

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310)
contains.

YIQ(66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310)	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(66.3420, -10.1310,
-9.1310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	334B3E
RGB	51, 75, 62
RGB Percent	20%, 29%, 24%
CMY	0.8001, 0.7058, 0.7569
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.17, 0.71
HSL	147°, 19%, 25%
HSV	147°, 32%, 29%
XYZ	4.7505, 6.0846, 5.4804
YIQ	66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

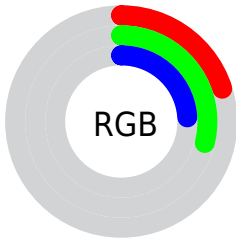
Format	Color
R_{YB}	51, 67, 75
Decimal	3361598
CIE Lab	29.62, -12.48, 4.82
CIE LCh	30, 13.380, 158.886
Yxy	6.0846, 0.2912, 0.3729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281551678 (0xFF334B3E)
YUV	66.3420, -2.1406, -13.4549
Hunter-Lab	24.6670, -8.7911, 4.0941

Details

The YIQ color **66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **59.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.5160, -10.6810, -10.1770**, and **22.5700, -10.7730, -8.5090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.4940, -13.6150, -12.0710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.8910, -7.2430, -6.4030**.

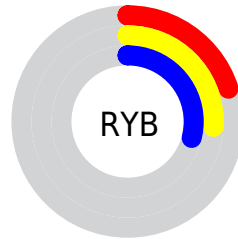
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (29%)

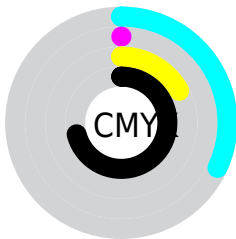
Blue (24%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (29%)

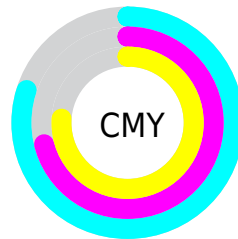


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310 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 66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.3420, -10.1310,
-9.1310

■ 66.3420, -10.1310,
-9.1310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.7550, -9.8560,
-8.6080

■ 114.5160,
-10.6810, -10.1770

■ 22.5700, -10.7730,
-8.5090

■ 140.2170,
-11.2770, -10.3890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 166.2170,
-11.2770, -10.3890

■ 193.8040,
-11.5520, -10.9120

■ 221.8040,
-11.5520, -10.9120

■ 246.8690,

-10.1770, -8.2970

■ 66.3420, -10.1310,
-9.1310

■ 66.3420, -10.1310,
-9.1310

■ 63.4940, -13.6150,
-12.0710

■ 68.8910, -7.2430,
-6.4030

■ 60.9450, -16.5030,
-14.7990

■ 71.7390, -3.7590,
-3.4630

■ 58.0970, -19.9870,
-17.7390

■ 74.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 55.5480, -22.8750,
-20.4670

■ 77.1360, 2.6130,
2.2050

■ 52.7000, -26.3590,
-23.4070

■ 79.6850, 5.5010,
4.9330

■ 50.1510, -29.2470,
-26.1350

■ 82.5330, 8.9850,
7.8730

■ 47.9010, -31.5390,
-28.6510

■ 85.0820, 11.8730,
10.6010

■ 88.0440, 15.0360,
13.8520

■ 90.5930, 17.9240,
16.5800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



65.4920, -19.3010, -8.1410

Triad

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



66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



69.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120



70.9760, 17.7430, 3.3350

Complementary

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



66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



59.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310

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.



71.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030



66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



70.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280

Square

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



66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



67.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240



71.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



70.2590, 15.2680, -1.3720

Rectangle

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



66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



64.6920, -22.7400, -6.3880



71.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



71.0300, 17.6510, 5.0030

Sweetspot

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



66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



93.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750



68.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960



46.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



83.6570, -15.6320, -14.0640



67.7100, -13.9830, -5.3990



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



65.2320, -43.1370, -38.7290



146.9800, -96.9550, -87.6350

Inverse Universe

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



59.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310



73.3430, 15.6320, 14.0640



58.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



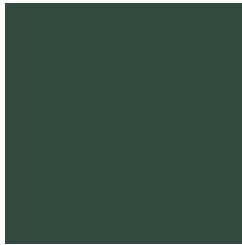
36.7680, 43.1370, 38.7290



82.9060, 97.2760, 87.3240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

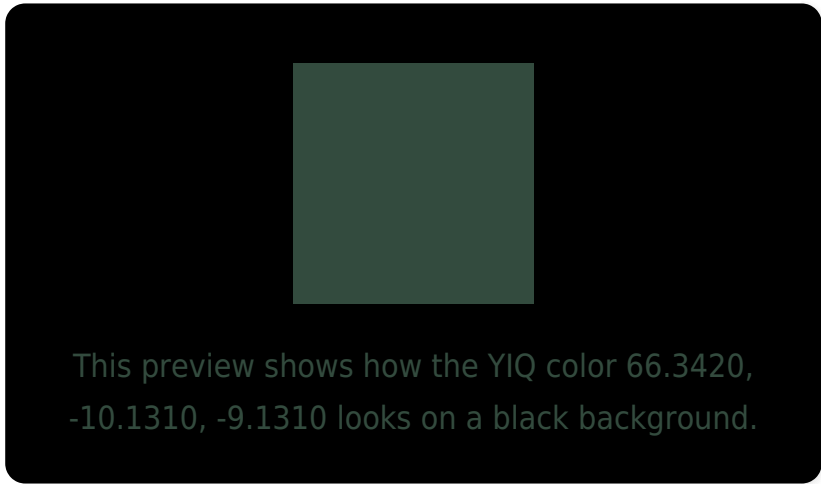
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

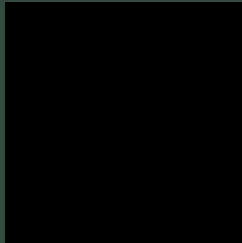
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310.



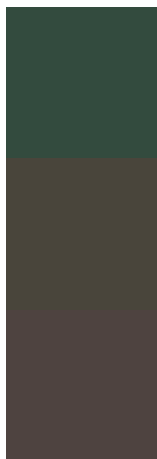
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310.

-9.1310.

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

66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Protanopia

69.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Deuteranopia

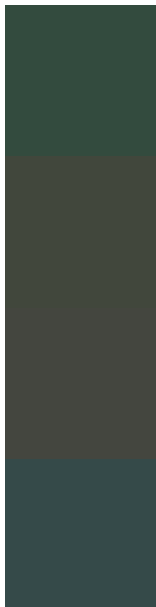
69.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990



Tritanopia

68.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Protanomaly

67.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930

Deuteranomaly

68.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010

Tritanomaly

67.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310 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(51, 75, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 75, 62)  
}
```

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(51, 75, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 75, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310 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(51, 75, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 75, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 75, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 75, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 75, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 75, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 75, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 75,  
62) }
```

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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