

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.1640, -39.2890,
-20.3530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.1640, -39.2890,
-20.3530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E5849
RGB	14, 88, 73
RGB Percent	5%, 35%, 29%
CMY	0.9453, 0.6548, 0.7139
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.17, 0.65
HSL	168°, 73%, 20%
HSV	168°, 84%, 35%
XYZ	4.8740, 7.5581, 7.4989
YIQ	64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

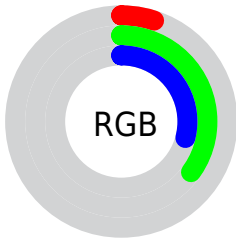
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 55, 88
Decimal	940105
CIE Lab	33.05, -25.64, 2.58
CIE LCh	33, 25.770, 174.254
Yxy	7.5581, 0.2445, 0.3792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279130185 (0xFF0E5849)
YUV	64.1640, 4.3561, -43.9938
Hunter-Lab	27.4920, -16.4649, 3.0720

Details

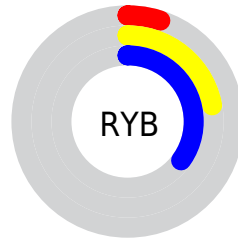
The YIQ color **64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **37.8360, 39.2890, 20.3530**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.3280, -33.8790, -19.2790**, and **28.0740, -21.1800, -12.6360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.2450, -44.0110, -22.8830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.0830, -34.5670, -17.8230**.

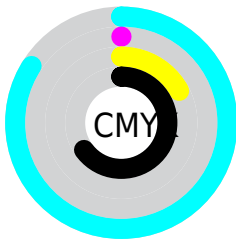
Distribution



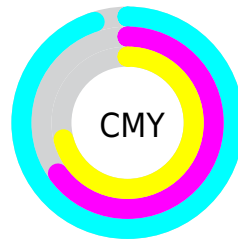
- Red (5%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530 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 64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.1640, -39.2890,
-20.3530

■ 64.1640, -39.2890,
-20.3530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.2680, -33.6500,
-17.9220

■ 116.9150,
-34.1540, -19.8020

■ 27.9600, -20.8590,
-12.9470

■ 142.9150,
-34.1540, -19.8020

■ 11.6090, -6.5090,
-8.6930

■ 169.9150,
-34.1540, -19.8020


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 197.5020,
-34.4290, -20.3250


■ 225.7900,
-35.3000, -21.0600


■ 240.9470,


-28.0120, -9.9640


 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280


 64.1640, -39.2890,
-20.3530


 64.1640, -39.2890,
-20.3530


 61.2450, -44.0110,
-22.8830


 67.0830, -34.5670,
-17.8230

 59.6360, -46.6700,
-24.2540

 70.0020, -29.8450,
-15.2930

 72.5080, -25.3980,
-13.2860

 75.4270, -20.6760,
-10.7560

 78.3460, -15.9540,
-8.2260

■ 81.2650, -11.2320,
-5.6960

■ 84.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

■ 86.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

■ 89.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.4740, -10.8630, -17.8950



64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530



62.3720, -54.3740, -16.7900

Triad

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



64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530



78.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



77.6370, 31.8190, 1.5390

Complementary

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



64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530



37.8360, 39.2890, 20.3530

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.



78.1460, 32.1840, 11.4480



64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530



79.9710, 8.1120, 18.1920

Square

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



64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530



71.7630, -38.6970, 1.9670



79.2410, 24.8470, 17.7670



76.3490, 23.5220, -7.7900

Rectangle

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



64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530



63.1530, -57.9510, -12.5350



79.2410, 24.8470, 17.7670



77.9300, 32.5520, 4.7760

Sweetspot

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



64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530



105.6450, -15.3580, -8.0140



62.2220, -10.8140, -35.3100



53.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600



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.



64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530



77.8790, -60.8360, -31.8440



53.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050



41.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



72.4990, -56.7100, -29.5260



159.2630, -124.6520, -64.7480

Inverse Universe

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



37.8360, 39.2890, 20.3530



37.0070, 61.1570, 31.5330



48.4530, 38.3290, 4.7050



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



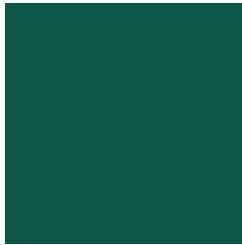
34.5010, 56.7100, 29.5260



75.7370, 124.6520, 64.7480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

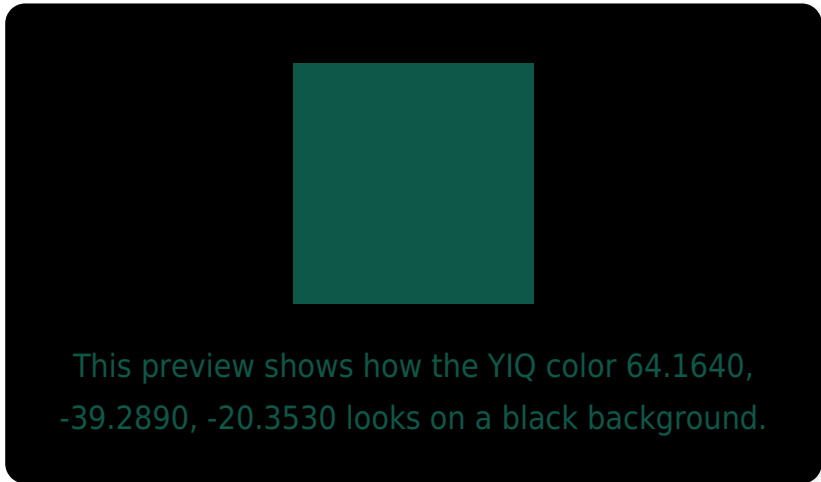
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

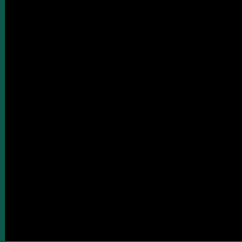
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.1640, -39.2890,

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

64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530

Protanopia

77.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Deuteranopia

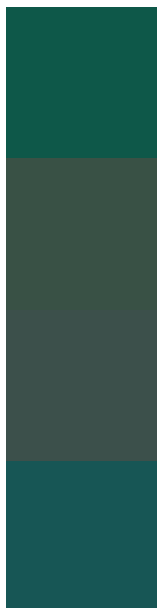
78.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



Tritanopia

68.7550, -36.2190, -9.9070

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530

Protanomaly

72.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

Deuteranomaly

73.4500, -10.3150, -5.7950

Tritanomaly

67.0490, -37.2270, -13.6670

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530

Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.2430, -14.1660, -7.5900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530 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, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 88, 73)  
}
```

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, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 88, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530 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, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 88, 73) }
```

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, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 88, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 88, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 88, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530 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, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 88,  
73) }
```

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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