

Converting Colors

YIQ(14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(14.8820, -1.8830,
17.6130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	18042F
RGB	24, 4, 47
RGB Percent	9%, 2%, 18%
CMY	0.9058, 0.9843, 0.8157
CMYK	0.49, 0.92, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	268°, 84%, 10%
HSV	268°, 92%, 18%
XYZ	0.9333, 0.4862, 2.7329
YIQ	14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

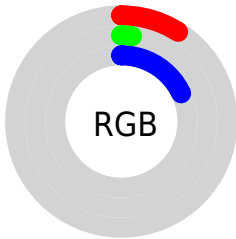
Format	Color
RYB	24, 4, 47
Decimal	1573935
CIELab	4.39, 19.17, -23.40
CIELCh	4, 30.252, 309.333
Yxy	0.4862, 0.2248, 0.1171
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279764015 (0xFF18042F)
YUV	14.8820, 15.8342, 7.9965
Hunter-Lab	6.9730, 11.6897, -18.3560

Details

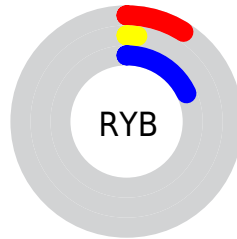
The YIQ color **14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **36.1180, 1.8830, -17.6130**, and the grayscale version is **15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **59.6970, -2.8000, 17.7120**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.9360, -1.9750, 19.2810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.7140, -1.4700, 15.6340**.

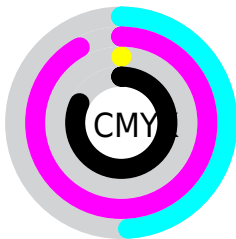
Distribution



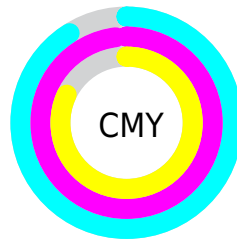
- Red (9%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130 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 14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 14.8820, -1.8830,
17.6130

■ 14.8820, -1.8830,
17.6130

■ 239.1510, 7.4250,
14.1210

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 59.6970, -2.8000,
17.7120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 83.5230, -2.2500,
18.7580

■ 107.4630, -2.0210,
20.1150

■ 132.9900, -2.0670,
20.9490

■ 159.4030, -1.7920,
21.4720

■ 186.5170, -2.1130,

21.7830

■ 214.0440, -2.1590,
22.6170

■ 14.8820, -1.8830,
17.6130

■ 14.8820, -1.8830,
17.6130

■ 11.9360, -1.9750,
19.2810

■ 18.7140, -1.4700,
15.6340

■ 21.6600, -1.3780,
13.9660

■ 25.4920, -0.9650,
11.9870

■ 29.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

■ 32.2700, -0.4600,
8.3400

■ 35.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

■ 39.6350, -0.2300,
4.1700

■ 43.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

■ 46.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.6620, -22.0550, 8.7370



14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130



16.3910, 15.6770, 18.7570

Triad

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



14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130



14.2750, 18.3390, 3.5470



17.1830, -13.9370, -6.2330

Complementary

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



14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130



36.1180, 1.8830, -17.6130

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.



14.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130



13.5670, 2.4770, -6.3470

Square

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



14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130



13.4550, 26.8200, 9.5400



14.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



19.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

Rectangle

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



14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130



16.5890, 23.7470, 15.6750



14.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



15.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980

Sweetspot

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



14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130



48.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600



22.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210



23.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



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.



14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130



15.6250, -2.2970, 25.1190



21.1610, 10.6330, 22.0650



21.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



21.8780, -4.0870, 35.5370



54.2960, -9.0940, 87.7540

Inverse Universe

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



19.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690



22.0010, 25.7630, 23.1950



29.8390, -10.6330, -22.0650



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



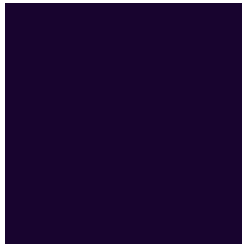
31.2570, 37.0860, 32.7500



76.9820, 90.9500, 80.8220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

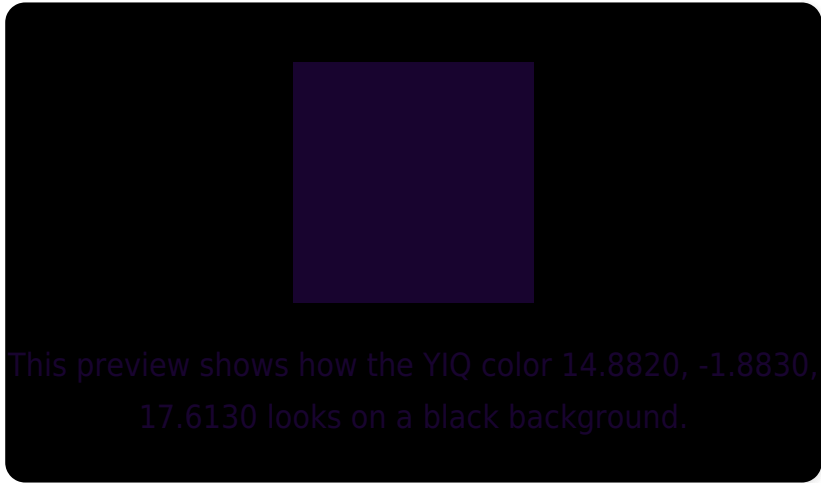
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 14.8820, -1.8830,

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

14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130

Protanopia

14.7840, -16.8270, 2.0930

Deuteranopia

14.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



Tritanopia

18.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Trichromacy



Original Color

14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130

Protanomaly

14.9960, -11.3720, 7.8600

Deuteranomaly

15.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930

Tritanomaly

17.6180, -1.5600, 6.2480

Monochromacy



Original Color

14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130

Achromatopsia

15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

14.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130 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(24, 4, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 4, 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(24, 4, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 4, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130 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(24, 4, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 4, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 4, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 4, 47); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 4, 47); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 4, 47) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 14.8820, -1.8830, 17.6130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 4, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 4,  
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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