

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	344947
RGB	52, 73, 71
RGB Percent	20%, 29%, 28%
CMY	0.7961, 0.7137, 0.7216
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.03, 0.71
HSL	174°, 17%, 25%
HSV	174°, 29%, 29%
XYZ	4.9356, 5.9507, 6.8478
YIQ	66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

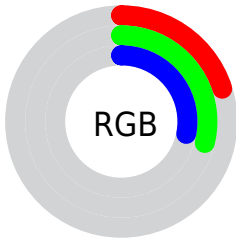
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 63, 73
Decimal	3426631
CIE _{Lab}	29.29, -8.67, -1.45
CIE _{LCh}	29, 8.788, 189.515
Yxy	5.9507, 0.2783, 0.3356
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281616711 (0xFF344947)
YUV	66.4930, 2.2220, -12.7104
Hunter-Lab	24.3942, -6.5745, 0.4324

Details

The YIQ color **66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **58.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.7810, -12.7450, -5.8090**, and **22.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790**.

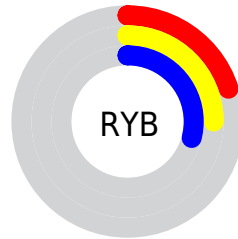
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (29%)

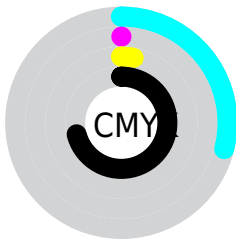
Blue (28%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (29%)

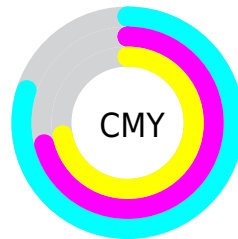


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 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 66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

66.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.9060, -11.5990,
-4.5510

114.7810,
-12.7450, -5.8090

22.9060, -11.5990,
-4.5510

139.8950,
-13.0660, -5.4980

0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

166.4820,
-13.3410, -6.0210

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

193.5960,
-13.6620, -5.7100

221.5960,
-13.6620, -5.7100

248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 66.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

■ 66.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

■ 64.2860, -15.7250,
-6.8690

■ 68.7000, -8.0230,
-3.2790

■ 61.8940, -20.4930,
-8.5650

■ 71.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 59.6870, -24.3440,
-10.3600

■ 73.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 57.4800, -28.1950,
-12.1550

■ 75.5060, 4.4470,
2.0070

■ 54.9740, -32.6420,
-14.1620

■ 77.5990, 8.6190,
3.4910

■ 52.8810, -36.8140,
-15.6460

■ 80.1050, 13.0660,
5.4980

■ 50.6740, -40.6650,
-17.4410

■ 82.3120, 16.9170,
7.2930

■ 50.3750, -41.2610,
-17.6530

■ 84.5190, 20.7680,
9.0880

■ 86.9110, 25.5360,
10.7840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



66.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Triad

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



66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



70.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



69.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770

Complementary

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



66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



58.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740

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.



69.9260, 12.0120, 2.5720



66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



70.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790

Square

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



66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



68.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830



70.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610



68.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070

Rectangle

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



66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



67.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



70.0230, 10.3610, 4.9610



69.2740, 10.9120, 0.4800

Sweetspot

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



66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



91.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



64.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590



46.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



83.7910, -18.7050, -7.9290



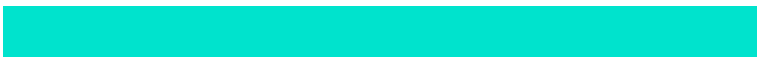
62.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



68.3730, -56.1150, -23.7870



156.6190, -128.2300, -54.9660

Inverse Universe

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



58.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740



71.3230, 18.3840, 8.2400



62.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



33.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



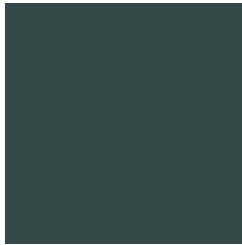
30.7410, 55.7940, 24.0980



70.3810, 128.2300, 54.9660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

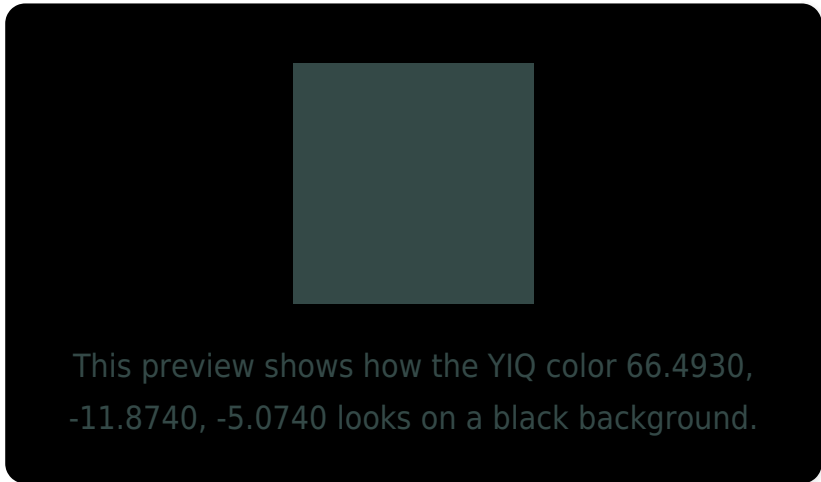
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

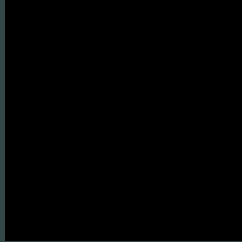
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740.



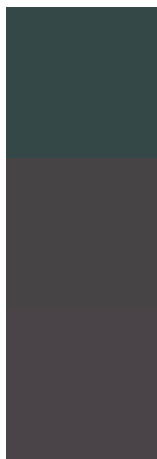
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4930, -11.8740,

-5.0740.

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

66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

Protanopia

68.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Deuteranopia

69.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



Tritanopia

67.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

Protanomaly

67.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950

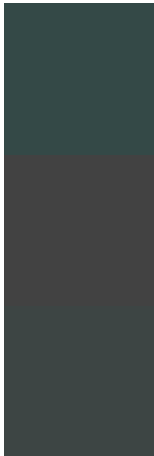
Deuteranomaly

68.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970

Tritanomaly

66.6610, -12.2870, -3.0950

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 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(52, 73, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 73, 71)  
}
```

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(52, 73, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 73, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 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(52, 73, 71) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 73, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 73, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 73, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 73, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 73, 71)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 73, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 73,  
71) }
```

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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