

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4860, -19.1640,
-5.1160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D4B4F
RGB	45, 75, 79
RGB Percent	18%, 29%, 31%
CMY	0.8236, 0.7058, 0.6903
CMYK	0.43, 0.05, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	187°, 27%, 24%
HSV	187°, 43%, 31%
XYZ	5.0089, 6.1556, 8.3174
YIQ	66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

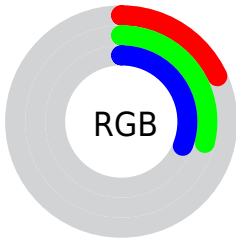
Format	Color
R_{YB}	45, 61, 79
Decimal	2968399
CIE _{Lab}	29.80, -9.96, -5.89
CIE _{LCh}	30, 11.575, 210.602
Yxy	6.1556, 0.2571, 0.3160
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281158479 (0xFF2D4B4F)
YUV	66.4860, 6.1694, -18.8432
Hunter-Lab	24.8104, -7.3815, -2.5090

Details

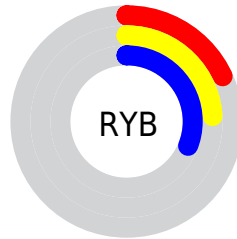
The YIQ color **66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **57.5140, 19.1640, 5.1160**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280**, and **22.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.5070, -23.6570, -6.2890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.4650, -14.6710, -3.9430**.

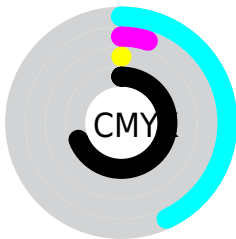
Distribution



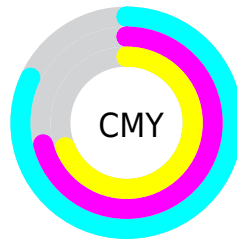
- Red (18%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160 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 66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.4860, -19.1640,
-5.1160

66.4860, -19.1640,
-5.1160

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.4860, -19.1640,
-5.1160

115.1870,
-19.7600, -5.3280

22.1870, -19.7600,
-5.3280

140.8880,
-20.3560, -5.5400

2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

167.0020,
-20.6770, -5.2290

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

194.5890,
-20.9520, -5.7520

222.4040,
-21.8690, -5.6530

246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 66.4860, -19.1640,
-5.1160

■ 66.4860, -19.1640,
-5.1160

■ 63.5070, -23.6570,
-6.2890

■ 69.4650, -14.6710,
-3.9430

■ 60.5280, -28.1500,
-7.4620

■ 72.4440, -10.1780,
-2.7700

■ 57.5490, -32.6430,
-8.6350

■ 75.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

■ 54.5700, -37.1360,
-9.8080

■ 78.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 51.5910, -41.6290,
-10.9810

■ 81.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 50.0960, -44.6090,
-12.0410

■ 84.0610, 7.1980,
1.7100

■ 86.4530, 11.9660,
3.4060

■ 89.4320, 16.4590,
4.5790

■ 92.4110, 20.9520,
5.7520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.3570, -14.4870, -7.2790



66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160



67.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450

Triad

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



66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160



71.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580



70.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140

Complementary

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



66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160



57.5140, 19.1640, 5.1160

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.



70.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280



66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160



71.8600, 12.3780, 6.9540

Square

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



66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160



71.2480, -3.3940, 6.4460



70.8340, 15.2670, 4.1550



68.5670, 2.4770, -6.3470

Rectangle

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



66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160



69.0400, -14.6720, 1.5840



70.8340, 15.2670, 4.1550



70.4650, 11.6920, -2.6440

Sweetspot

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



66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160



96.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



65.4140, -10.6340, -16.5380



48.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



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.



66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160



82.6310, -29.9380, -8.0980



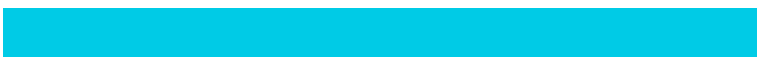
56.5070, -14.4890, 3.7750



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



64.4580, -57.4920, -15.3480



145.3810, -129.6550, -34.6390

Inverse Universe

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



58.5860, 10.6340, 16.5380



70.2050, 16.5010, 25.8530



67.4930, 14.4890, -3.7750



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



40.7580, 31.9020, 49.6140



91.9120, 71.9170, 111.8930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

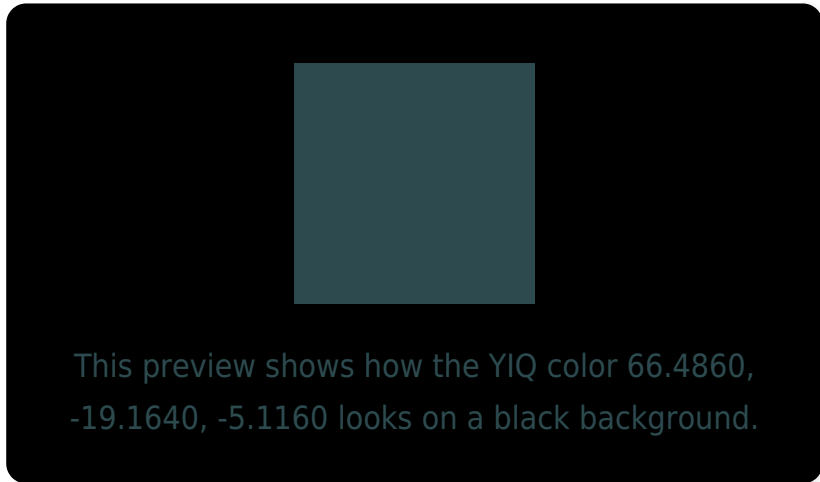
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

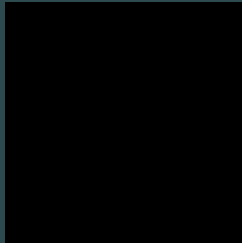
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

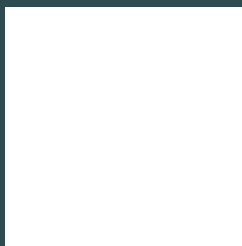
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160.



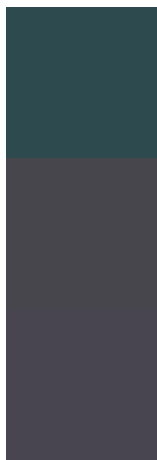
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4860, -19.1640,

-5.1160.

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

66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160

Protanopia

70.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Deuteranopia

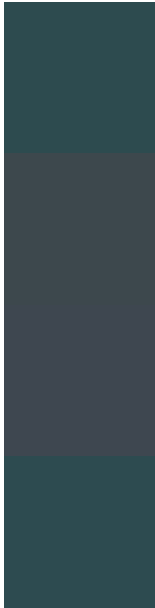
70.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



Tritanopia

66.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160

Protanomaly

69.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770

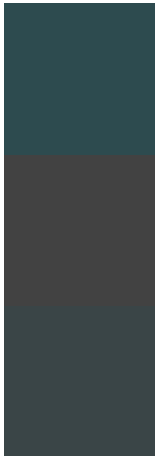
Deuteranomaly

69.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

Tritanomaly

66.6000, -19.4850, -4.8050

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160 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(45, 75, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 75, 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(45, 75, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 75, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160 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(45, 75, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 75, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 75, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 75, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 75, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 75, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 75, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 75,  
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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