

Converting Colors

YIQ(9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290)
contains.

YIQ(9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

YIQ(9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	0D0902
RGB	13, 9, 2
RGB Percent	5%, 4%, 1%
CMY	0.9490, 0.9647, 0.9921
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.85, 0.95
HSL	38°, 73%, 3%
HSV	38°, 85%, 5%
XYZ	0.2747, 0.2853, 0.0982
YIQ	9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

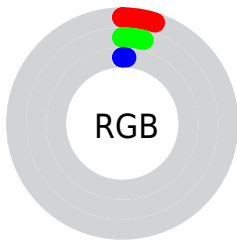
Format	Color
RYB	8, 13, 2
Decimal	854274
CIELab	2.58, 0.14, 3.04
CIELCh	3, 3.042, 87.314
Yxy	0.2853, 0.4173, 0.4335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279044354 (0xFF0D0902)
YUV	9.3980, -3.6472, 3.1590
Hunter-Lab	5.3414, -0.1690, 2.6490

Details

The YIQ color **9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **5.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290**, and the grayscale version is **9.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **54.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **9.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180**.

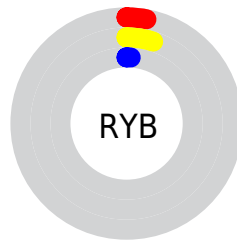
Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (4%)

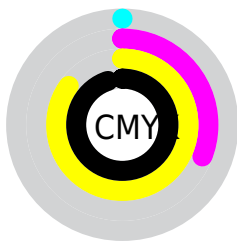
Blue (1%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (5%)

Blue (1%)

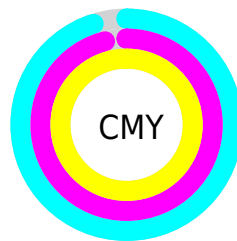


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (85%)

Black (95%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (96%)


Yellow (99%)


Brightness & Saturation


Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290 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 9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 9.3980, 4.6310,
-1.3290


 9.3980, 4.6310,
-1.3290

 233.6260, 3.9890,
-0.7070

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 54.0280, 2.7970,
-1.1310

 76.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

 100.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080


 125.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190


 151.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190


 178.2130, 3.7140,


-1.2300


 205.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190


 9.3980, 4.6310,
-1.3290


 9.3980, 4.6310,
-1.3290


 9.2840, 4.9520,
-1.6400

 9.5120, 4.3100,
-1.0180

 8.5830, 5.5480,
-1.4280

 10.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190

 10.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

 11.1420, 2.4760,
-0.8200

 11.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 12.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 12.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 12.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 13.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



9.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410



9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



8.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890

Triad

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



9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



8.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



10.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270

Complementary

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



9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



5.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290

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.



9.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



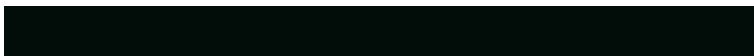
8.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640

Square

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



9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



8.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



9.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



10.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

Rectangle

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



9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



8.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



9.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



10.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260

Sweetspot

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



9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



16.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



5.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



9.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



138.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



10.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290



11.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370



11.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330



7.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



47.6440, 29.9410, -8.4830



133.4630, 83.9540, -23.7100

Inverse Universe

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



5.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



5.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600



3.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



7.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



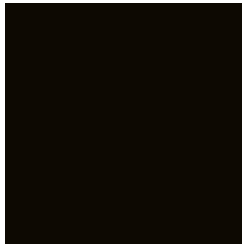
23.3560, -29.9410, 8.4830



64.9500, -83.6790, 24.2330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

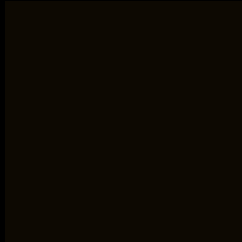
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

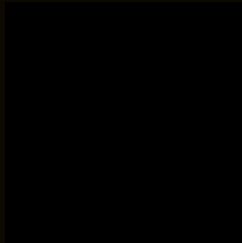
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290.

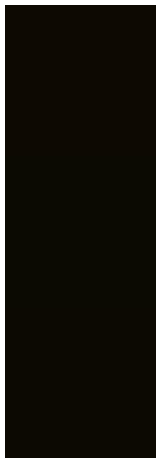


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290.

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

9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Protanopia

9.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760

Deuteranopia

9.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410



Tritanopia

9.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710

Trichromacy



Original Color
9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Protanomaly
9.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640

Deuteranomaly
9.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Tritanomaly
9.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380

Monochromacy



Original Color
9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

Achromatopsia
9.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly
8.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290 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(13, 9, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 9, 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(13, 9, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 9, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290 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(13, 9, 2) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 9, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(13, 9, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 9, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 9, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 9, 2) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 9.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 9, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 9,  
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](#).

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