

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.6230, -53.8230,
-21.2710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.6230, -53.8230,
-21.2710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005D58
RGB	0, 93, 88
RGB Percent	0%, 36%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6351, 0.6551
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.05, 0.64
HSL	177°, 100%, 18%
HSV	177°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	5.6770, 8.5393, 10.5699
YIQ	64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

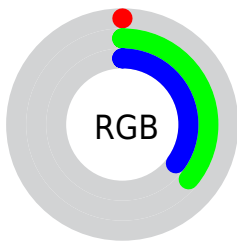
Format	Color
RYB	0, 48, 93
Decimal	23896
CIELab	35.08, -24.73, -3.85
CIELCh	35, 25.029, 188.840
Yxy	8.5393, 0.2290, 0.3445
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278213976 (0xFF005D58)
YUV	64.6230, 11.5249, -56.6744
Hunter-Lab	29.2220, -16.4610, -0.9905

Details

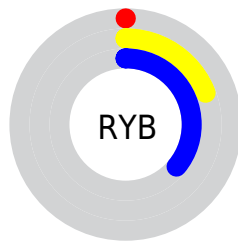
The YIQ color **64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **28.3770, 53.8230, 21.2710**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.8910, -42.7740, -17.7660**, and **31.9040, -26.4530, -10.6850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.3140, -48.4590, -19.3630**.

Distribution



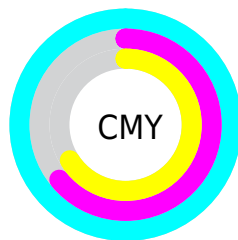
- Red (0%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710 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 64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

64.6230, -53.8230,
-21.2710

64.6230, -53.8230,
-21.2710

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

47.9130, -39.8400,
-15.8720

120.8910,
-42.7740, -17.7660

31.9040, -26.4530,
-10.6850

147.7770,
-42.4530, -18.0770

18.3570, -14.4870,
-7.2790

175.0760,
-41.8570, -17.8650


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


202.7770,
-42.4530, -18.0770


231.3640,
-42.7280, -18.6000


240.9470,


-28.0120, -9.9640


 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

 64.6230, -53.8230,
-21.2710

 67.3140, -48.4590,
-19.3630

 70.4180, -42.8200,
-16.9320

 73.1090, -37.4560,
-15.0240

 75.9140, -32.4130,
-12.8050

 78.9040, -26.4530,
-10.6850

■ 81.7090, -21.4100,
-8.4660

■ 84.5140, -16.3670,
-6.2470

■ 87.2050, -11.0030,
-4.3390

■ 90.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.2000, -21.7750, -18.3750



64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710



66.2020, -59.6470, -14.8390

Triad

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



64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710



84.5290, -2.3870, 15.7330



81.7350, 28.4270, -3.0690

Complementary

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



64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710



28.3770, 53.8230, 21.2710

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.



82.9840, 32.4600, 6.4440



64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710



85.0490, 16.6400, 17.8240

Square

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



64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710



81.1670, -25.0350, 7.6770



84.2860, 28.9740, 14.5580



80.1200, 16.7370, -11.4790

Rectangle

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



64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710



66.0540, -61.9860, -10.9940



84.2860, 28.9740, 14.5580



82.5120, 30.6730, 0.2810

Sweetspot

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



64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710



109.0080, -20.8140, -8.2540



56.3850, -21.9990, -47.3670



54.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750



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.



64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710



83.3220, -69.2730, -27.6170



41.7130, -44.4280, 1.2040



44.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



76.4260, -63.6340, -25.1860



164.6550, -137.0790, -54.2870

Inverse Universe

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



28.3770, 53.8230, 21.2710



36.6780, 69.2730, 27.6170



51.2870, 44.4280, -1.2040



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



33.5740, 63.6340, 25.1860



72.3450, 137.0790, 54.2870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

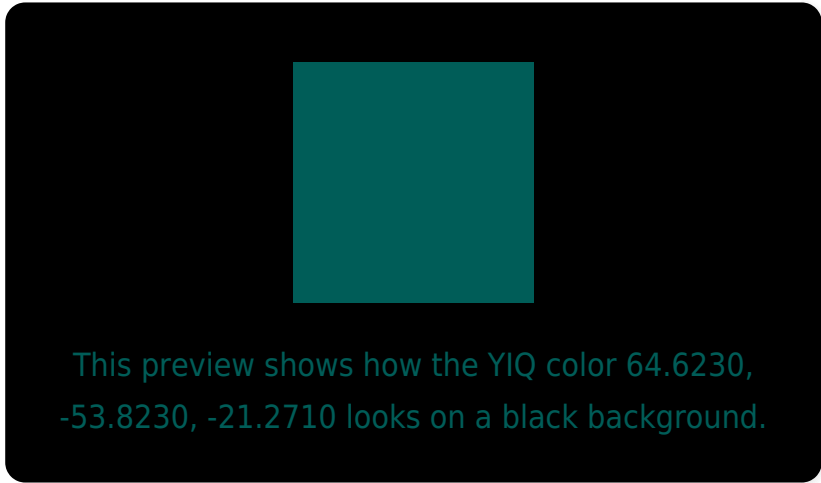
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

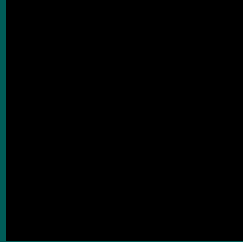
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.6230, -53.8230,

-21.2710.

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

64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710

Protanopia

82.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Deuteranopia

83.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



Tritanopia

70.9820, -44.2880, -12.3520

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710

Protanomaly

75.9050, -19.0260, -7.6180

Deuteranomaly

76.6000, -19.4850, -4.8050

Tritanomaly

68.7210, -48.0470, -15.8150

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710 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, 93, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 93, 88)  
}
```

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, 93, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 93, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710 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, 93, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 93, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 93, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 93, 88); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 93, 88); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 93, 88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.6230, -53.8230, -21.2710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 93, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 93,  
88) }
```

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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