

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.0710, -69.8240,
-23.1360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.0710, -69.8240,
-23.1360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E8185
RGB	14, 129, 133
RGB Percent	5%, 51%, 52%
CMY	0.9453, 0.4939, 0.4787
CMYK	0.90, 0.03, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	182°, 81%, 29%
HSV	182°, 90%, 52%
XYZ	12.2654, 17.4975, 24.8953
YIQ	95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

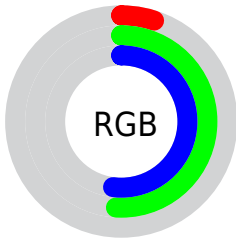
Format	Color
RYB	14, 72, 133
Decimal	950661
CIELab	48.88, -26.99, -10.43
CIELCh	49, 28.937, 201.134
Yxy	17.4975, 0.2244, 0.3201
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279140741 (0xFF0E8185)
YUV	95.0710, 18.6990, -71.0993
Hunter-Lab	41.8301, -20.8631, -6.0056

Details

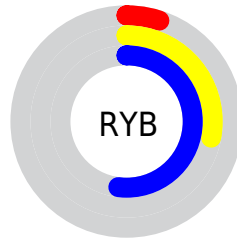
The YIQ color **95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **51.9290, 69.8240, 23.1360**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.0510, -57.9040, -18.8960**, and **55.9490, -48.6890, -15.1930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.1840, -77.5720, -25.8920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.9580, -62.0760, -20.3800**.

Distribution



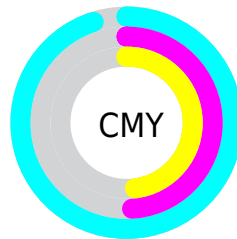
- Red (5%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360 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 95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.0710, -69.8240,
-23.1360

■ 95.0710, -69.8240,
-23.1360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.3600, -63.2680,
-20.8040

■ 154.0510,
-57.9040, -18.8960

■ 55.8350, -48.3680,
-15.5040

■ 182.3500,
-57.3080, -18.6840

■ 39.7120, -34.6600,
-10.6280

■ 211.2360,
-56.9870, -18.9950

■ 24.9910, -22.1440,
-6.1760

■ 230.4820,
-48.8720, -17.3840

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 95.0710, -69.8240,
-23.1360

■ 95.0710, -69.8240,
-23.1360

■ 91.1840, -77.5720,
-25.8920

■ 98.9580, -62.0760,
-20.3800

■ 90.8850, -78.1680,
-26.1040

■ 103.7310,
-54.0070, -17.9350

■ 107.6180,
-46.2590, -15.1790

■ 112.0920,
-38.7860, -12.9460

■ 115.9790,
-31.0380, -10.1900

■ 120.7520,
-22.9690, -7.7450

■ 124.6390,
-15.2210, -4.9890

■ 129.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 133.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104.1810, -37.9590, -22.4310



95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360



97.4980, -72.1640, -13.7640

Triad

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



95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360



119.6660, 7.6530, 21.0050



115.0570, 30.2160, -7.9600

Complementary

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



95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360



51.9290, 69.8240, 23.1360

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.



116.6980, 39.0170, 3.2490



95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360



119.2030, 28.0100, 21.0180

Square

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



95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360



116.5040, -18.4340, 14.7020



117.9620, 38.6940, 14.6140



112.8050, 13.0700, -16.6100

Rectangle

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



95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360



106.2170, -54.8350, -2.9230



117.9620, 38.6940, 14.6140



115.3180, 33.9750, -4.4970

Sweetspot

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



95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360



158.6590, -27.1410, -9.2290



84.0810, -33.3670, -61.6150



78.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360



118.3380, -101.7330, -34.0610



61.0250, -53.8740, 7.1980



64.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



88.7820, -76.3800, -25.4680



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



62.6910, 34.0090, 60.9930



70.8790, 49.1800, 88.9240



85.3880, 54.1490, -6.6750



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



53.2340, 37.0340, 66.7460



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360 looks on a black 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 × Fail

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

YIQ 95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.0710, -69.8240,

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

95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360

Protanopia

116.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Deuteranopia

116.9320, -5.3200, 8.3120



Tritanopia

97.8590, -66.1110, -18.8390

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360

Protanomaly

108.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

Deuteranomaly

109.2770, -28.7010, -2.9810

Tritanomaly

96.7340, -67.2570, -20.0970

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.9690, -25.0780, -8.0700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360 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, 129, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 129, 133)  
}
```

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, 129, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 129, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360 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, 129, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 129, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 129, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 129, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 129, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 129,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.0710, -69.8240, -23.1360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 129, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 129,  
133) }
```

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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