

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.2990, -34.9350,
-11.1510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510)
contains.

YIQ(66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(66.2990, -34.9350,
-11.1510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A5356
RGB	26, 83, 86
RGB Percent	10%, 33%, 34%
CMY	0.8982, 0.6744, 0.6629
CMYK	0.70, 0.03, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	183°, 54%, 22%
HSV	183°, 70%, 34%
XYZ	5.1985, 7.0807, 9.8892
YIQ	66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

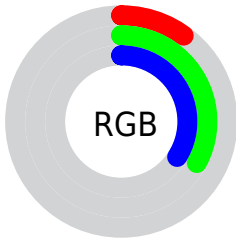
Format	Color
R _Y B	26, 55, 86
Decimal	1725270
CIE Lab	31.99, -17.06, -7.16
CIE LCh	32, 18.500, 202.769
Yxy	7.0807, 0.2345, 0.3194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279915350 (0xFF1A5356)
YUV	66.2990, 9.7126, -35.3422
Hunter-Lab	26.6095, -11.6945, -3.4080




Details

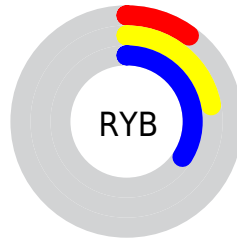
The YIQ color **66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **45.7010, 34.9350, 11.1510**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.1960, -33.1470, -10.5150**, and **26.9800, -23.6110, -7.1230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.6080, -40.2990, -13.0590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.9900, -29.5710, -9.2430**.

Distribution







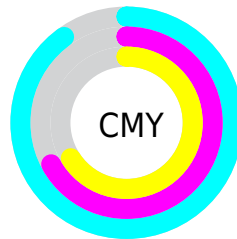
-  Red (10%)
-  Green (33%)
-  Blue (34%)






-  Red (10%)
-  Yellow (22%)
-  Blue (34%)



-  Cyan (70%)
-  Magenta (3%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (66%)



-  Cyan (90%)
-  Magenta (67%)
-  Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 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 66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.2990, -34.9350,
-11.1510

66.2990, -34.9350,
-11.1510

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

42.4020, -36.7230,
-11.7870

117.1960,
-33.1470, -10.5150

26.9800, -23.6110,
-7.1230

143.1960,
-33.1470, -10.5150

10.6120, -10.5910,
-0.7910

169.8970,
-33.7430, -10.7270

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

197.5980,
-34.3390, -10.9390

225.5980,
-34.3390, -10.9390

242.7410,

-24.4360, -8.6920

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

66.2990, -34.9350,
-11.1510

66.2990, -34.9350,
-11.1510

63.6080, -40.2990,
-13.0590

68.9900, -29.5710,
-9.2430

60.6290, -44.7920,
-14.2320

71.9690, -25.0780,
-8.0700

57.9380, -50.1560,
-16.1400

74.6600, -19.7140,
-6.1620

77.6390, -15.2210,
-4.9890

80.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810

■ 83.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 86.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 88.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 91.6700, 9.8570,
3.0810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.7750, -21.7760, -12.8480



66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



67.6890, -35.8530, -5.5250

Triad

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



66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



77.4280, 5.0870, 12.4390



74.4070, 17.6070, -5.2170

Complementary

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



66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



45.7010, 34.9350, 11.1510

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.



75.5590, 23.2910, 1.9070



66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



77.3600, 16.9620, 11.9860

Square

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



66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



76.0070, -9.9050, 8.8070



76.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680



73.3840, 7.2460, -10.1780

Rectangle

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



66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



70.9720, -29.1600, -0.1680



76.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680



74.9560, 20.4950, -2.4890

Sweetspot

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



66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



104.5360, -13.4330, -4.3530



61.4480, -17.1420, -30.7580



51.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450



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.



66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510



81.5460, -54.9240, -17.8360



49.2760, -26.9600, 4.0160



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



72.0720, -62.3970, -20.0690



157.6910, -136.7600, -43.5440

Inverse Universe

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



50.4380, 17.4630, 30.4470



56.3660, 27.1340, 47.9180



62.7240, 26.9600, -4.0160



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



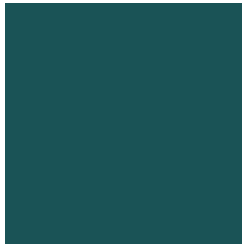
43.6210, 31.0300, 54.4060



95.6870, 68.4770, 119.1730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

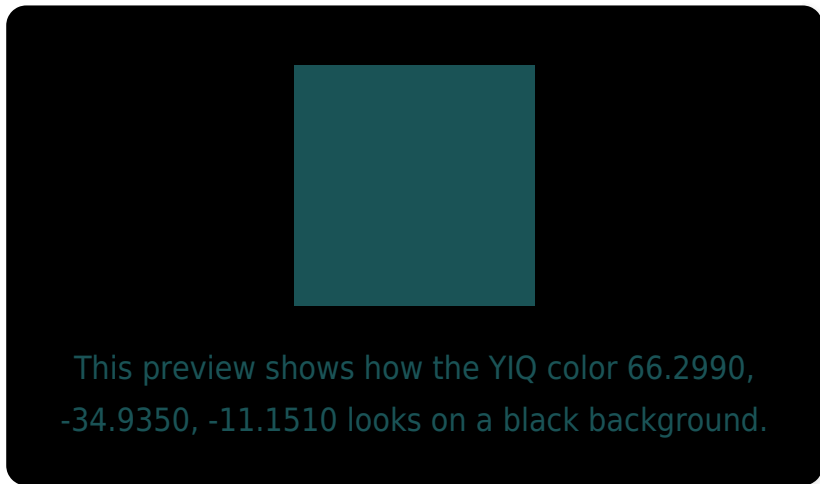
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

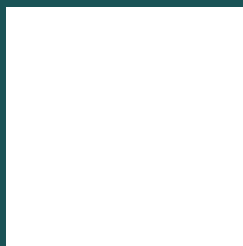
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.2990, -34.9350,

-11.1510.

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

66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510

Protanopia

75.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Deuteranopia

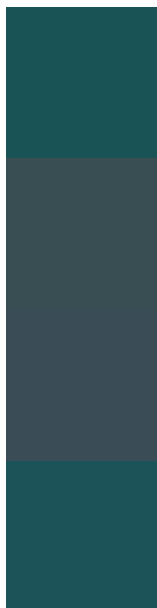
75.6070, -3.0270, 5.3010



Tritanopia

67.2390, -34.7060, -9.7940

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510

Protanomaly

72.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Deuteranomaly

72.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180

Tritanomaly

66.8260, -34.9810, -10.3170

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 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(26, 83, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 83, 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(26, 83, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 83, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 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(26, 83, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 83, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 83, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 83, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 83, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 83, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.2990, -34.9350, -11.1510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 83, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 83,  
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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