

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.6680, -40.5280,  
-14.4160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.6680, -40.5280,  
-14.4160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	125656
RGB	18, 86, 86
RGB Percent	7%, 34%, 34%
CMY	0.9296, 0.6626, 0.6629
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	180°, 65%, 20%
HSV	180°, 79%, 34%
XYZ	5.2568, 7.4596, 9.9582
YIQ	65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

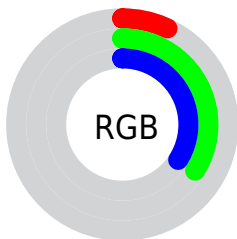
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	18, 52, 86
Decimal	1201750
CIE Lab	32.83, -19.98, -5.92
CIE LCh	33, 20.835, 196.501
Yxy	7.4596, 0.2318, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279391830 (0xFF125656)
YUV	65.6680, 10.0237, -41.8048
Hunter-Lab	27.3122, -13.4402, -2.4990

# Details

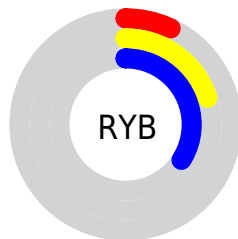
The YIQ color **65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **38.3320, 40.5280, 14.4160**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320**, and **28.1540, -24.1610, -8.1690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.9770, -45.8920, -16.3240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080**.

# Distribution



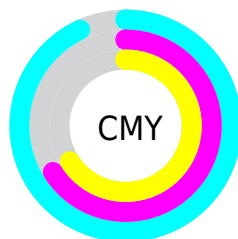
- Red (7%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160 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 65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.6680, -40.5280,  
-14.4160

65.6680, -40.5280,  
-14.4160

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

44.1630, -37.5480,  
-13.3560

117.7610,  
-36.3560, -12.9320

28.1540, -24.1610,  
-8.1690

144.3480,  
-36.6310, -13.4550

12.9600, -11.6910,  
-2.8830

171.3480,  
-36.6310, -13.4550

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.0490,  
-37.2270, -13.6670

227.0490,  
-37.2270, -13.6670

241.8440,

-26.2240, -9.3280

250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

65.6680, -40.5280,  
-14.4160

65.6680, -40.5280,  
-14.4160

62.9770, -45.8920,  
-16.3240

68.3590, -35.1640,  
-12.5080

60.5850, -50.6600,  
-18.0200

70.7510, -30.3960,  
-10.8120

60.2860, -51.2560,  
-18.2320

73.4420, -25.0320,  
-8.9040

75.8340, -20.2640,  
-7.2080

78.5250, -14.9000,  
-5.3000

■ 81.2160, -9.5360,  
-3.3920

■ 83.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 86.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 88.6910, 5.3640,  
1.9080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.3080, -21.9590, -15.0390



65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160



65.8940, -46.8560, -9.8640

# Triad

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



65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160



79.4000, 2.2900, 13.5700



76.9730, 21.8250, -4.5670

# Complementary

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



65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160



38.3320, 40.5280, 14.4160

# 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.



77.7660, 27.1420, 3.7020



65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160



79.2400, 17.4200, 14.7000

# Square

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



65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160



77.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670



78.6120, 24.9400, 10.5720



75.1240, 10.9140, -10.5740



# Rectangle

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



65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160



69.9000, -37.8250, -2.8250



78.6120, 24.9400, 10.5720



77.2230, 24.1170, -2.0510

# Sweetspot

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



65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160



103.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240



58.2150, -18.1040, -35.3520



51.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160



80.3060, -63.1760, -22.4720



46.2970, -31.4530, 2.8430



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



75.0070, -63.7720, -22.6840



164.6210, -139.7390, -50.1310



# Inverse Universe

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



38.3320, 40.5280, 14.4160



37.6940, 63.1760, 22.4720



57.7030, 31.4530, -2.8430



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



31.9930, 63.7720, 22.6840

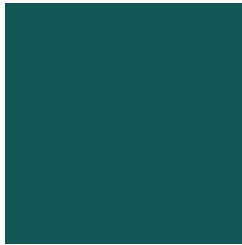


70.2650, 140.0600, 49.8200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

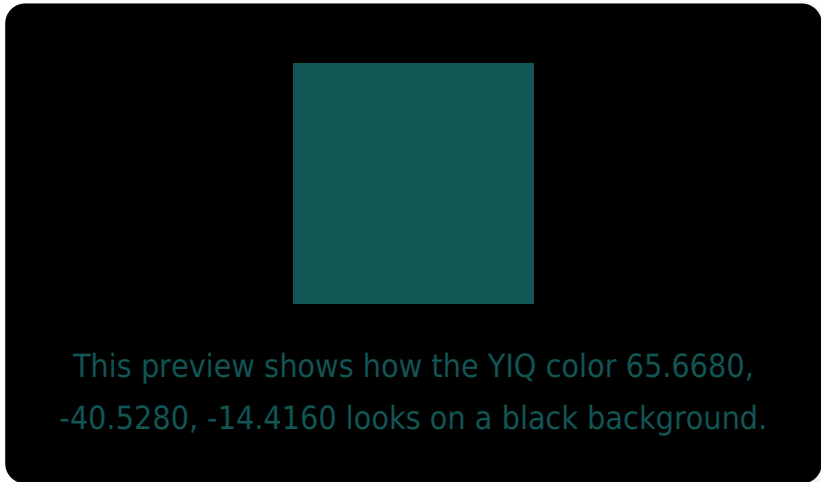
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

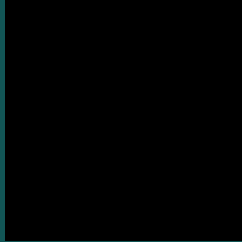
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.6680, -40.5280,

-14.4160.

# 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

65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160

### Protanopia

77.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

### Deuteranopia

77.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910



## Tritanopia

67.2600, -39.1990, -10.9670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160

## Protanomaly

73.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660

## Deuteranomaly

73.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760

## Tritanomaly

66.4340, -39.7490, -12.0130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160 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(18, 86, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 86, 86)  
}
```

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(18, 86, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 86, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160 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(18, 86, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 86, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(18, 86, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 86, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 86, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 86, 86)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.6680, -40.5280, -14.4160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 86, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 86,  
86) }
```

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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