

Converting Colors

YIQ(13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(13.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	080F16
RGB	8, 15, 22
RGB Percent	3%, 6%, 9%
CMY	0.9686, 0.9412, 0.9138
CMYK	0.64, 0.32, 0.00, 0.91
HSL	210°, 47%, 6%
HSV	210°, 64%, 9%
XYZ	0.4157, 0.4512, 0.8238
YIQ	13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

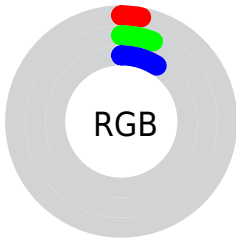
Format	Color
RYB	8, 13, 22
Decimal	528150
CIELab	4.08, -0.54, -4.76
CIElCh	4, 4.787, 263.527
Yxy	0.4512, 0.2459, 0.2669
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278718230 (0xFF080F16)
YUV	13.7050, 4.0894, -5.0033
Hunter-Lab	6.7174, -0.7088, -2.5694

Details

The YIQ color **13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **16.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930**, and the grayscale version is **14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **57.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940**.

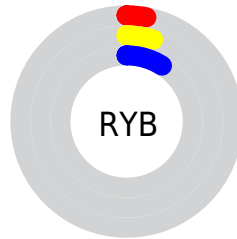
Distribution



Red (3%)

Green (6%)

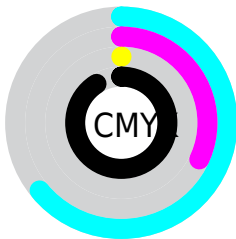
Blue (9%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (9%)

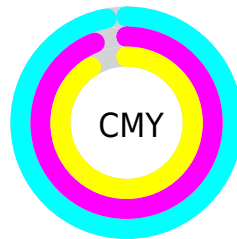


Cyan (64%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (91%)



Cyan (97%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 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 13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 13.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 13.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 237.8190, -6.7400,
1.0040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 57.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060

■ 80.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 104.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 129.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 155.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 182.1180, -6.1440,

1.2160

■ 209.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 13.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 13.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 12.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

■ 14.8900, -5.5020,
0.5940

■ 11.3350, -8.2530,
0.8910

■ 16.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 9.8510, -9.7660,
0.7780

■ 17.5590, -3.0720,
0.6080

■ 8.9650, -10.0870,
1.0890

■ 18.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 19.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 21.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 22.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 24.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 25.5550, 2.7510,
-0.2970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



14.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

Triad

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



13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



14.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330



12.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

Complementary

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



13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



16.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930

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.



13.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330



13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



14.3060, 7.8860, 0.2540

Square

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



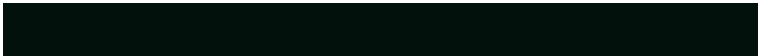
13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



14.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



14.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610



12.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120

Rectangle

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



13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



14.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600



14.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610



13.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820

Sweetspot

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



13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



24.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



17.0160, -6.0970, -5.1450



13.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



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.



13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



15.2640, -9.4910, 1.3010



9.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540



9.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



30.1550, -33.9290, 3.6630



82.2010, -92.2960, 9.6880

Inverse Universe

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



12.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450



14.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



20.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540



9.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



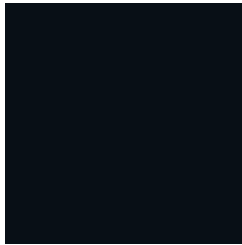
26.3440, 32.2270, 27.1950



71.6130, 87.3750, 74.0230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

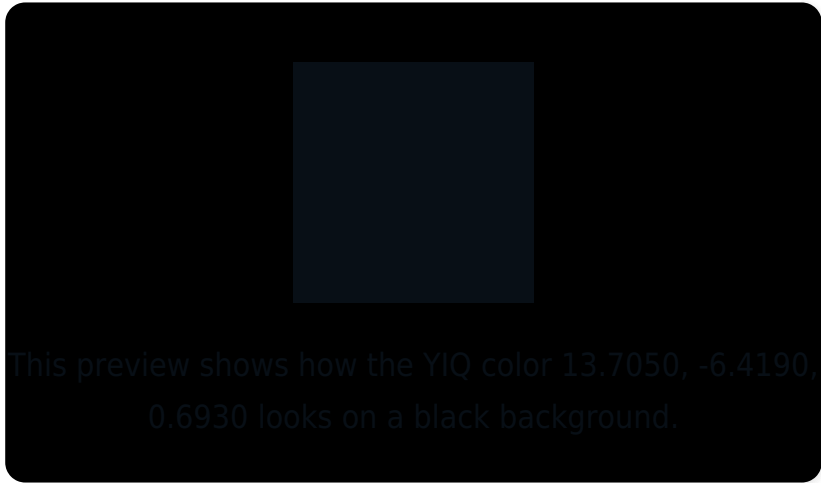
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

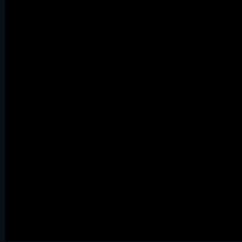
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 13.7050, -6.4190,

0.6930.

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

13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Protanopia

14.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Deuteranopia

14.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



Tritanopia

12.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210

Trichromacy



Original Color

13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Protanomaly

13.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410

Deuteranomaly

13.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

Tritanomaly

13.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

Monochromacy



Original Color

13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Achromatopsia

14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

13.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 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(8, 15, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 15, 22)  
}
```

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(8, 15, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 15, 22) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 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(8, 15, 22) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 15, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 15, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 15, 22); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 15, 22); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 15, 22) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 13.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 15, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 15,  
22) }
```

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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