

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4450, -31.3960,
-58.7880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4450, -31.3960,
-58.7880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | 007101 |
| RGB | 0, 113, 1 |
| RGB Percent | 0%, 44%, 0% |
| CMY | 1.0000, 0.5567, 0.9961 |
| CMYK | 1.00, 0.00, 0.99, 0.56 |
| HSL | 121°, 100%, 22% |
| HSV | 121°, 100%, 44% |
| XYZ | 5.9158, 11.8230, 1.9987 |
| YIQ | 66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RYB | 0, 112, 113 |
| Decimal | 28929 |
| CIELab | 40.93, -47.25, 45.40 |
| CIELCh | 41, 65.529, 136.143 |
| Yxy | 11.8230, 0.2997, 0.5990 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278219009 (0xFF007101) |
| YUV | 66.4450, -32.2644, -58.2723 |
| Hunter-Lab | 34.3845, -29.4622, 20.6228 |

Details

The YIQ color **66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **46.5550, 31.3960, 58.7880**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.0060, -19.6140, -52.0460**, and **36.9810, -17.3250, -32.9490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.9880, -28.3710, -53.0350**.

Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (44%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (44%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880 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 66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.4450, -31.3960,
-58.7880

■ 66.4450, -31.3960,
-58.7880

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 51.6560, -24.2000,
-46.0240

■ 127.0060,
-19.6140, -52.0460

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

■ 155.0770,
-18.3760, -52.4560

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 182.8490,
-17.7340, -53.0780

■ 3.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 211.3220,
-17.6880, -53.9120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 225.4190,
-10.1710, -41.4590

■ 237.1680, -1.5540,

-26.9140

■ 249.4440, 7.0170,
-11.5350

■ 66.4450, -31.3960,
-58.7880

■ 70.9880, -28.3710,
-53.0350

■ 75.8300, -24.7500,
-47.0700

■ 80.4870, -22.0460,
-41.0060

■ 85.0300, -19.0210,
-35.2530

■ 89.8720, -15.4000,
-29.2880

■ 94.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 98.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 103.6150, -6.6460,
-11.7180

■ 108.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.6700, 25.9110, -34.5770



66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880



77.1320, -54.5990, -40.2550

Triad

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



66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880



87.5980, -95.0920, 5.2920



77.9920, 83.8490, 49.8090

Complementary

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



66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880



46.5550, 31.3960, 58.7880

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.



84.9680, 58.0340, 60.6100



66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880



77.5050, -90.0960, 13.8720

Square

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



66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880



89.1020, -88.3040, -7.6000



98.1170, 5.9060, 47.1700



87.0100, 82.2970, 11.8410

Rectangle

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



66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880



82.0510, -67.0720, -28.9600



98.1170, 5.9060, 47.1700



76.2230, 79.1250, 58.3330

Sweetspot

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



66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880



129.8280, -12.1000, -23.0120



100.1180, 36.2730, -35.1430



62.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880



86.9900, -41.0210, -77.0930



72.8290, -49.3720, -41.3720



53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



70.5540, -33.3210, -62.4490



145.2170, -68.5670, -128.5590

Inverse Universe

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



46.5550, 31.3960, 58.7880



61.0100, 41.0210, 77.0930



40.2850, 49.0510, 41.6830



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



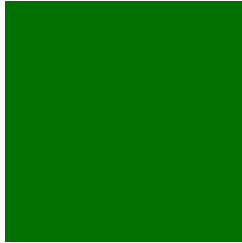
49.4460, 33.3210, 62.4490



101.7830, 68.5670, 128.5590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880 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 × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

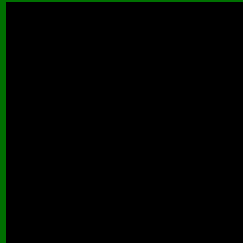
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4450, -31.3960,

-58.7880.

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

66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880

Protanopia

89.5300, 38.2890, -27.6230

Deuteranopia

93.0330, 38.7910, -14.6890



Tritanopia

88.6840, -37.4570, -9.4970

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880



Protanomaly

81.0920, 12.7990, -39.2410



Deuteranomaly

83.5470, 13.2560, -31.0000



Tritanomaly

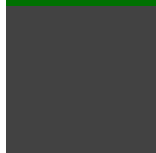
80.6880, -35.2530, -27.4210

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880



Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

66.0670, -11.2750, -21.4430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880 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(0, 113, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 113, 1)  
}
```

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(0, 113, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 113, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880 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(0, 113, 1) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 113, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 113, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 113, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 113, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 113, 1) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4450, -31.3960, -58.7880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 113, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 113,  
1) }
```

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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