

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.0820, -50.0210,
-2.0610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	115176
RGB	17, 81, 118
RGB Percent	7%, 32%, 46%
CMY	0.9334, 0.6822, 0.5375
CMYK	0.86, 0.31, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	202°, 75%, 26%
HSV	202°, 86%, 46%
XYZ	6.4416, 7.3144, 18.1938
YIQ	66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

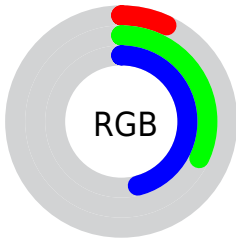
Format	Color
RYB	17, 56, 118
Decimal	1134966
CIELab	32.51, -5.25, -26.52
CIElCh	33, 27.031, 258.803
Yxy	7.3144, 0.2016, 0.2289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279325046 (0xFF115176)
YUV	66.0820, 25.5956, -43.0449
Hunter-Lab	27.0451, -4.8139, -20.9541

Details

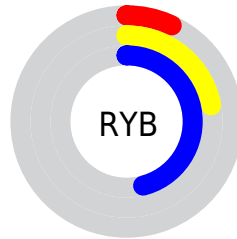
The YIQ color **66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **68.9180, 50.0210, 2.0610**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.6100, -42.6400, 1.8400**, and **29.5850, -32.3240, 2.1080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.0180, -43.9690, -1.6090**.

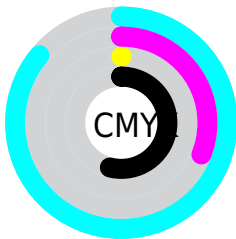
Distribution



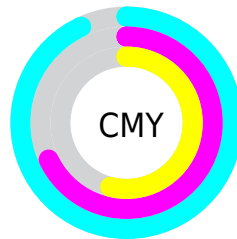
- Red (7%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610 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 66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.0820, -50.0210,
-2.0610

■ 66.0820, -50.0210,
-2.0610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.6480, -45.8030,
-1.4110

■ 119.6100,
-42.6400, 1.8400

■ 29.5850, -32.3240,
2.1080

■ 146.1370,
-42.6860, 2.6740

■ 14.7500, -19.4870,
6.2490

■ 173.2510,
-43.0070, 2.9850

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 201.3650,
-43.3280, 3.2960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 226.1730,
-34.3400, -5.4120

■ 244.2360,

-21.4560, -7.6320

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

66.0820, -50.0210,
-2.0610

66.0820, -50.0210,
-2.0610

60.1460, -56.0730,
-2.5130

72.0180, -43.9690,
-1.6090

57.4770, -58.5030,
-2.5270

78.5410, -38.1920,
-1.6800

84.1780, -32.7360,
-1.4400

90.1140, -26.6840,
-0.9880

96.6370, -20.9070,
-1.0590

■ 102.5730,
-14.8550, -0.6070

■ 108.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 114.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 120.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.7940, -58.3180, -11.3900



66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610



76.5100, -18.5710, 11.6770

Triad

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



66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610



76.9120, 32.9630, 13.8510



70.2140, -7.1950, -18.2910

Complementary

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



66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610



68.9180, 50.0210, 2.0610

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.



73.0870, 12.3360, -14.3200



66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610



76.4740, 33.8360, 3.5320

Square

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



66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610



78.3980, 22.9670, 18.7990



74.8440, 26.5020, -6.7300



63.1920, -36.4920, -21.4840

Rectangle

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



66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610



78.4690, -2.1580, 17.0900



74.8440, 26.5020, -6.7300



71.4490, -0.5470, -17.6270

Sweetspot

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



66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610



132.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350



80.2770, -39.0100, -41.9380



64.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610



74.3810, -75.7880, -3.1480



37.3190, -36.5460, 23.5660



56.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



59.6940, -60.6120, -2.8520



121.8330, -123.9750, -5.4070

Inverse Universe

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



54.4950, 39.6520, 41.3160



56.8050, 60.0510, 62.6030



97.6810, 36.5460, -23.5660



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.3700, 47.6740, 50.1220



92.8760, 97.9610, 102.4490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

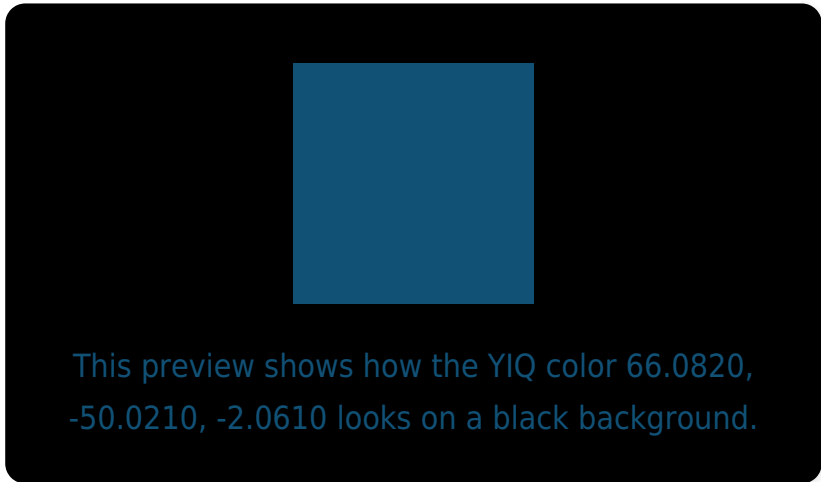
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0820, -50.0210,

-2.0610.

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

66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610

Protanopia

76.0430, -18.7540, 9.4860

Deuteranopia

74.3240, -26.9150, 8.7090



Tritanopia

60.2690, -52.5860, -16.1540

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610

Protanomaly

72.3620, -30.0780, 5.4580

Deuteranomaly

71.6110, -35.2130, 4.9070

Tritanomaly

62.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610 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(17, 81, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 81, 118)  
}
```

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(17, 81, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 81, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610 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(17, 81, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 81, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 81, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 81, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 81, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 81,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.0820, -50.0210, -2.0610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 81, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 81,  
118) }
```

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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