

Converting Colors

YIQ(57.6660, -20.9920,
-38.0800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(57.6660, -20.9920,
-38.0800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E5810
RGB	14, 88, 16
RGB Percent	5%, 35%, 6%
CMY	0.9453, 0.6548, 0.9373
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.82, 0.65
HSL	122°, 73%, 20%
HSV	122°, 84%, 35%
XYZ	3.7660, 7.1148, 1.6647
YIQ	57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

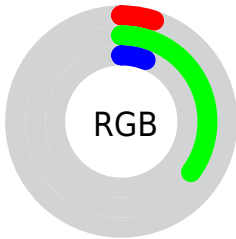
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 86, 88
Decimal	940048
CIE _{Lab}	32.07, -36.73, 33.23
CIE _{LCh}	32, 49.532, 137.858
Yxy	7.1148, 0.3002, 0.5671
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279130128 (0xFF0E5810)
YUV	57.6660, -20.5413, -38.2951
Hunter-Lab	26.6736, -21.4770, 14.9711

Details

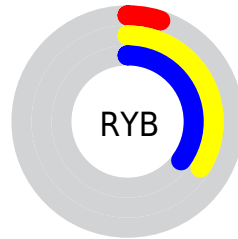
The YIQ color **57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **44.3340, 20.9920, 38.0800**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.4170, -15.8570, -37.5290**, and **24.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.9490, -23.4670, -42.7870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.3830, -18.5170, -33.3730**.

Distribution



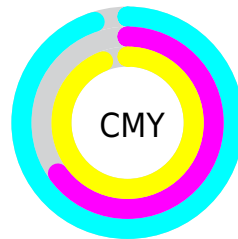
- Red (5%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (6%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800 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 57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 57.6660, -20.9920,
-38.0800

■ 57.6660, -20.9920,
-38.0800

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 37.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720

■ 110.4170,
-15.8570, -37.5290

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 137.1890,
-15.2150, -38.1510

■ 8.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 163.9610,
-14.5730, -38.7730


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 191.4340,
-14.5270, -39.6070


■ 219.9070,
-14.4810, -40.4410


■ 234.2920, -7.8350,


-28.7230


 246.1550, 0.4610,
-13.8670


 57.6660, -20.9920,
-38.0800


 57.6660, -20.9920,
-38.0800


 53.9490, -23.4670,
-42.7870


 61.3830, -18.5170,
-33.3730

 51.8840, -24.8420,
-45.4020

 64.9860, -15.7210,
-28.9770

 68.4040, -13.8420,
-24.4820

 72.0070, -11.0460,
-20.0860

 75.7240, -8.5710,
-15.3790

■ 79.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 83.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 86.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 90.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.7760, 20.0410, -27.3110



57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800



60.6160, -43.9180, -30.0780

Triad

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



57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800



67.2230, -72.1670, 2.8170



67.1100, 59.3690, 30.8970

Complementary

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



57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800



44.3340, 20.9920, 38.0800

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.



70.6370, 42.1280, 40.4960



57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800



68.0350, -50.6660, 15.1420

Square

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



57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800



68.5790, -67.7180, -6.2300



77.0980, 6.9170, 34.3490



70.4570, 58.8690, 6.9090

Rectangle

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



57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800



64.2810, -52.8600, -22.2040



77.0980, 6.9170, 34.3490



67.4180, 55.7460, 35.9860

Sweetspot

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



57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800



103.1370, -8.2960, -14.8560



79.2650, 23.1580, -23.2260



51.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800



67.8470, -32.5880, -59.2120



61.7700, -32.5480, -26.8840



41.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



63.1510, -30.3880, -55.0280



138.6290, -66.5510, -121.0390

Inverse Universe

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



44.3340, 20.9920, 38.0800



47.1530, 32.5880, 59.2120



40.2300, 32.5480, 26.8840



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



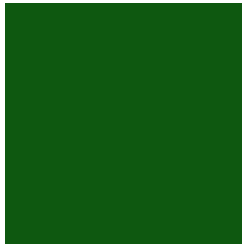
43.8490, 30.3880, 55.0280



96.2570, 66.8720, 120.7280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

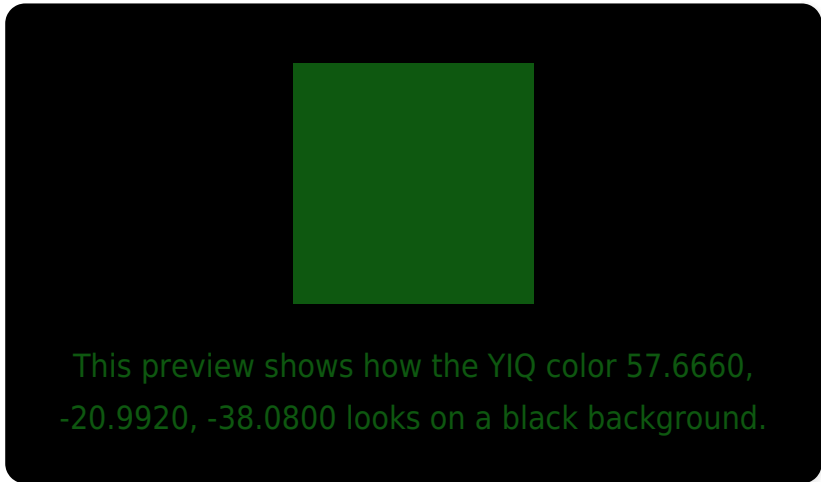
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

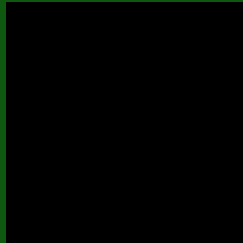
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 57.6660, -20.9920,

-38.0800.

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

57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800

Protanopia

71.5090, 25.5870, -17.6850

Deuteranopia

73.1060, 28.5200, -10.2640



Tritanopia

69.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390

Trichromacy



Original Color

57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800

Protanomaly

66.1970, 8.6700, -24.9780

Deuteranomaly

67.6150, 10.5490, -20.4830

Tritanomaly

65.3460, -25.1220, -18.2900

Monochromacy



Original Color

57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800 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(14, 88, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 88, 16)  
}
```

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(14, 88, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 88, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800 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(14, 88, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 88, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 88, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 88, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 88, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 88, 16)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 57.6660, -20.9920, -38.0800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 88, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 88,  
16) }
```

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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