

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4400, 12.8400,
-12.4400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47471F
RGB	71, 71, 31
RGB Percent	28%, 28%, 12%
CMY	0.7216, 0.7216, 0.8783
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.56, 0.72
HSL	60°, 39%, 20%
HSV	60°, 56%, 28%
XYZ	5.0989, 5.9449, 2.1765
YIQ	66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

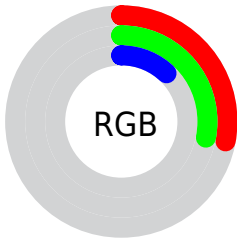
Format	Color
RYB	31, 71, 31
Decimal	4671263
CIELab	29.27, -6.57, 23.78
CIELCh	29, 24.668, 105.440
Yxy	5.9449, 0.3857, 0.4497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282861343 (0xFF47471F)
YUV	66.4400, -17.4719, 3.9991
Hunter-Lab	24.3821, -5.3398, 11.7748

Details

The YIQ color **66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **35.5600, -12.8400, 12.4400**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.6960, 14.9950, -12.9490**, and **24.2100, 7.7960, -9.1320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.6420, 15.0870, -14.6170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.2380, 10.5930, -10.2630**.

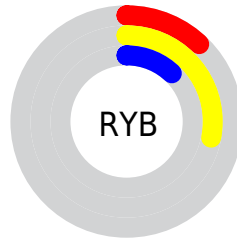
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (28%)

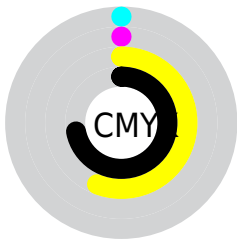
Blue (12%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (12%)

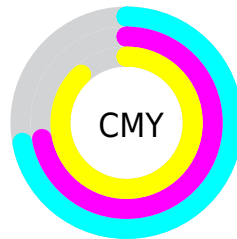


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400 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 66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.4400, 12.8400,
-12.4400

■ 66.4400, 12.8400,
-12.4400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.0270, 12.5650,
-12.9630

■ 114.6960, 14.9950,
-12.9490

■ 24.2100, 7.7960,
-9.1320

■ 140.5820, 15.3160,
-13.2600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 166.7670, 16.2330,
-13.3590

■ 194.2400, 16.2790,
-14.1930

■ 222.4250, 17.1960,
-14.2920

■ 249.4140, 15.7290,

-15.2390

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 66.4400, 12.8400,
-12.4400

■ 66.4400, 12.8400,
-12.4400

■ 65.6420, 15.0870,
-14.6170

■ 67.2380, 10.5930,
-10.2630

■ 64.8440, 17.3340,
-16.7940

■ 68.0360, 8.3460,
-8.0860

■ 64.0460, 19.5810,
-18.9710

■ 68.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 63.2480, 21.8280,
-21.1480

■ 69.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 62.9060, 22.7910,
-22.0810

■ 70.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 71.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 72.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 72.9380, -5.4570,
5.2870

■ 73.7360, -7.7040,
7.4640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.4140, 24.8970, -5.1750



66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400



64.2360, -4.2610, -16.3970

Triad

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



66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400



56.1430, -51.9910, -10.4150



70.6040, 19.3910, 17.5270

Complementary

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



66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400



35.5600, -12.8400, 12.4400

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.



70.9810, 2.1520, 16.0720



66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400



58.5120, -48.4160, -3.6160

Square

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



66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400



55.3790, -47.0840, -16.7480



68.7440, -19.3500, 9.2740



69.9330, 28.4700, 12.6780

Rectangle

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



66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400



61.2820, -19.0700, -17.8380



68.7440, -19.3500, 9.2740



70.9670, 13.9350, 17.2870

Sweetspot

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



66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400



90.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760



42.9600, 23.8400, 8.4800



44.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400



84.8180, 20.2230, -19.5930



60.4600, 0.9200, -16.6800



35.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



87.7140, 31.7790, -30.7890



201.1220, 72.8670, -70.5970

Inverse Universe

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



35.5600, -12.8400, 12.4400



36.1820, -20.2230, 19.5930



41.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800



32.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



11.2860, -31.7790, 30.7890



25.8780, -72.8670, 70.5970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

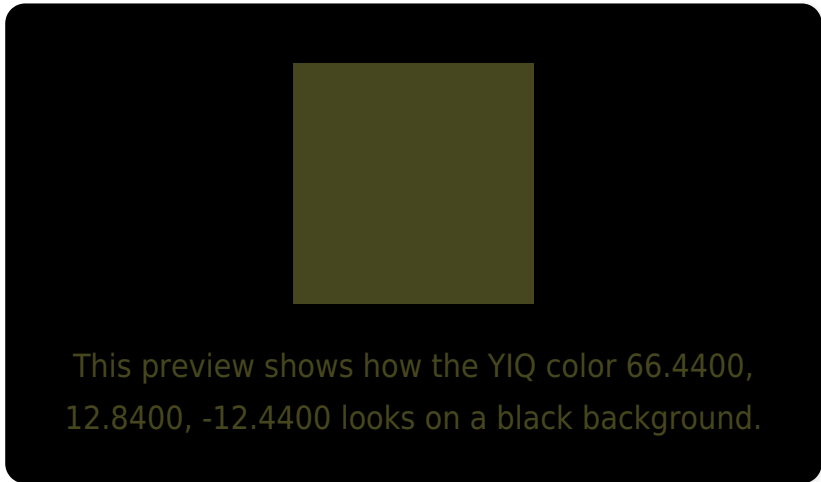
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

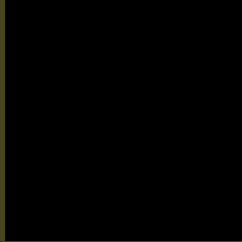
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400.

-12.4400.

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

66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400

Protanopia

66.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

Deuteranopia

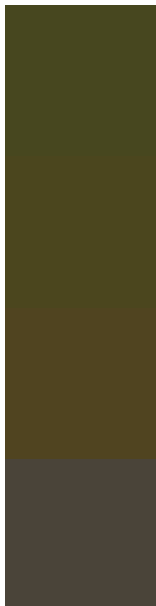
67.8050, 22.2380, -6.5460



Tritanopia

69.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400

Protanomaly

66.9350, 15.8200, -11.3800

Deuteranomaly

67.4840, 18.7080, -8.6520

Tritanomaly

68.5400, 7.1070, -2.1490

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400 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(71, 71, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 71, 31)  
}
```

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(71, 71, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 71, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400 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(71, 71, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 71, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 71, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 71, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 71, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 71, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 71, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 71,  
31) }
```

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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