

Converting Colors

YIQ(19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070)
contains.

YIQ(19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070)	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(19.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E170E
RGB	14, 23, 14
RGB Percent	5%, 9%, 5%
CMY	0.9451, 0.9098, 0.9451
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.39, 0.91
HSL	120°, 24%, 7%
HSV	120°, 39%, 9%
XYZ	0.5667, 0.7380, 0.5280
YIQ	19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

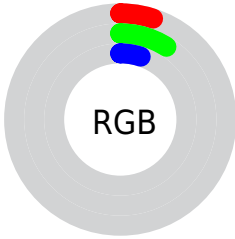
Format	Color
RYB	14, 23, 23
Decimal	923406
CIELab	6.67, -5.52, 3.94
CIElCh	7, 6.780, 144.462
Yxy	0.7380, 0.3092, 0.4027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279113486 (0xFF0E170E)
YUV	19.2830, -2.6045, -4.6332
Hunter-Lab	8.5904, -3.2572, 2.3690

Details

The YIQ color **19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **17.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070**, and the grayscale version is **19.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610**.

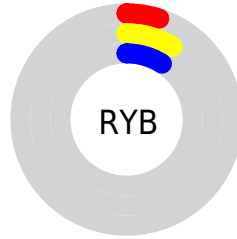
Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (9%)

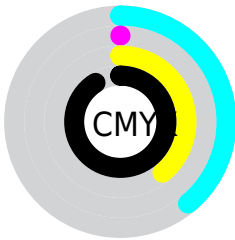
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (9%)

Blue (9%)

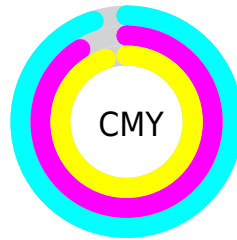


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070 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 19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 19.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 243.5710, -3.3460,
-5.4420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 61.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 85.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 109.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 134.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 160.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 187.8700, -2.7500,

-5.2300

■ 215.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 19.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 19.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 18.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 20.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 17.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 21.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 16.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 22.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 15.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 23.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 14.4410, -6.0960,
-10.6720

■ 23.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 25.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

■ 25.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 26.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070

■ 27.9560, 3.3000,
6.2760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550



19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



18.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480

Triad

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



19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



19.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



21.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220

Complementary

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



19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



17.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

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.



21.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



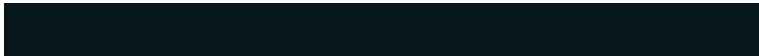
21.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

Square

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



19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



18.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370



21.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



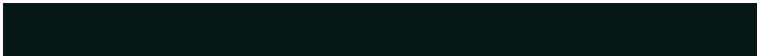
21.0780, 8.5280, -0.3680

Rectangle

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



19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



18.2050, -11.0030, -4.3390



21.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



21.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670

Sweetspot

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



19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



29.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



21.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990



14.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



143.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



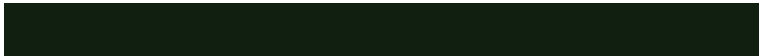
15.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



24.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



19.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



12.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



45.1990, -21.1750, -40.2710



119.7480, -56.1000, -106.6920

Inverse Universe

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



17.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070



22.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450



17.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



11.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



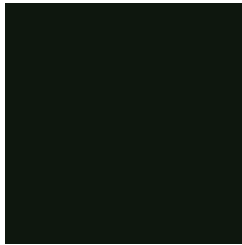
31.6870, 21.4960, 39.9600



84.2520, 56.1000, 106.6920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

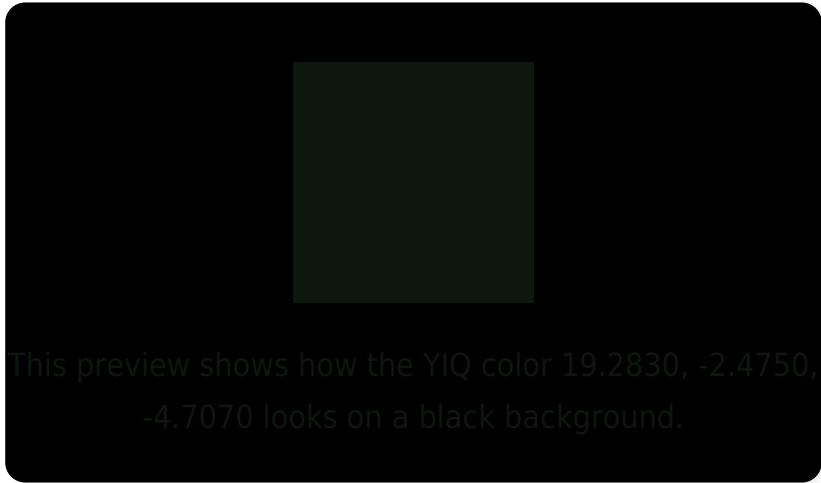
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

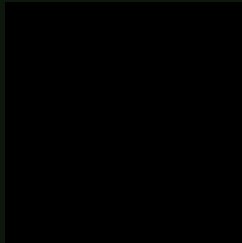
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070.

-4.7070.

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

19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070

Protanopia

20.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640

Deuteranopia

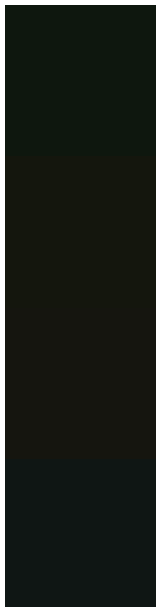
20.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950



Tritanopia

20.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070

Protanomaly

20.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230

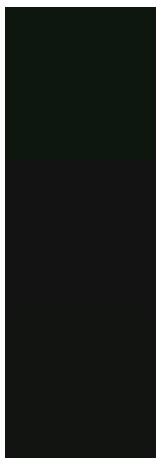
Deuteranomaly

20.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

Tritanomaly

19.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070

Achromatopsia

19.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

18.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070 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(14, 23, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 23, 14)  
}
```

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(14, 23, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 23, 14) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070 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(14, 23, 14) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 23, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 23, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 23, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 23, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 23, 14)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 19.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 23, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 23,  
14) }
```

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