

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.1390, -20.9460,
-38.9140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.1390, -20.9460,
-38.9140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E590F
RGB	14, 89, 15
RGB Percent	5%, 35%, 6%
CMY	0.9453, 0.6509, 0.9412
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.83, 0.65
HSL	121°, 73%, 20%
HSV	121°, 84%, 35%
XYZ	3.8414, 7.2773, 1.6539
YIQ	58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

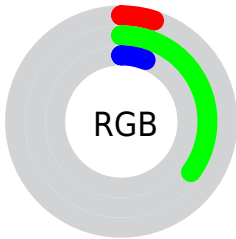
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 88, 89
Decimal	940303
CIE _{Lab}	32.43, -37.16, 33.97
CIE _{LCh}	32, 50.348, 137.571
Yxy	7.2773, 0.3008, 0.5698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279130383 (0xFF0E590F)
YUV	58.1390, -21.2675, -38.7099
Hunter-Lab	26.9766, -21.7911, 15.2486

Details

The YIQ color **58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **44.8610, 20.9460, 38.9140**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.3030, -15.5360, -37.8400**, and **25.2410, -11.8250, -22.4890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.4220, -23.4210, -43.6210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.8560, -18.4710, -34.2070**.

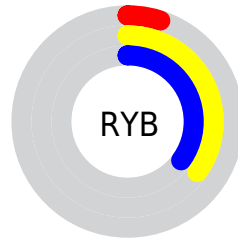
Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (35%)

Blue (6%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (35%)

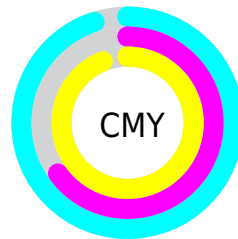


Cyan (84%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140 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 58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.1390, -20.9460,
-38.9140

■ 58.1390, -20.9460,
-38.9140

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 111.3030,
-15.5360, -37.8400

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 137.6620,
-15.1690, -38.9850

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 164.4340,
-14.5270, -39.6070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 191.9070,
-14.4810, -40.4410

■ 220.3800,
-14.4350, -41.2750

■ 234.5910, -7.2390,

-28.5110

■ 246.4540, 1.0570,
-13.6550

■ 58.1390, -20.9460,
-38.9140

■ 58.1390, -20.9460,
-38.9140

■ 54.4220, -23.4210,
-43.6210

■ 61.8560, -18.4710,
-34.2070

■ 52.3570, -24.7960,
-46.2360

■ 65.5730, -15.9960,
-29.5000

■ 69.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

■ 72.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 76.3110, -8.8460,
-15.9020

■ 80.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 83.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 87.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 91.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.0750, 20.6370, -27.0990



58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140



61.2030, -44.1930, -30.6010

Triad

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



58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140



68.0380, -73.0840, 2.9160



67.8220, 60.2400, 31.6320

Complementary

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



58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140



44.8610, 20.9460, 38.9140

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.



71.4630, 42.6780, 41.5420



58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140



68.0670, -53.6920, 14.9160

Square

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



58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140



69.2800, -68.3140, -6.4420



77.6250, 6.8710, 35.1830



71.0550, 60.0610, 7.3330

Rectangle

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



58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140



64.9820, -53.4560, -22.4160



77.6250, 6.8710, 35.1830



67.5430, 56.8920, 37.2440

Sweetspot

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



58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140



103.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670



80.4500, 24.0750, -23.3250



51.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140



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.



58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140



67.7330, -32.2670, -59.5230



62.2430, -32.5020, -27.7180



41.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



63.0370, -30.0670, -55.3390



138.2870, -65.5880, -121.9720

Inverse Universe

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



44.8610, 20.9460, 38.9140



47.2670, 32.2670, 59.5230



40.6430, 32.8230, 27.4070



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



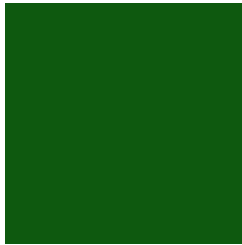
44.0770, 29.7460, 55.6500



96.5990, 65.9090, 121.6610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

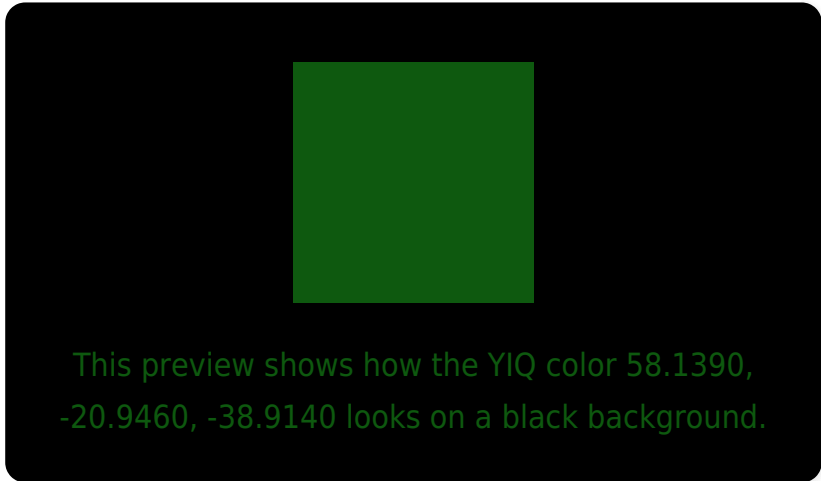
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.1390, -20.9460,

-38.9140.

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

58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140

Protanopia

71.5800, 26.8250, -18.0950

Deuteranopia

73.7040, 29.7120, -9.8400



Tritanopia

70.6420, -28.4710, -7.1510

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140

Protanomaly

66.8550, 9.6330, -25.9110

Deuteranomaly

67.9140, 11.1450, -20.2710

Tritanomaly

66.0470, -25.7180, -18.5020

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140

Achromatopsia

58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140 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, 89, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 89, 15)  
}
```

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, 89, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 89, 15) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140 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, 89, 15) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 89, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 89, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 89, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 89, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 89, 15)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.1390, -20.9460, -38.9140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 89, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 89,  
15) }
```

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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