

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.0560, -39.1050,  
-23.6890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(64.0560, -39.1050,  
-23.6890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C5A43
RGB	12, 90, 67
RGB Percent	5%, 35%, 26%
CMY	0.9531, 0.6469, 0.7374
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.26, 0.65
HSL	162°, 77%, 20%
HSV	162°, 87%, 35%
XYZ	4.8219, 7.8005, 6.5562
YIQ	64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

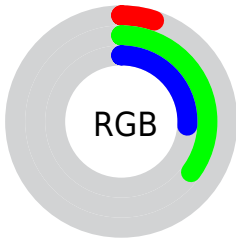
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	12, 58, 90
Decimal	809539
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.56, -28.54, 7.06
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 29.403, 166.097
Yxy	7.8005, 0.2514, 0.4067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278999619 (0xFF0C5A43)
YUV	64.0560, 1.4514, -45.6531
Hunter-Lab	27.9293, -18.0589, 5.6327

# Details

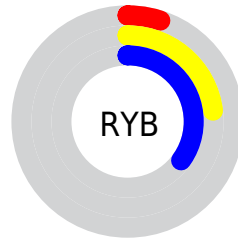
The YIQ color **64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **37.9440, 39.1050, 23.6890**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.1060, -33.3740, -22.9260**, and **27.9770, -19.5290, -15.0250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0230, -43.5060, -26.5300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.0890, -34.7040, -20.8480**.

# Distribution



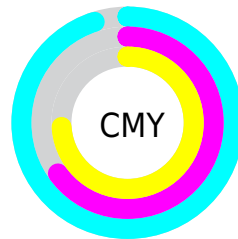
- Red (5%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890 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 64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.0560, -39.1050,  
-23.6890

■ 64.0560, -39.1050,  
-23.6890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 43.8720, -32.5950,  
-20.5230

■ 117.1060,  
-33.3740, -22.9260

■ 27.9770, -19.5290,  
-15.0250

■ 142.9920,  
-33.0530, -23.2370

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,  
-10.9830

■ 170.5790,  
-33.3280, -23.7600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 198.1660,  
-33.6030, -24.2830


■ 226.7530,  
-33.8780, -24.8060


■ 240.1920,


-27.3240, -11.4200


 249.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280


 64.0560, -39.1050,  
-23.6890


 64.0560, -39.1050,  
-23.6890


 61.0230, -43.5060,  
-26.5300


 67.0890, -34.7040,  
-20.8480

 60.0120, -44.9730,  
-27.4770

 70.0080, -29.9820,  
-18.3180

 73.0410, -25.5810,  
-15.4770

 76.0740, -21.1800,  
-12.6360

 78.9930, -16.4580,  
-10.1060

■ 82.0260, -12.0570,  
-7.2650

■ 85.0590, -7.6560,  
-4.4240

■ 87.9780, -2.9340,  
-1.8940

■ 91.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.3450, -6.1860, -20.0580



64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890



63.7910, -54.2360, -19.2920

# Triad

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



64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890



78.1720, -23.4310, 11.6490



78.3820, 37.0910, 5.1150

# Complementary

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



64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890



37.9440, 39.1050, 23.6890

# 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.



79.6350, 35.3010, 15.5330



64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890



81.5730, 3.4810, 19.5210

# Square

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



64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890



64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910



81.1640, 23.7460, 21.2020



77.6980, 29.8490, -6.8150



# Rectangle

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



64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890



64.9140, -58.7760, -14.1040



81.1640, 23.7460, 21.2020



78.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740

# Sweetspot

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



64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890



107.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590



64.6630, -7.7420, -35.9180



52.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940



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.



64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890



78.1410, -58.8180, -35.3780



57.2860, -42.0880, -8.1680



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



73.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830



158.1570, -118.7820, -72.0140



# Inverse Universe

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



37.9440, 39.1050, 23.6890



38.9730, 58.4970, 35.6890



44.7140, 42.0880, 8.1680



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



36.5380, 55.2880, 33.2720

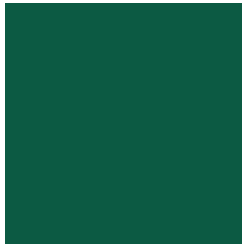


78.8430, 118.7820, 72.0140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

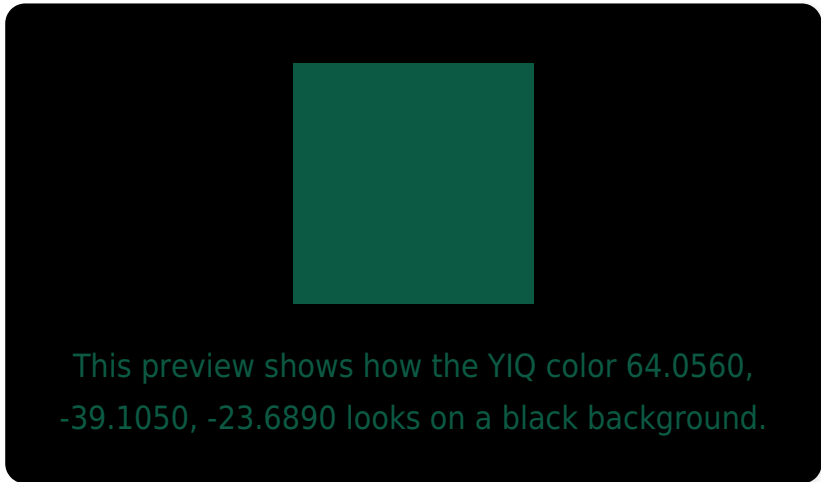
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.0560, -39.1050,

-23.6890.

# 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

64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890

### Protanopia

78.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

### Deuteranopia

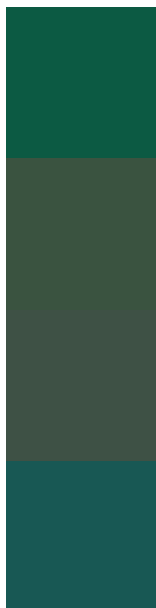
79.5020, 10.2700, 1.1020



## Tritanopia

71.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890

## Protanomaly

73.3590, -8.8010, -11.2090

## Deuteranomaly

73.9510, -7.4720, -7.7600

## Tritanomaly

68.4080, -36.8600, -14.8120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.7160, -14.1200, -8.4240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890 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(12, 90, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 90, 67)  
}
```

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(12, 90, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 90, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890 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(12, 90, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 90, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(12, 90, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 90, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 90, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 90, 67)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 90, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 90,  
67) }
```

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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