

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4050, -22.4690,
16.2430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	373E77
RGB	55, 62, 119
RGB Percent	22%, 24%, 47%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7568, 0.5335
CMYK	0.54, 0.48, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	233°, 37%, 34%
HSV	233°, 54%, 47%
XYZ	6.6263, 5.5890, 18.1716
YIQ	66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

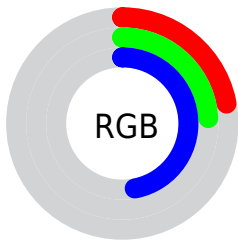
Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 61, 119
Decimal	3620471
CIE _{Lab}	28.35, 14.62, -33.65
CIE _{LCh}	28, 36.684, 293.482
Yxy	5.5890, 0.2181, 0.1839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281810551 (0xFF373E77)
YUV	66.4050, 25.9293, -10.0022
Hunter-Lab	23.6411, 8.6594, -29.0240

Details

The YIQ color $66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333366 . A complement of this color would be $107.5950, 22.4690, -16.2430$, and the grayscale version is $66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $115.5840, -21.4150, 19.1690$, and $19.7200, -27.9700, 11.3100$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $56.3600, -26.5960, 19.4520$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $76.4500, -18.3420, 13.0340$.

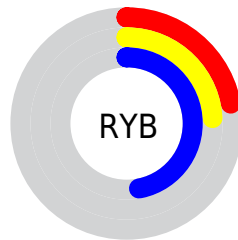
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (24%)

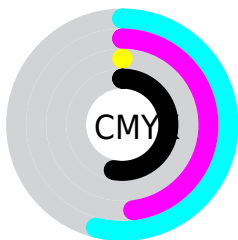
Blue (47%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (47%)

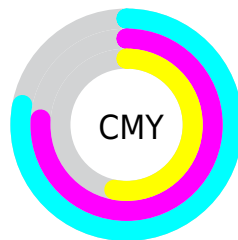


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430 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 66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.4050, -22.4690,
16.2430

■ 66.4050, -22.4690,
16.2430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.5680, -24.4860,
14.2500

■ 115.5840,
-21.4150, 19.1690

■ 19.7200, -27.9700,
11.3100

■ 141.6980,
-21.7360, 19.4800

■ 5.3580, -15.0870,
14.6170

■ 168.2250,
-21.7820, 20.3140

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 195.6380,
-21.5070, 20.8370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 219.8590,
-12.2440, 12.6520

■ 245.5530, -2.9350,

3.6330

■ 66.4050, -22.4690,
16.2430

■ 66.4050, -22.4690,
16.2430

■ 56.3600, -26.5960,
19.4520

■ 76.4500, -18.3420,
13.0340

■ 46.9020, -30.9980,
22.1380

■ 85.9080, -13.9400,
10.3480

■ 36.8570, -35.1250,
25.3470

■ 95.9530, -9.8130,
7.1390

■ 27.3990, -39.5270,
28.0330

■ 105.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 21.1970, -41.7740,
30.2100

■ 115.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 125.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 134.6600, 6.6490,
-4.8630

■ 144.7050, 10.7760,
-8.0720

■ 154.1630, 15.1780,
-10.7580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.2860, -59.2830, 0.5970



66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430



68.6820, 10.7240, 25.9240

Triad

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



66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430



64.6120, 42.1350, 1.8070



53.8000, -41.2600, -23.1800

Complementary

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



66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430



107.5950, 22.4690, -16.2430

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.



54.7130, -19.2060, -26.3900



66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430



63.0370, 32.9680, -13.7840

Square

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



66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430



64.2940, 43.6910, 17.6670



60.7030, 13.1170, -22.9710



57.1060, -50.5690, -14.1610

Rectangle

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



66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430



67.1200, 27.0460, 27.4780



60.7030, 13.1170, -22.9710



52.0730, -37.7750, -25.7670

Sweetspot

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



66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430



135.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290



99.0660, -35.8970, -15.7450



66.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430



72.6720, -36.0420, 25.4460



69.7710, -5.6440, 25.2040



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



21.5390, -42.7370, 31.1430



44.3490, -87.6750, 63.6290

Inverse Universe

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



74.9340, 35.8970, 15.7450



85.8660, 56.9400, 25.3560



104.2290, 5.6440, -25.2040



54.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



37.9600, 68.5390, 29.9070



77.8280, 140.3330, 61.3970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430 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 66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430 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 66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4050, -22.4690,

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

66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430

Protanopia

63.4250, -34.3890, 12.0030

Deuteranopia

60.2450, -42.8700, 6.0100



Tritanopia

63.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430

Protanomaly

64.5180, -30.2170, 13.4870

Deuteranomaly

62.6590, -35.1680, 9.6000

Tritanomaly

64.1580, -20.8160, 2.8000

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430 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(55, 62, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 62, 119)  
}
```

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(55, 62, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 62, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430 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(55, 62, 119) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 62, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 62, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 62, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 62, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 62,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4050, -22.4690, 16.2430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 62, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 62,  
119) }
```

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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