

Converting Colors

YIQ(13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(13.6210, -5.6420,
14.1500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11062C
RGB	17, 6, 44
RGB Percent	7%, 2%, 17%
CMY	0.9333, 0.9765, 0.8275
CMYK	0.61, 0.86, 0.00, 0.83
HSL	257°, 76%, 10%
HSV	257°, 86%, 17%
XYZ	0.7508, 0.4312, 2.4252
YIQ	13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

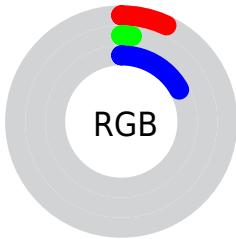
Format	Color
R_{YB}	17, 6, 44
Decimal	1115692
CIE Lab	3.89, 13.97, -21.97
CIE LCh	4, 26.036, 302.449
Yxy	0.4312, 0.2081, 0.1195
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279305772 (0xFF11062C)
YUV	13.6210, 14.9768, 2.9634
Hunter-Lab	6.5665, 8.9191, -17.3012

Details

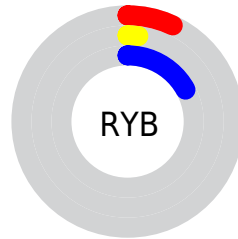
The YIQ color **13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **36.3790, 5.6420, -14.1500**, and the grayscale version is **13.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **58.1370, -7.1550, 14.0370**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.3760, -6.3300, 15.6060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.8660, -4.9540, 12.6940**.

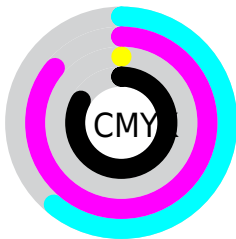
Distribution



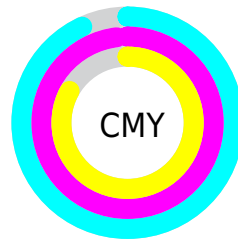
- Red (7%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500 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 13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 13.6210, -5.6420,
14.1500

■ 13.6210, -5.6420,
14.1500

■ 237.3350, 0.9150,
10.9550

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 58.1370, -7.1550,
14.0370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 81.6640, -7.2010,
14.8710

■ 105.4900, -6.6510,
15.9170

■ 130.7180, -7.2930,
16.5390

■ 157.1310, -7.0180,
17.0620

■ 184.2450, -7.3390,

17.3730

■ 211.7720, -7.3850,
18.2070

■ 13.6210, -5.6420,
14.1500

■ 13.6210, -5.6420,
14.1500

■ 10.3760, -6.3300,
15.6060

■ 16.8660, -4.9540,
12.6940

■ 8.9030, -6.3760,
16.4400

■ 20.6980, -4.5410,
10.7150

■ 23.9430, -3.8530,
9.2590

■ 28.0740, -2.8440,
7.4920

■ 31.3190, -2.1560,
6.0360

■ 34.5640, -1.4680,
4.5800

■ 38.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010

■ 41.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 45.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14.9780, -20.1290, 6.8710



13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500



14.5970, 12.1010, 17.4850

Triad

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



13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500



12.5140, 19.1640, 5.1160



15.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640

Complementary

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



13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500



36.3790, 5.6420, -14.1500

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.



12.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500



13.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180

Square

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



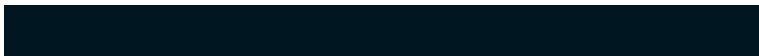
13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500



12.8570, 25.6280, 9.1160



12.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830



17.2630, -16.9180, -1.7660

Rectangle

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



13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500



15.1370, 19.2080, 15.3360



12.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830



13.4840, -7.6550, -9.9510

Sweetspot

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



13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500



44.7920, -2.1100, 5.2020



26.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030



20.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



156.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500



11.1680, -8.4400, 20.8080



19.3020, 5.6820, 18.1780



21.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



17.3930, -13.0270, 32.3570



42.9340, -31.7420, 79.6980

Inverse Universe

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



20.4400, 13.9810, 16.4530



21.3040, 20.5360, 24.3120



30.6980, -5.6820, -18.1780



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



33.0810, 31.9500, 37.7260



81.3140, 78.7520, 92.6400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

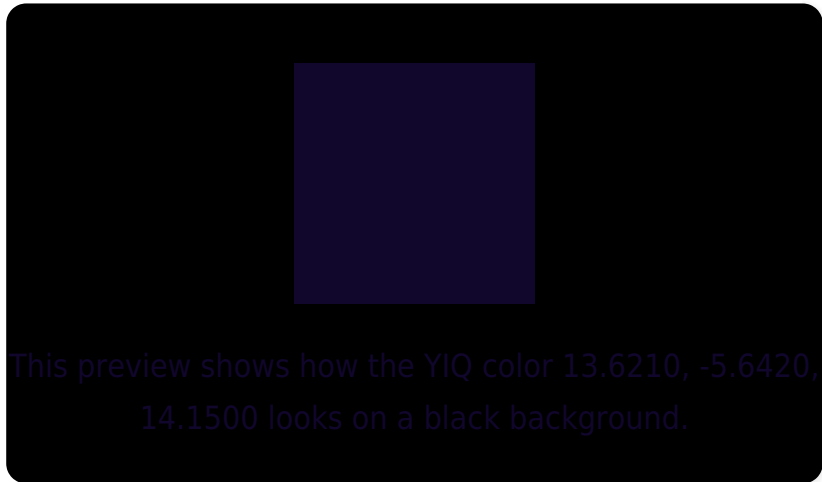
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

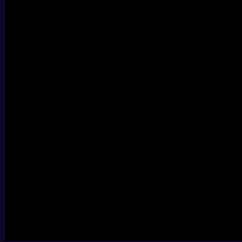
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 13.6210, -5.6420,

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

13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500

Protanopia

12.4530, -14.3970, 2.1070

Deuteranopia

13.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830



Tritanopia

13.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

Trichromacy



Original Color

13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500

Protanomaly

12.9420, -11.2800, 6.1920

Deuteranomaly

13.3010, -10.9130, 5.0470

Tritanomaly

13.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700

Monochromacy



Original Color

13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500

Achromatopsia

14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

13.7920, -2.1100, 5.2020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500 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(17, 6, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 6, 44)  
}
```

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(17, 6, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 6, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500 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(17, 6, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 6, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 6, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 6, 44); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 6, 44); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 6, 44) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 13.6210, -5.6420, 14.1500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 6, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 6,  
44) }
```

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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