

Converting Colors

YIQ(13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510)
contains.

YIQ(13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510)	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(13.6980, -13.7090,
0.6510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01111E
RGB	1, 17, 30
RGB Percent	0%, 7%, 12%
CMY	0.9961, 0.9333, 0.8824
CMYK	0.97, 0.43, 0.00, 0.88
HSL	207°, 94%, 6%
HSV	207°, 97%, 12%
XYZ	0.4471, 0.5012, 1.3004
YIQ	13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

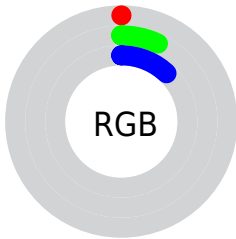
Format	Color
RYB	1, 11, 30
Decimal	69918
CIELab	4.53, -1.20, -10.32
CIELCh	5, 10.394, 263.384
Yxy	0.5012, 0.1988, 0.2229
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278259998 (0xFF01111E)
YUV	13.6980, 8.0369, -11.1361
Hunter-Lab	7.0793, -1.1152, -5.9352

Details

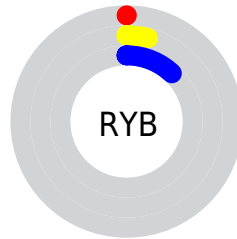
The YIQ color **13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **17.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510**, and the grayscale version is **14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **57.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.3990, -14.3050, 0.4390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640**.

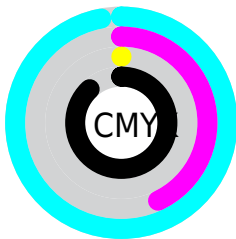
Distribution



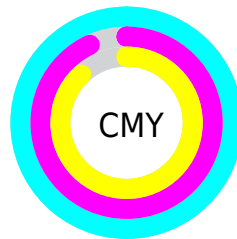
- Red (0%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (88%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510 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 13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 13.6980, -13.7090,
0.6510

■ 13.6980, -13.7090,
0.6510

■ 238.4100,
-12.8380, 1.3860

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 57.1220, -11.9670,
2.1210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 80.1220, -11.9670,
2.1210

■ 104.8230,
-12.5630, 1.9090

■ 129.6380,
-13.4800, 2.0080

■ 155.7520,
-13.8010, 2.3190

■ 182.7520,

-13.8010, 2.3190

■ 209.8660,
-14.1220, 2.6300

■ 13.6980, -13.7090,
0.6510

■ 13.6980, -13.7090,
0.6510

■ 13.3990, -14.3050,
0.4390

■ 15.1820, -12.1960,
0.7640

■ 17.2530, -10.9580,
0.3540

■ 18.7370, -9.4450,
0.4670

■ 20.2210, -7.9320,
0.5800

■ 22.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

■ 23.7760, -5.1810,
0.2830

■ 25.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 27.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 28.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400



13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



16.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770

Triad

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



13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



15.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



12.4520, -4.6290, -9.7250

Complementary

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



13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



17.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510

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.



14.1650, 3.6690, -5.9230



13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



15.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070

Square

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



13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



16.3050, 9.6270, 7.2510



15.0950, 9.8580, -2.4460



13.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400

Rectangle

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



13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



16.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850



15.0950, 9.8580, -2.4460



13.2460, -1.0530, -8.4530

Sweetspot

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



13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



31.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



19.5050, -12.1480, -11.1240



16.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



16.6590, -17.9730, 0.8350



5.4800, -9.8590, 7.9730



14.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



34.8340, -37.4590, 1.5570



90.5160, -97.7970, 4.7550

Inverse Universe

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



11.4950, 12.1480, 11.1240



13.7560, 15.9070, 14.5870



25.5200, 9.8590, -7.9730



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



28.6370, 32.9600, 30.4320



74.8890, 86.7780, 79.3380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

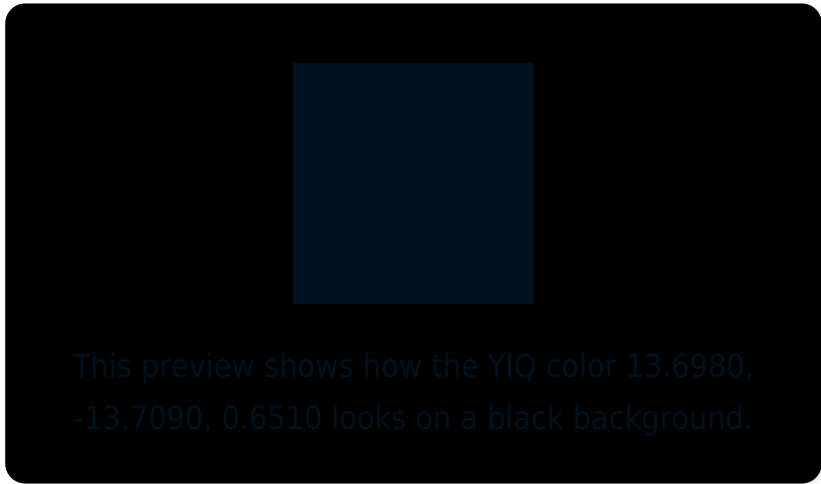
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

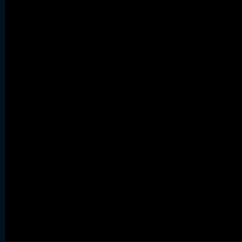
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 13.6980, -13.7090,

0.6510.

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

13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510

Protanopia

15.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

Deuteranopia

14.2960, -12.5170, 1.0750



Tritanopia

13.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170

Trichromacy



Original Color

13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510

Protanomaly

14.7910, -9.5370, 2.1350

Deuteranomaly

13.9970, -13.1130, 0.8630

Tritanomaly

13.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500

Monochromacy



Original Color

13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510

Achromatopsia

14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

13.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510 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(1, 17, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 17, 30)  
}
```

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(1, 17, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 17, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510 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(1, 17, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 17, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 17, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 17, 30); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 17, 30); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 17, 30) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 13.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 17, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 17,  
30) }
```

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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