

Converting Colors

YIQ(13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(13.7730, -1.0990,
-7.6190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	081302
RGB	8, 19, 2
RGB Percent	3%, 7%, 1%
CMY	0.9687, 0.9255, 0.9921
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.89, 0.93
HSL	99°, 81%, 4%
HSV	99°, 89%, 7%
XYZ	0.3439, 0.5219, 0.1401
YIQ	13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

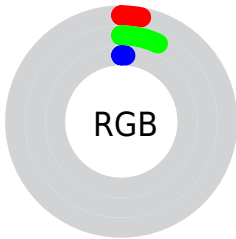
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 19, 13
Decimal	529154
CIE _{Lab}	4.71, -6.23, 6.12
CIE _{LCh}	5, 8.735, 135.490
Yxy	0.5219, 0.3419, 0.5188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278719234 (0xFF081302)
YUV	13.7730, -5.8041, -5.0629
Hunter-Lab	7.2239, -4.1432, 3.9069

Details

The YIQ color **13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **7.2270, 1.0990, 7.6190**, and the grayscale version is **14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **57.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.2460, -1.0530, -8.4530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.3000, -1.1450, -6.7850**.

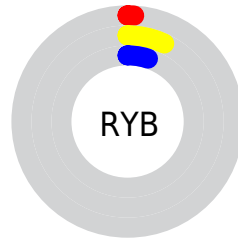
Distribution



Red (3%)

Green (7%)

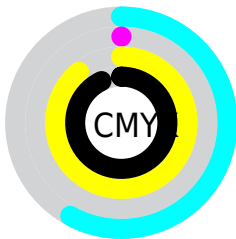
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (7%)

Blue (5%)

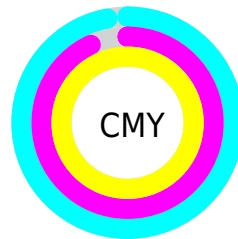


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (93%)



Cyan (97%)

Magenta (93%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190 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 13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 13.7730, -1.0990,
-7.6190

■ 13.7730, -1.0990,
-7.6190

■ 238.0010, -1.7410,
-6.9970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 57.2400, -0.9160,
-5.4280

■ 79.9410, -1.5120,
-5.6400

■ 104.4140, -1.4660,
-6.4740

■ 129.4140, -1.4660,
-6.4740

■ 155.4140, -1.4660,
-6.4740

■ 182.3000, -1.1450,

-6.7850

■ 210.0010, -1.7410,
-6.9970

■ 13.7730, -1.0990,
-7.6190

■ 13.7730, -1.0990,
-7.6190

■ 13.2460, -1.0530,
-8.4530

■ 14.3000, -1.1450,
-6.7850

■ 14.8270, -1.1910,
-5.9510

■ 15.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

■ 16.1800, -0.6870,
-4.0710

■ 16.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

■ 17.1200, -0.4580,
-2.7140

■ 17.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

■ 18.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 19.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.3610, 6.0530, -5.0750



13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190



12.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

Triad

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



13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190



14.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820



16.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Complementary

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



13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190



7.2270, 1.0990, 7.6190

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.



16.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190



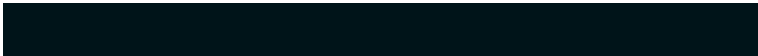
15.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

Square

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



13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190



14.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



17.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400



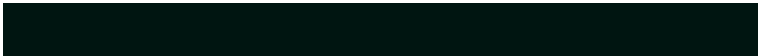
15.9430, 13.3420, 0.4940

Rectangle

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



13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190



14.2650, -11.2320, -5.6960



17.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400



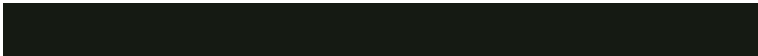
16.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830

Sweetspot

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



13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190



23.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



13.5400, 7.1070, -2.1490



11.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



140.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



13.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190



17.9530, -1.7860, -11.6900



12.2070, -5.3170, -8.2690



9.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110



51.2120, -4.8540, -33.1900



139.2160, -12.9590, -90.0710

Inverse Universe

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



7.2270, 1.0990, 7.6190



8.0470, 1.7860, 11.6900



8.7930, 5.3170, 8.2690



9.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



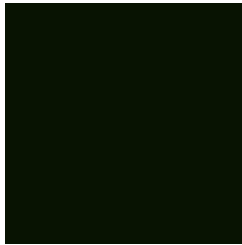
22.7880, 4.8540, 33.1900



62.0830, 13.5550, 90.2830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

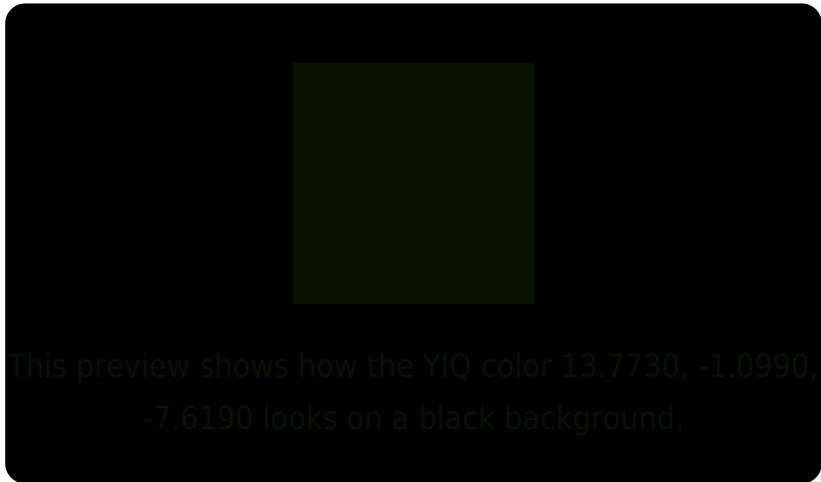
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

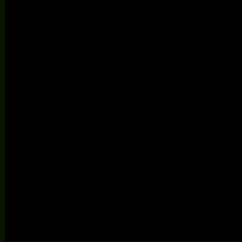
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

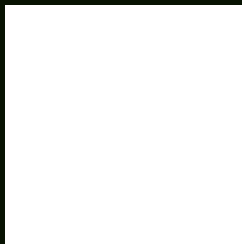
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190.



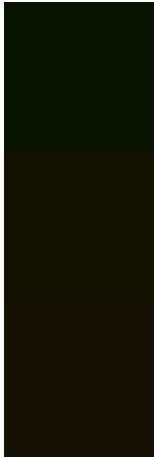
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190.

-7.6190.

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

13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190

Protanopia

15.7740, 6.3280, -4.5520

Deuteranopia

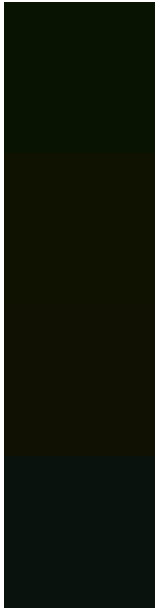
16.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720



Tritanopia

16.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730

Trichromacy



Original Color

13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190

Protanomaly

15.1650, 3.6690, -5.9230

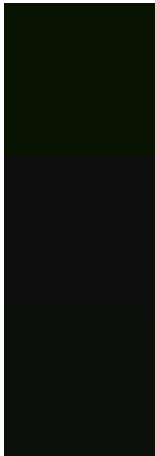
Deuteranomaly

15.1050, 3.8980, -4.5660

Tritanomaly

15.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510

Monochromacy



Original Color

13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190

Achromatopsia

14.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

14.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190 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, 19, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 19, 2)  
}
```

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, 19, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 19, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190 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, 19, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 19, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(8, 19, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 19, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 19, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 19, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 13.7730, -1.0990, -7.6190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 19, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 19,  
2) }
```

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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