

Converting Colors

YIQ(20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420)
contains.

YIQ(20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420)	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(20.6500, -13.7540,
-4.0420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	051B1D
RGB	5, 27, 29
RGB Percent	2%, 11%, 11%
CMY	0.9804, 0.8941, 0.8863
CMYK	0.83, 0.07, 0.00, 0.89
HSL	185°, 71%, 7%
HSV	185°, 83%, 11%
XYZ	0.6762, 0.9051, 1.3005
YIQ	20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

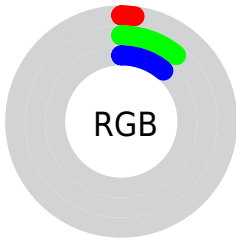
Format	Color
RYB	5, 16, 29
Decimal	334621
CIELab	8.17, -7.54, -4.04
CIELCh	8, 8.550, 208.178
Yxy	0.9051, 0.2346, 0.3141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278524701 (0xFF051B1D)
YUV	20.6500, 4.1166, -13.7250
Hunter-Lab	9.5137, -3.9626, -1.4454

Details

The YIQ color **20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **13.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420**, and the grayscale version is **21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **63.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060**.

Distribution



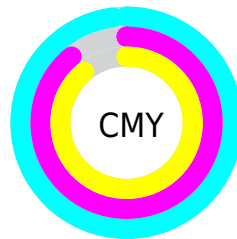
- Red (2%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (89%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420 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 20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.6500, -13.7540,
-4.0420

■ 20.6500, -13.7540,
-4.0420

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 63.9490, -13.1580,
-3.8300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 87.6500, -13.7540,
-4.0420

■ 111.7640,
-14.0750, -3.7310

■ 137.4650,
-14.6710, -3.9430

■ 164.0520,
-14.9460, -4.4660

■ 191.0520,

-14.9460, -4.4660

■ 218.8670,
-15.8630, -4.3670

■ 20.6500, -13.7540,
-4.0420

■ 20.6500, -13.7540,
-4.0420

■ 19.7530, -15.5420,
-4.6780

■ 21.5470, -11.9660,
-3.4060

■ 19.1550, -16.7340,
-5.1020

■ 22.4440, -10.1780,
-2.7700

■ 23.9280, -8.6650,
-2.6570

■ 24.8250, -6.8770,
-2.0210

■ 25.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

■ 26.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

■ 27.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 28.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 29.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

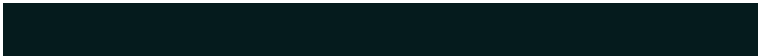
Harmonies

Analogous

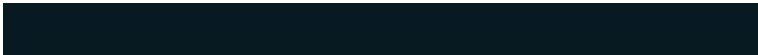
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



20.8630, -10.0400, -5.2720



20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420



21.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

Triad

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



20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420



25.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



23.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820

Complementary

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



20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420



13.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420

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.



23.5620, 10.0410, -0.2550



20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420



24.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

Square

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



20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420



24.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



24.2570, 9.5820, 2.5580



22.8060, 3.3020, -4.7780

Rectangle

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



20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420



22.5520, -10.3620, 0.5660



24.2570, 9.5820, 2.5580



23.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470

Sweetspot

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



20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420



34.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



19.3160, -7.2420, -11.9300



18.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



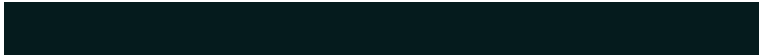
148.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



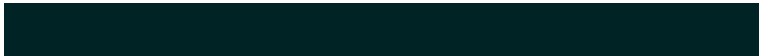
20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420



24.8770, -21.8230, -6.4870



13.6060, -10.4540, 2.2340



14.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120



51.8570, -45.4340, -13.6100



135.1280, -118.6970, -34.9930

Inverse Universe

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



14.6840, 7.2420, 11.9300



15.3520, 11.4130, 18.9410



20.3940, 10.4540, -2.2340



14.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230



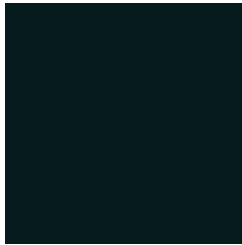
31.9430, 23.6510, 39.4510



83.5530, 62.3820, 102.9740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

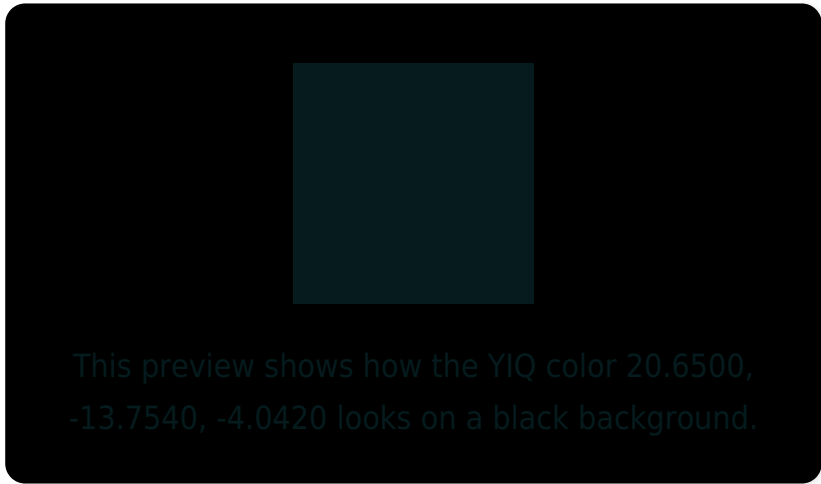
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

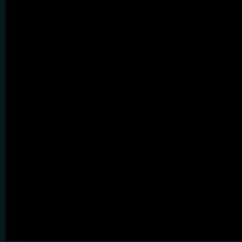
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

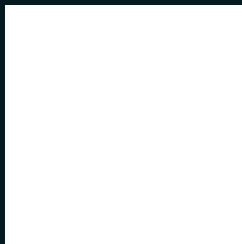
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420.



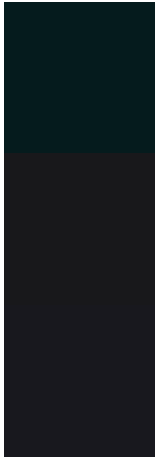
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.6500, -13.7540,

-4.0420.

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

20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

Protanopia

24.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

Deuteranopia

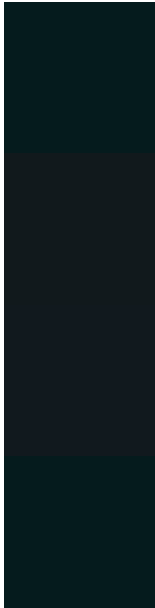
24.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



Tritanopia

20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

Protanomaly

22.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

Deuteranomaly

23.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410

Tritanomaly

20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

Achromatopsia

21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

20.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420 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(5, 27, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 27, 29)  
}
```

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(5, 27, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 27, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420 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(5, 27, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 27, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(5, 27, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 27, 29); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 27, 29); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 27, 29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 20.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 27, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 27,  
29) }
```

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