

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4360, -34.0630,
-15.9430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4360, -34.0630,
-15.9430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	18564D
RGB	24, 86, 77
RGB Percent	9%, 34%, 30%
CMY	0.9060, 0.6626, 0.6982
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.11, 0.66
HSL	171°, 56%, 22%
HSV	171°, 72%, 34%
XYZ	5.0440, 7.3888, 8.1755
YIQ	66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

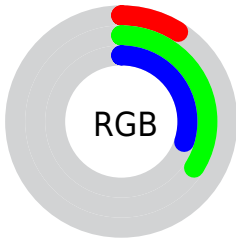
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 57, 86
Decimal	1594957
CIE _{Lab}	32.68, -21.92, -0.45
CIE _{LCh}	33, 21.920, 181.178
Yxy	7.3888, 0.2448, 0.3585
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279785037 (0xFF18564D)
YUV	66.4360, 5.2081, -37.2164
Hunter-Lab	27.1824, -14.4462, 1.1954

Details

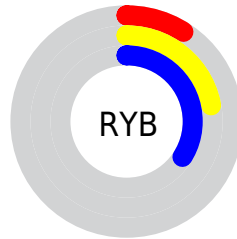
The YIQ color **66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **43.5640, 34.0630, 15.9430**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.2190, -31.9540, -15.6180**, and **27.2420, -21.5930, -10.6570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2410, -29.0200, -13.7240**.

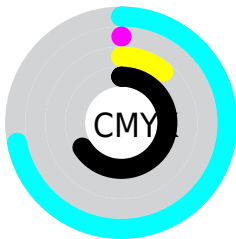
Distribution



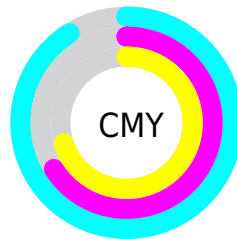
- Red (9%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430 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 66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.4360, -34.0630,
-15.9430

66.4360, -34.0630,
-15.9430

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

42.5500, -34.3840,
-15.6320

117.2190,
-31.9540, -15.6180

27.2420, -21.5930,
-10.6570

143.8060,
-32.2290, -16.1410

11.1190, -7.8850,
-5.7810

170.3930,
-32.5040, -16.6640

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

198.0940,
-33.1000, -16.8760

226.0940,
-33.1000, -16.8760

242.1430,

-25.6280, -9.1160

250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

66.4360, -34.0630,
-15.9430

66.4360, -34.0630,
-15.9430

63.6310, -39.1060,
-18.1620

69.2410, -29.0200,
-13.7240

61.0110, -43.2320,
-20.4800

71.7470, -24.5730,
-11.7170

58.8040, -47.0830,
-22.2750

74.6660, -19.8510,
-9.1870

77.1720, -15.4040,
-7.1800

79.9770, -10.3610,
-4.9610

■ 82.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

■ 85.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 88.2070, 3.8510,
1.7950

■ 90.7130, 8.2980,
3.8020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.3860, -13.4310, -15.4070



66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430



61.1980, -53.8240, -15.7440

Triad

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



66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430



78.2680, -6.1460, 12.2700



76.9460, 26.4550, -0.3690

Complementary

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



66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430



43.5640, 34.0630, 15.9430

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.



77.8850, 28.4250, 7.9850



66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430



79.0590, 10.6800, 15.7040

Square

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



66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430



74.2870, -25.4930, 4.9630



78.3500, 22.9220, 14.1060



75.4130, 17.4700, -8.2420

Rectangle

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



66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430



63.1430, -51.9910, -10.4150



78.3500, 22.9220, 14.1060



77.1250, 27.5090, 2.5570

Sweetspot

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



66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430



104.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



63.0850, -11.6860, -30.5180



51.5860, -7.7020, -3.5900



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.



66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430



81.4010, -53.3180, -24.9180



54.5480, -30.9020, -1.6380



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



73.1830, -58.6360, -27.6600



160.7450, -128.8250, -60.7050

Inverse Universe

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



43.5640, 34.0630, 15.9430



45.5990, 53.3180, 24.9180



55.4520, 30.9020, 1.6380



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



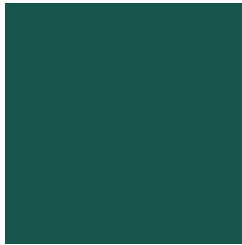
33.8170, 58.6360, 27.6600



74.1410, 129.1460, 60.3940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

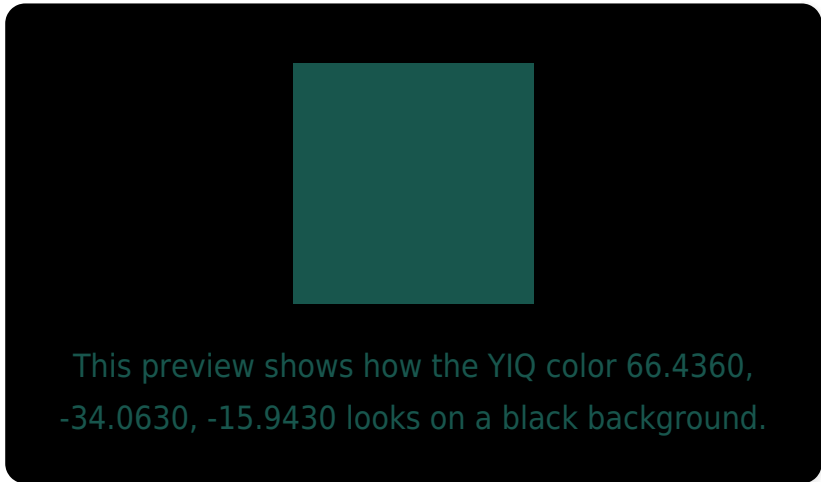
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

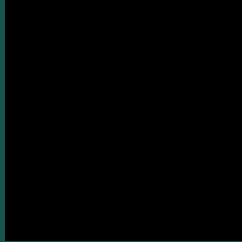
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4360, -34.0630,

-15.9430.

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

66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430

Protanopia

76.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Deuteranopia

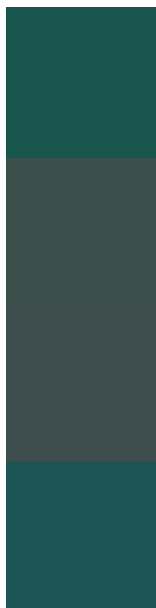
77.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



Tritanopia

69.2500, -33.2390, -8.8470

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430

Protanomaly

73.0370, -10.5900, -6.3180

Deuteranomaly

73.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

Tritanomaly

68.3700, -33.6970, -11.5610

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.0800, -12.1490, -5.5970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430 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(24, 86, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 86, 77)  
}
```

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(24, 86, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 86, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430 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(24, 86, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 86, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 86, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 86, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 86, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 86, 77)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 86, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 86,  
77) }
```

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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