

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	374B35
RGB	55, 75, 53
RGB Percent	22%, 29%, 21%
CMY	0.7844, 0.7058, 0.7922
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.29, 0.71
HSL	115°, 17%, 25%
HSV	115°, 29%, 29%
XYZ	4.7339, 6.1021, 4.2964
YIQ	66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

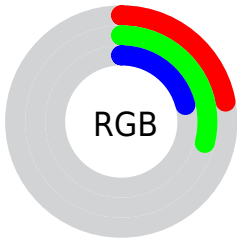
Format	Color
R_{YB}	53, 75, 73
Decimal	3623733
CIE _{Lab}	29.67, -12.88, 10.65
CIE _{LCh}	30, 16.716, 140.424
Yxy	6.1021, 0.3128, 0.4032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281813813 (0xFF374B35)
YUV	66.5120, -6.6614, -10.0960
Hunter-Lab	24.7024, -9.0219, 6.9796

Details

The YIQ color **66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **61.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.6860, -5.4080, -12.1280**, and **23.1100, -3.6660, -10.6580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.5070, -6.4620, -15.0540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100**.

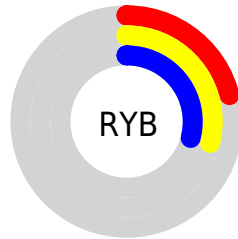
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (29%)

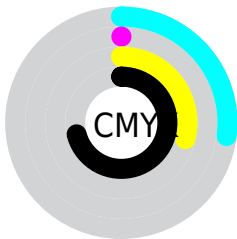
Blue (21%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (29%)

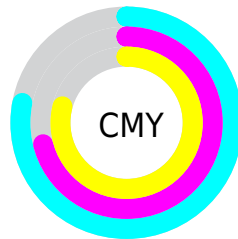


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820 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 66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820

66.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

44.0390, -4.9040,
-10.2480

114.6860, -5.4080,
-12.1280

23.1100, -3.6660,
-10.6580

140.5720, -5.0870,
-12.4390

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

166.5720, -5.0870,
-12.4390

194.0450, -5.0410,
-13.2730

221.7460, -5.6370,
-13.4850

246.8110, -4.2620,

-10.8700

■ 66.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820

■ 66.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820

■ 63.5070, -6.4620,
-15.0540

■ 69.5170, -3.2540,
-7.1100

■ 60.6160, -8.3870,
-18.7150

■ 72.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 57.9100, -9.3950,
-22.4750

■ 75.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 55.0190, -11.3200,
-26.1360

■ 78.0050, 1.6040,
3.9720

■ 52.0140, -12.9240,
-30.1080

■ 81.0100, 3.2080,
7.9440

■ 49.1230, -14.8490,
-33.7690

■ 83.9010, 5.1330,
11.6050

■ 46.1180, -16.4530,
-37.7410

■ 86.9060, 6.7370,
15.5770

■ 89.7970, 8.6620,
19.2380

■ 92.5030, 9.6700,
22.9980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.3240, 7.4750, -8.8210



66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



64.5690, -18.2000, -11.5760

Triad

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



66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



66.8480, -22.8790, 1.6410



71.4650, 20.8600, 7.4200

Complementary

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



66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



61.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820

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.



72.1640, 14.5780, 11.1380



66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



70.3660, -9.5380, 7.6620

Square

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



66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



63.1410, -31.3140, -5.1860



72.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690



70.1890, 21.4570, 2.1050

Rectangle

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



66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



62.9040, -26.4530, -10.6850



72.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690



71.4480, 19.5300, 9.4980

Sweetspot

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



66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



93.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



71.3180, 7.6120, -5.7960



46.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



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.



66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



83.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460



66.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070



36.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



62.5650, -22.6860, -51.4380



141.2890, -50.7340, -115.8380

Inverse Universe

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



61.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820



76.1450, 7.5620, 17.1460



61.0600, 8.9390, 8.7070



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



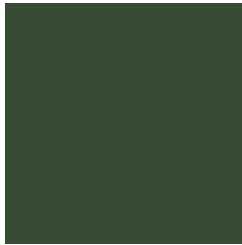
39.4350, 22.6860, 51.4380



88.7110, 50.7340, 115.8380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

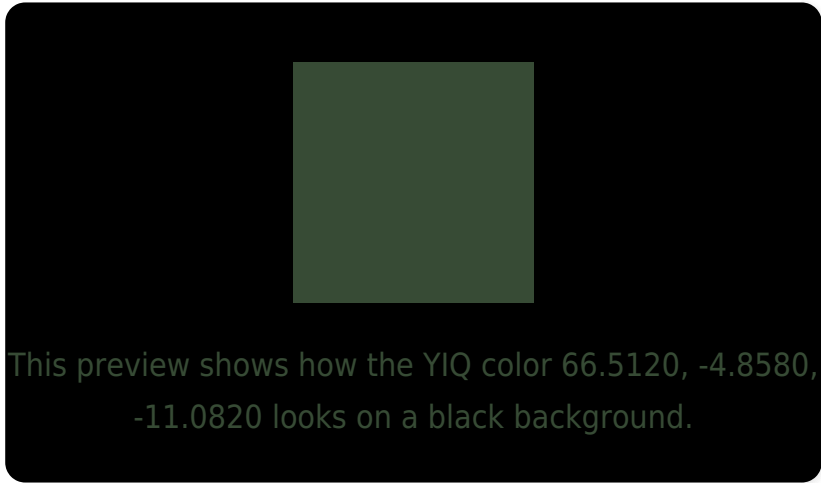
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820.

-11.0820.

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

66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Protanopia

69.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

Deuteranopia

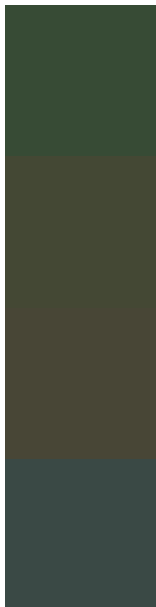
70.1170, 12.7920, -0.5520



Tritanopia

68.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Protanomaly

68.5240, 4.0360, -7.0680

Deuteranomaly

68.7740, 6.3280, -4.5520

Tritanomaly

68.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820 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(55, 75, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 75, 53)  
}
```

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(55, 75, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 75, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820 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(55, 75, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 75, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 75, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 75, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 75, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 75, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 75, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 75,  
53) }
```

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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