

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.2010, -49.8790,  
-26.6710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(64.2010, -49.8790,  
-26.6710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005F4A
RGB	0, 95, 74
RGB Percent	0%, 37%, 29%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6273, 0.7100
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.22, 0.63
HSL	167°, 100%, 19%
HSV	167°, 100%, 37%
XYZ	5.3303, 8.6854, 7.8659
YIQ	64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

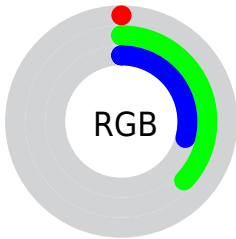
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 53, 95
Decimal	24394
CIELab	35.37, -30.04, 5.27
CIElCh	35, 30.503, 170.042
Yxy	8.6854, 0.2436, 0.3969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278214474 (0xFF005F4A)
YUV	64.2010, 4.8309, -56.3043
Hunter-Lab	29.4710, -19.2898, 4.8050

# Details

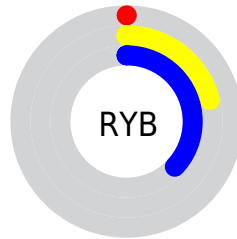
The YIQ color **64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **30.7990, 49.8790, 26.6710**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890**, and **31.5960, -22.8300, -15.7740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.4190, -44.5610, -23.9290**.

# Distribution



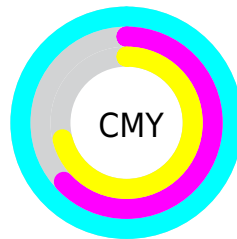
- Red (0%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710 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 64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.2010, -49.8790,  
-26.6710

■ 64.2010, -49.8790,  
-26.6710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 47.4910, -35.8960,  
-21.2720

■ 120.0560,  
-39.1050, -23.6890

■ 31.5960, -22.8300,  
-15.7740

■ 146.8280,  
-38.4630, -24.3110

■ 16.5330, -9.3510,  
-12.2550

■ 174.4150,  
-38.7380, -24.8340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 202.3010,  
-38.4170, -25.1450


■ 229.1270,  
-37.8670, -24.0990


■ 240.3490,


-29.2040, -10.3880


 249.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400


 64.2010, -49.8790,  
-26.6710

 67.4190, -44.5610,  
-23.9290

 70.3380, -39.8390,  
-21.3990

 73.5560, -34.5210,  
-18.6570

 76.4750, -29.7990,  
-16.1270

 79.6930, -24.4810,  
-13.3850

■ 82.7260, -20.0800,  
-10.5440

■ 85.9440, -14.7620,  
-7.8020

■ 88.8630, -10.0400,  
-5.2720

■ 92.0810, -4.7220,  
-2.5300

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.6650, -10.0830, -21.0190



64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710



67.0510, -57.9040, -18.8960

# Triad

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



64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710



83.1940, -20.4970, 13.5430



82.6270, 37.7790, 3.6590

# Complementary

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



64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710



30.7990, 49.8790, 26.6710

# 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.



83.3040, 37.7310, 15.5470



64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710



85.5950, 6.4150, 21.4150

# Square

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



64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710



68.6830, -62.0790, -3.7990



84.5450, 27.0470, 21.9510



81.6440, 29.9410, -8.4830



# Rectangle

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



64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710



68.1740, -62.4440, -13.7080



84.5450, 27.0470, 21.9510



82.7460, 39.0620, 7.9420

# Sweetspot

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



64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710



110.3240, -18.8880, -10.1200



62.3430, -13.0130, -45.0210



53.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710



82.4440, -64.0450, -34.2610



51.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650



46.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



75.6620, -58.7270, -31.5190



162.1980, -126.0270, -67.3630



# Inverse Universe

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



30.7990, 49.8790, 26.6710



39.5560, 64.0450, 34.2610



43.0800, 49.7450, 7.0650



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



36.3380, 58.7270, 31.5190



77.8020, 126.0270, 67.3630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

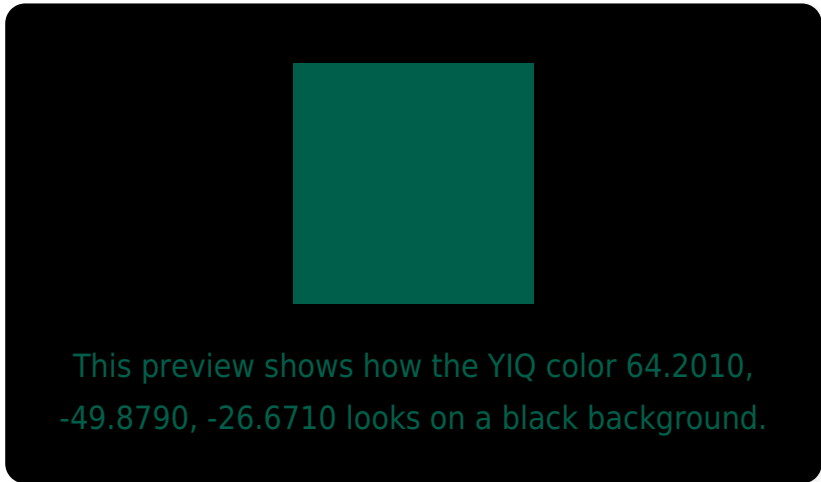
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

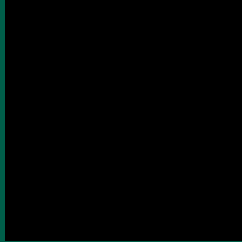
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2010, -49.8790,

-26.6710.

# 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

64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710

### Protanopia

82.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

### Deuteranopia

83.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350



## Tritanopia

73.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710

## Protanomaly

75.7930, -13.0190, -11.8590

## Deuteranomaly

76.4990, -12.0110, -8.0990

## Tritanomaly

70.2330, -43.7370, -16.8330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710 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(0, 95, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 95, 74)  
}
```

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(0, 95, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 95, 74) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710 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(0, 95, 74) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 95, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 95, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 95, 74); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 95, 74); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 95, 74) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.2010, -49.8790, -26.6710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 95, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 95,  
74) }
```

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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