

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4510, -12.0560,
-12.7920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4510, -12.0560,
-12.7920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F4E3A
RGB	47, 78, 58
RGB Percent	18%, 31%, 23%
CMY	0.8158, 0.6941, 0.7726
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.26, 0.69
HSL	141°, 25%, 25%
HSV	141°, 40%, 31%
XYZ	4.6601, 6.3598, 4.9838
YIQ	66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

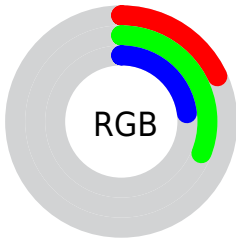
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 70, 78
Decimal	3100218
CIE Lab	30.30, -16.58, 8.29
CIE LCh	30, 18.536, 153.434
Yxy	6.3598, 0.2912, 0.3974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281290298 (0xFF2F4E3A)
YUV	66.4510, -4.1663, -17.0585
Hunter-Lab	25.2187, -11.1483, 5.9359

Details

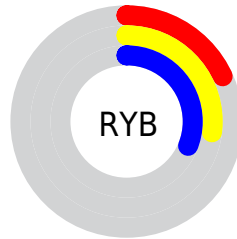
The YIQ color **66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **58.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.6250, -12.6060, -13.8380**, and **22.0920, -12.4230, -11.6470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.4130, -8.8930, -9.5410**.

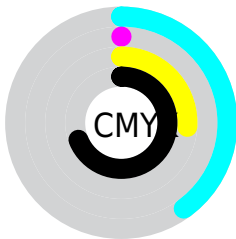
Distribution



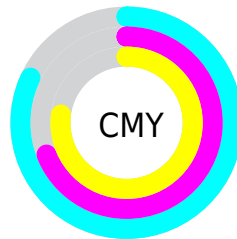
- Red (18%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920 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 66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.4510, -12.0560,
-12.7920

■ 66.4510, -12.0560,
-12.7920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.8640, -11.7810,
-12.2690

■ 114.6250,
-12.6060, -13.8380

■ 22.0920, -12.4230,
-11.6470

■ 140.2120,
-12.8810, -14.3610

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 166.7990,
-13.1560, -14.8840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 194.3860,
-13.4310, -15.4070

■ 222.3860,
-13.4310, -15.4070

■ 245.1030,

-10.9560, -10.7000

■ 66.4510, -12.0560,
-12.7920

■ 66.4510, -12.0560,
-12.7920

■ 63.4890, -15.2190,
-16.0430

■ 69.4130, -8.8930,
-9.5410

■ 60.5270, -18.3820,
-19.2940

■ 72.3750, -5.7300,
-6.2900

■ 57.8640, -20.9490,
-22.3330

■ 75.0380, -3.1630,
-3.2510

■ 54.9020, -24.1120,
-25.5840

■ 78.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.9400, -27.2750,
-28.8350

■ 80.9620, 3.1630,
3.2510

■ 48.9780, -30.4380,
-32.0860

■ 83.9240, 6.3260,
6.5020

■ 86.8860, 9.4890,
9.7530

■ 89.5490, 12.0560,
12.7920

■ 92.5110, 15.2190,
16.0430

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.5190, 2.4320, -11.0400



66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



63.3660, -27.8740, -12.4660

Triad

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



66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



69.8100, -19.7160, 4.8920



72.3790, 23.9780, 5.9780

Complementary

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



66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



58.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920

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.



72.8010, 20.0340, 11.3780



66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



72.5840, -4.2200, 10.4040

Square

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



66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



64.9390, -33.5610, -3.0090



73.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010



71.4940, 21.9160, -0.7080

Rectangle

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



66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



61.7010, -36.1270, -11.5750



73.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010



72.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680

Sweetspot

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



66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



97.5000, -4.5840, -5.0320



71.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



48.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



83.7010, -18.9320, -20.3400



68.1610, -16.8710, -8.1270



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



63.9780, -39.6060, -42.1500



144.2440, -89.2510, -95.0990

Inverse Universe

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



58.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



71.2990, 18.9320, 20.3400



56.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



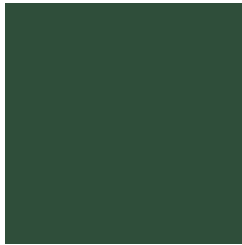
38.0220, 39.6060, 42.1500



85.6420, 89.5720, 94.7880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

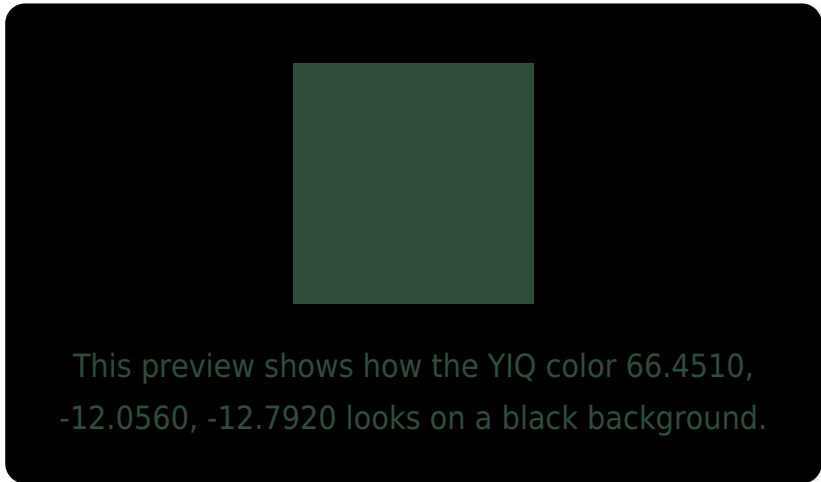
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4510, -12.0560,

-12.7920.

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

66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920

Protanopia

70.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

Deuteranopia

71.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800



Tritanopia

68.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920

Protanomaly

69.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060

Deuteranomaly

69.6210, 2.3850, -4.6790

Tritanomaly

67.8840, -14.5330, -6.4450

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920 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(47, 78, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 78, 58)  
}
```

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(47, 78, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 78, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920 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(47, 78, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 78, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 78, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 78, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 78, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 78, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 78, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 78,  
58) }
```

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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