

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4640, -22.0980,
-7.0100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	294D4F
RGB	41, 77, 79
RGB Percent	16%, 30%, 31%
CMY	0.8393, 0.6980, 0.6903
CMYK	0.48, 0.02, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	183°, 32%, 24%
HSV	183°, 48%, 31%
XYZ	4.9790, 6.3450, 8.3551
YIQ	66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

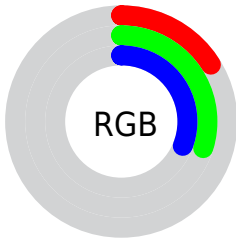
Format	Color
RYB	41, 59, 79
Decimal	2706767
CIELab	30.27, -12.34, -5.22
CIElCh	30, 13.399, 202.920
Yxy	6.3450, 0.2530, 0.3224
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280896847 (0xFF294D4F)
YUV	66.4640, 6.1802, -22.3319
Hunter-Lab	25.1893, -8.7986, -2.0334

Details

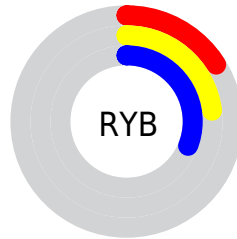
The YIQ color **66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **53.5360, 22.0980, 7.0100**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220**, and **23.3610, -20.3100, -6.3740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0720, -26.8660, -8.7060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.8560, -17.3300, -5.3140**.

Distribution



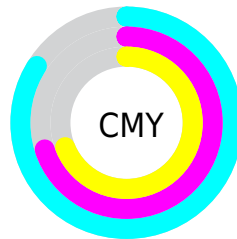
- Red (16%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100 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 66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.4640, -22.0980,
-7.0100

66.4640, -22.0980,
-7.0100

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.1650, -22.6940,
-7.2220

115.1650,
-22.6940, -7.2220

23.3610, -20.3100,
-6.3740

141.1650,
-22.6940, -7.2220

2.6560, -4.7230,
2.9970

167.8660,
-23.2900, -7.4340

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

194.5670,
-23.8860, -7.6460

223.2680,
-24.4820, -7.8580

245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 66.4640, -22.0980,
-7.0100

■ 66.4640, -22.0980,
-7.0100

■ 64.0720, -26.8660,
-8.7060

■ 68.8560, -17.3300,
-5.3140

■ 61.0930, -31.3590,
-9.8790

■ 71.8350, -12.8370,
-4.1410

■ 58.7010, -36.1270,
-11.5750

■ 74.2270, -8.0690,
-2.4450

■ 55.7220, -40.6200,
-12.7480

■ 77.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 53.3300, -45.3880,
-14.4440

■ 79.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 53.0310, -45.9840,
-14.6560

■ 81.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 84.6700, 9.8570,
3.0810

■ 87.0620, 14.6250,
4.7770

■ 90.0410, 19.1180,
5.9500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.3030, -14.3950, -8.9470



66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100



67.8000, -22.9240, -3.0520

Triad

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



66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100



72.8360, 3.7580, 8.9900



71.1230, 12.6550, -3.5770

Complementary

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



66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100



53.5360, 22.0980, 7.0100

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.



71.6230, 17.2390, 1.4550



66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100



72.9140, 12.2860, 8.6220

Square

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



66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100



71.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430



72.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



70.0080, 5.5490, -6.9550

Rectangle

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



66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100



69.0610, -19.1650, 0.4110



72.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480



71.5470, 14.3970, -2.1070

Sweetspot

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



66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100



97.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450



63.5340, -11.0920, -19.2520



48.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



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.



66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100



82.5980, -34.3390, -10.9390



55.3110, -16.8730, 2.9270



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



68.5670, -59.4170, -19.0090



154.1860, -133.7800, -42.4840

Inverse Universe

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



56.4660, 11.0920, 19.2520



67.0250, 17.1880, 29.9240



64.6890, 16.8730, -2.9270



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



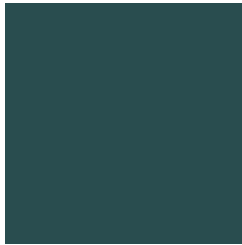
41.5560, 29.6550, 51.7910



93.6220, 67.1020, 116.5580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

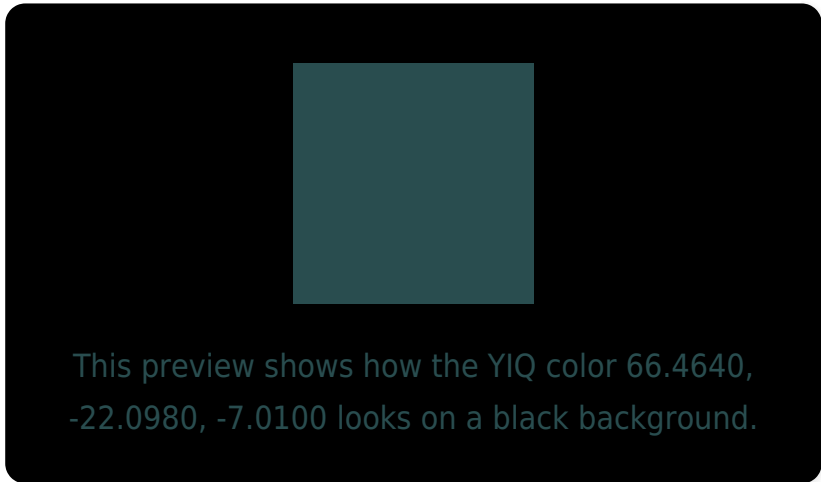
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

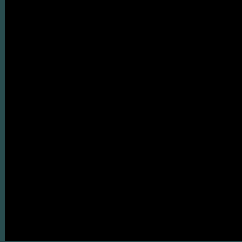
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4640, -22.0980,

-7.0100.

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

66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100

Protanopia

71.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Deuteranopia

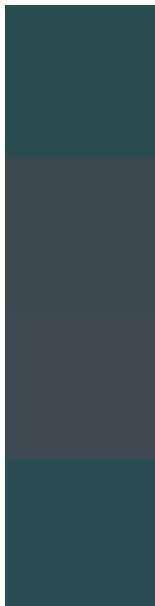
71.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



Tritanopia

66.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100

Protanomaly

69.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230

Deuteranomaly

69.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560

Tritanomaly

66.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100 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(41, 77, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 77, 79)  
}
```

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(41, 77, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 77, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100 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(41, 77, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 77, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 77, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 77, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 77, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 77, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 77, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 77,  
79) }
```

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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