

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.1850, -25.4460,
-1.3980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	294A5C
RGB	41, 74, 92
RGB Percent	16%, 29%, 36%
CMY	0.8393, 0.7097, 0.6393
CMYK	0.55, 0.20, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	201°, 38%, 26%
HSV	201°, 55%, 36%
XYZ	5.2940, 6.1427, 11.0251
YIQ	66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

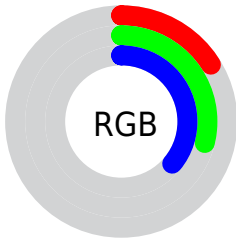
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 61, 92
Decimal	2706012
CIE Lab	29.77, -6.33, -14.31
CIE LCh	30, 15.645, 246.119
Yxy	6.1427, 0.2357, 0.2735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280896092 (0xFF294A5C)
YUV	66.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872
Hunter-Lab	24.7844, -5.2451, -9.0255

Details

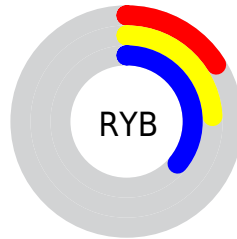
The YIQ color **66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **66.8150, 25.4460, 1.3980**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.2990, -25.7670, -1.0870**, and **22.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.7330, -29.9850, -1.7370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.6370, -20.9070, -1.0590**.

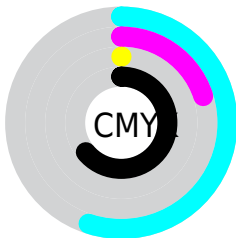
Distribution



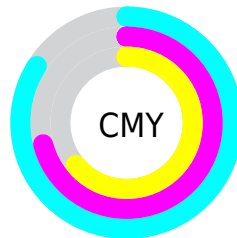
- Red (16%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 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 66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.1850, -25.4460,
-1.3980

■ 66.1850, -25.4460,
-1.3980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.1740, -26.9130,
-2.3450

■ 115.2990,
-25.7670, -1.0870

■ 22.8540, -23.0160,
-1.3840

■ 140.8260,
-25.8130, -0.2530

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 167.5270,
-26.4090, -0.4650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 194.6410,
-26.7300, -0.1540

■ 223.3420,
-27.3260, -0.3660

■ 246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 66.1850, -25.4460,
-1.3980

■ 66.1850, -25.4460,
-1.3980

■ 61.7330, -29.9850,
-1.7370

■ 70.6370, -20.9070,
-1.0590

■ 57.2810, -34.5240,
-2.0760

■ 75.0890, -16.3680,
-0.7200

■ 51.9430, -39.3840,
-2.1040

■ 80.4270, -11.5080,
-0.6920

■ 47.4910, -43.9230,
-2.4430

■ 84.8790, -6.9690,
-0.3530

■ 45.7080, -46.0320,
-2.7680

■ 89.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 93.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 98.8220, 6.3730,
0.1410

■ 103.5730, 11.5080,
0.6920

■ 108.0250, 16.0470,
1.0310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.7560, -28.7920, -6.8400



66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



69.1480, -14.8560, 4.9200

Triad

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



66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



71.6650, 17.4210, 9.1730



67.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960

Complementary

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



66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



66.8150, 25.4460, 1.3980

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.



69.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920



66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



71.1720, 20.1270, 4.1830

Square

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



66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



71.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100



70.2270, 18.2940, -1.1460



66.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000

Rectangle

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



66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



71.3340, -6.5120, 7.8880



70.2270, 18.2940, -1.1460



68.6550, 5.0450, -8.8350

Sweetspot

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



66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



109.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910



72.9890, -19.8030, -21.0750



55.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520



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.



66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



79.6440, -39.9800, -2.3160



51.5100, -18.5710, 11.6770



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



54.2170, -54.8350, -2.9230



117.4160, -118.4270, -6.8350

Inverse Universe

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



60.0110, 19.8030, 21.0750



69.8480, 30.9880, 33.1320



81.4900, 18.5710, -11.6770



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



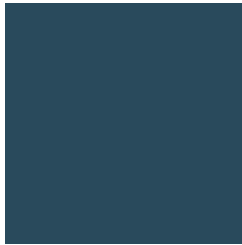
40.9840, 42.7690, 45.4010



88.4190, 91.8180, 98.1380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 looks on a 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 66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.1850, -25.4460,

-1.3980.

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

66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980

Protanopia

69.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610

Deuteranopia

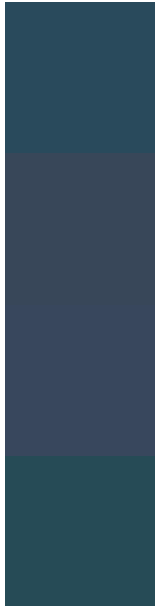
70.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040



Tritanopia

65.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980

Protanomaly

68.5670, -14.7180, 2.4180

Deuteranomaly

69.0230, -16.0020, 3.6620

Tritanomaly

65.1910, -25.5830, -4.4230

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 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(41, 74, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 74, 92)  
}
```

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(41, 74, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 74, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 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(41, 74, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 74, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 74, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 74, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 74, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 74, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 74, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 74,  
92) }
```

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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