

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.0220, -41.7650,
-19.5330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.0220, -41.7650,
-19.5330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E5A4F
RGB	14, 90, 79
RGB Percent	5%, 35%, 31%
CMY	0.9453, 0.6469, 0.6904
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.12, 0.65
HSL	171°, 73%, 20%
HSV	171°, 84%, 35%
XYZ	5.2490, 7.9746, 8.6521
YIQ	66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

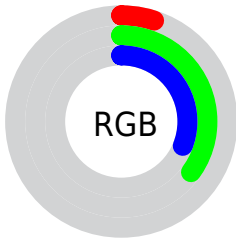
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 55, 90
Decimal	940623
CIE Lab	33.93, -24.81, 0.10
CIE LCh	34, 24.808, 179.764
Yxy	7.9746, 0.2399, 0.3645
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279130703 (0xFF0E5A4F)
YUV	66.0220, 6.3982, -45.6233
Hunter-Lab	28.2394, -16.2399, 1.6021

Details

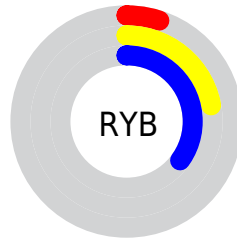
The YIQ color **66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **37.9780, 41.7650, 19.5330**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.1860, -36.3550, -18.4590**, and **29.2310, -23.0600, -11.6040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.2170, -46.8080, -21.7520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.8270, -36.7220, -17.3140**.

Distribution



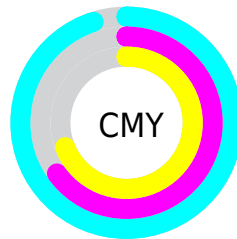
- Red (5%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (31%)



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



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330 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 66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.0220, -41.7650,
-19.5330

66.0220, -41.7650,
-19.5330

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.1260, -36.1260,
-17.1020

119.1860,
-36.3550, -18.4590

29.2310, -23.0600,
-11.6040

145.1860,
-36.3550, -18.4590

14.9830, -10.4980,
-7.9860

172.7730,
-36.6300, -18.9820

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

200.3600,
-36.9050, -19.5050

228.3600,
-36.9050, -19.5050

241.2460,

-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 66.0220, -41.7650,
-19.5330

■ 66.0220, -41.7650,
-19.5330

■ 63.2170, -46.8080,
-21.7520

■ 68.8270, -36.7220,
-17.3140

■ 61.6080, -49.4670,
-23.1230

■ 71.7460, -32.0000,
-14.7840

■ 74.5510, -26.9570,
-12.5650

■ 77.3560, -21.9140,
-10.3460

■ 80.2750, -17.1920,
-7.8160

■ 83.0800, -12.1490,
-5.5970

■ 85.8850, -7.1060,
-3.3780

■ 88.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

■ 91.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.7340, -14.5310, -17.4990



66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330



64.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810

Triad

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



66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330



81.2400, -8.9430, 13.4010



79.8000, 29.8020, -0.4540

Complementary

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



66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330



37.9780, 41.7650, 19.5330

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.



80.6790, 32.0010, 9.2570



66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330



82.4120, 11.1840, 17.5840

Square

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



66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330



76.3510, -31.5450, 4.5110



81.4860, 25.5350, 16.3110



78.4410, 20.2670, -9.3730

Rectangle

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



66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330



64.0820, -59.1890, -12.1250



81.4860, 25.5350, 16.3110



79.8050, 31.4060, 3.5180

Sweetspot

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



66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330



107.8730, -16.0000, -7.3920



61.9010, -14.3440, -37.4160



53.2760, -9.7650, -4.7490



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.



66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330



80.0790, -64.2750, -30.0910



51.4270, -37.8710, -1.9910



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



75.2860, -60.4240, -28.2960



162.2610, -130.3380, -60.8180

Inverse Universe

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



37.9780, 41.7650, 19.5330



36.9210, 64.2750, 30.0910



52.5730, 37.8710, 1.9910



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



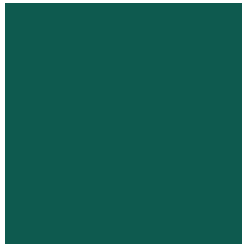
34.7140, 60.4240, 28.2960



74.8530, 130.0170, 61.1290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

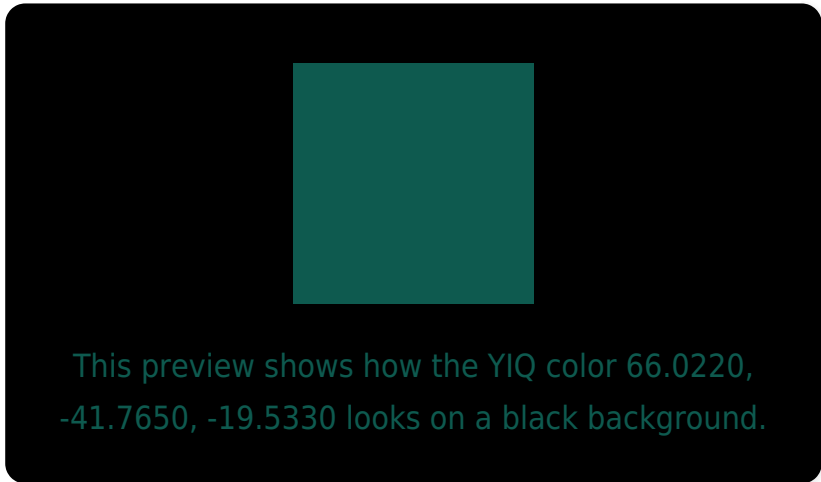
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0220, -41.7650,

-19.5330.

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

66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330

Protanopia

79.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

Deuteranopia

80.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



Tritanopia

70.5590, -38.6030, -10.7550

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330

Protanomaly

74.6130, -12.3320, -7.7880

Deuteranomaly

75.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750

Tritanomaly

68.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.1720, -15.4040, -7.1800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330 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, 90, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 90, 79)  
}
```

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, 90, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 90, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330 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, 90, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 90, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 90, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 90, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 90, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 90, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.0220, -41.7650, -19.5330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 90, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 90,  
79) }
```

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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