

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.4170, -41.0790,  
-9.9350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	15545F
RGB	21, 84, 95
RGB Percent	8%, 33%, 37%
CMY	0.9178, 0.6705, 0.6276
CMYK	0.78, 0.12, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	189°, 64%, 23%
HSV	189°, 78%, 37%
XYZ	5.5444, 7.3292, 11.9385
YIQ	66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

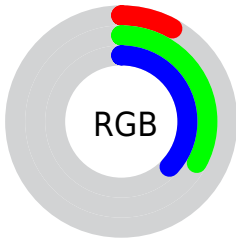
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 55, 95
Decimal	1397855
CIE Lab	32.54, -15.33, -12.03
CIE LCh	33, 19.486, 218.114
Yxy	7.3292, 0.2235, 0.2954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279587935 (0xFF15545F)
YUV	66.4170, 14.0914, -39.8307
Hunter-Lab	27.0725, -10.8203, -7.1951

# Details

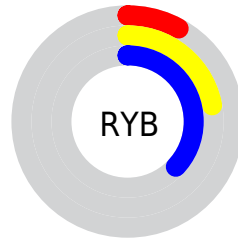
The YIQ color **66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **49.5830, 41.0790, 9.9350**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630**, and **28.4790, -26.4540, -5.1580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.8400, -46.7640, -11.5320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.6950, -35.9900, -8.5500**.

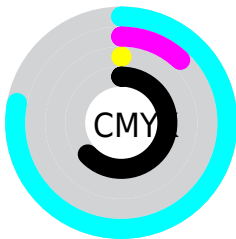
# Distribution



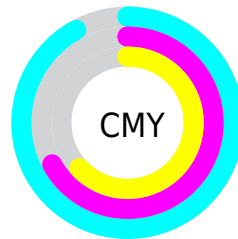
- Red (8%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350 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 66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.4170, -41.0790,  
-9.9350

66.4170, -41.0790,  
-9.9350

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

43.9010, -39.5660,  
-9.8220

118.2110,  
-37.5030, -8.6630

28.4790, -26.4540,  
-5.1580

144.6240,  
-37.2280, -8.1400

13.1710, -13.6630,  
-0.1830

171.3250,  
-37.8240, -8.3520

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.3250,  
-37.8240, -8.3520

227.0260,  
-38.4200, -8.5640

242.7410,

-24.4360, -8.6920

251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

66.4170, -41.0790,  
-9.9350

66.4170, -41.0790,  
-9.9350

62.8400, -46.7640,  
-11.5320

69.6950, -35.9900,  
-8.5500

58.9750, -51.5780,  
-12.3940

73.8590, -30.5800,  
-7.4760

58.3770, -52.7700,  
-12.8180

77.1370, -25.4910,  
-6.0910

81.3010, -20.0810,  
-5.0170

84.5790, -14.9920,  
-3.6320

■ 88.1560, -9.3070,  
-2.0350

■ 92.0210, -4.4930,  
-1.1730

■ 95.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 99.4630, 6.0060,  
1.2860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.6860, -31.7710, -13.4270



66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350



70.5800, -33.9280, -1.8640

# Triad

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



66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350



78.3750, 12.6060, 13.8380



75.2600, 13.5270, -8.3690

# Complementary

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



66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350



49.5830, 41.0790, 9.9350

# 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.



76.4400, 22.0080, -2.3760



66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350



78.1710, 21.8680, 11.1800

# Square

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



66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350



78.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860



77.3360, 25.5370, 5.2570



73.2090, 0.3690, -12.1990



# Rectangle

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



66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350



74.1300, -23.6130, 3.9310



77.3360, 25.5370, 5.2570



75.5810, 17.0570, -6.2630

# Sweetspot

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



66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350



111.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440



65.5780, -23.5600, -35.5920



54.7430, -9.5820, -2.5580



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.



66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350



77.6360, -63.8650, -15.4890



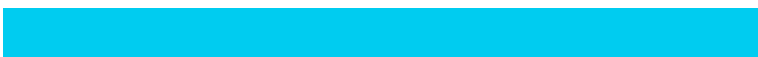
45.2850, -31.1790, 8.8930



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.1200, -62.3520, -15.3760



147.1080, -133.1400, -32.0520



# Inverse Universe

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



50.3080, 23.8810, 35.2810



52.5570, 37.0820, 54.8580



70.7150, 31.1790, -8.8930



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.4320, 35.9360, 53.6000

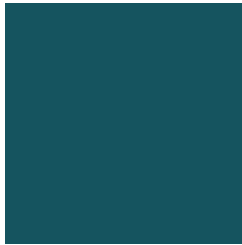


95.0160, 77.5560, 114.3240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350 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 66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

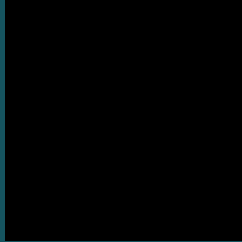
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4170, -41.0790,

-9.9350.

# 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

66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350

### Protanopia

76.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

### Deuteranopia

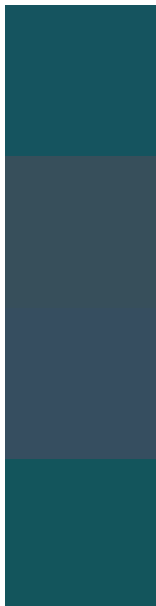
76.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180



## Tritanopia

65.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350

## Protanomaly

73.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560

## Deuteranomaly

72.8760, -20.0820, 0.5100

## Tritanomaly

66.0640, -41.5830, -11.8150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.5790, -14.9920, -3.6320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350 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(21, 84, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 84, 95)  
}
```

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(21, 84, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 84, 95) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350 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(21, 84, 95) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 84, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 84, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 84, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 84, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 84, 95)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 84, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 84,  
95) }
```

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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