400



11.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



15.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090

Rectangle

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



14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



13.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



11.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



14.0540, -9.2600, -8.3960

Sweetspot

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



14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



36.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



19.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



18.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



150.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



23.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



14.7030, -2.9370, 14.6870



18.3140, 5.4080, 12.1280



14.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



18.8730, -5.6910, 31.5650



49.3120, -15.1910, 82.6090

Inverse Universe

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



17.7720, 9.8100, 9.4420



19.5710, 14.9900, 14.6860



23.6860, -5.4080, -12.1280



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



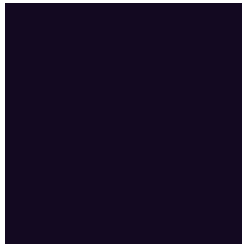
28.8650, 32.3180, 31.0540



75.5730, 84.8520, 81.2040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

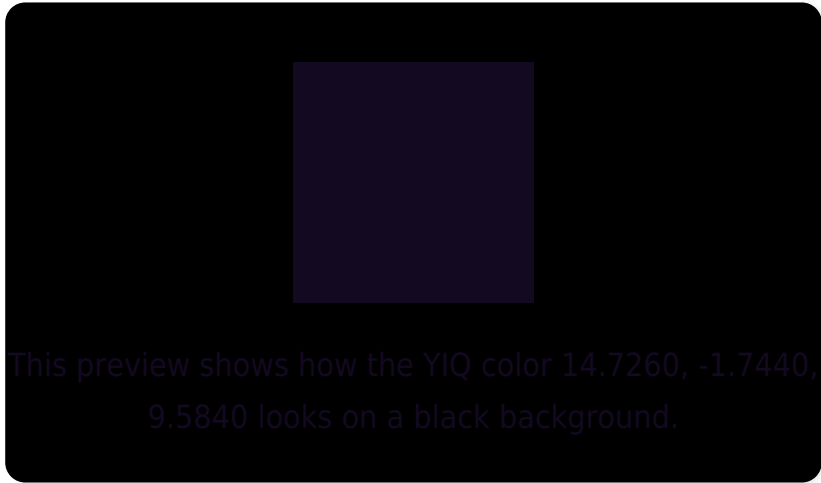
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

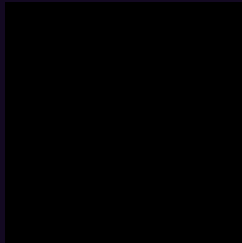
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 14.7260, -1.7440,

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

14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840

Protanopia

12.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960

Deuteranopia

11.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520



Tritanopia

15.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

Trichromacy



Original Color

14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840

Protanomaly

13.3720, -9.6750, 4.6370

Deuteranomaly

13.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Tritanomaly

14.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Monochromacy



Original Color

14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840

Achromatopsia

15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

14.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840 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(19, 9, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 9, 33)  
}
```

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(19, 9, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 9, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840 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(19, 9, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 9, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 9, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 9, 33); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 9, 33); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 9, 33) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 14.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 9, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 9,  
33) }
```

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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