

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.5200, -42.8670,  
-10.5710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.5200, -42.8670,  
-10.5710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	135560
RGB	19, 85, 96
RGB Percent	7%, 33%, 38%
CMY	0.9256, 0.6666, 0.6237
CMYK	0.80, 0.11, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	189°, 67%, 23%
HSV	189°, 80%, 38%
XYZ	5.6277, 7.4831, 12.2031
YIQ	66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

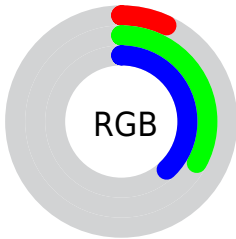
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	19, 55, 96
Decimal	1267040
CIE Lab	32.88, -15.82, -12.15
CIE LCh	33, 19.945, 217.520
Yxy	7.4831, 0.2223, 0.2956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279457120 (0xFF135560)
YUV	66.5200, 14.5336, -41.6750
Hunter-Lab	27.3553, -11.1495, -7.3004

# Details

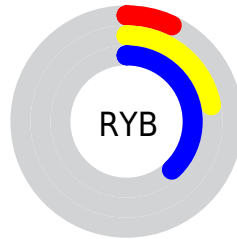
The YIQ color **66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.7270, -39.0160, -8.7760**, and **29.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.9430, -48.5520, -12.1680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740**.

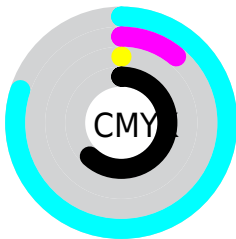
# Distribution



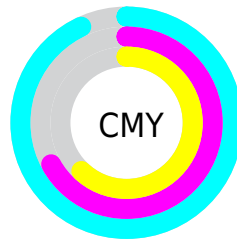
- Red (7%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710 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 66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.5200, -42.8670,  
-10.5710

66.5200, -42.8670,  
-10.5710

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

44.6020, -40.1620,  
-10.0340

118.6130,  
-38.6950, -9.0870

29.1800, -27.0500,  
-5.3700

145.0260,  
-38.4200, -8.5640

14.4590, -14.5340,  
-0.9180

172.0260,  
-38.4200, -8.5640

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.7270,  
-39.0160, -8.7760

228.2000,  
-38.9700, -9.6100

242.4420,

-25.0320, -8.9040

251.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

66.5200, -42.8670,  
-10.5710

66.5200, -42.8670,  
-10.5710

62.9430, -48.5520,  
-12.1680

70.0970, -37.1820,  
-8.9740

59.0780, -53.3660,  
-13.0300

73.9620, -32.3680,  
-8.1120

77.5390, -26.6830,  
-6.5150

80.8170, -21.5940,  
-5.1300

84.9810, -16.1840,  
-4.0560

■ 88.5580, -10.4990,  
-2.4590

■ 92.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 96.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 99.2780, 5.0890,  
1.3850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.0880, -32.9630, -13.8510



66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710



70.9820, -35.1200, -2.2880

# Triad

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



66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710



79.4890, 12.2850, 14.1490



76.1460, 13.8480, -8.6800

# Complementary

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



66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710



48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710

# 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.



77.1520, 22.8790, -1.6410



66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710



78.8830, 22.7390, 11.9150

# Square

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



66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710



79.0080, -2.4780, 11.8740



78.0480, 26.4080, 5.9920



74.0950, 0.6900, -12.5100



# Rectangle

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



66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710



74.6460, -25.1260, 3.8180



78.0480, 26.4080, 5.9920



76.4670, 17.3780, -6.5740

# Sweetspot

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



66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710



113.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680



65.3390, -24.3850, -37.1610



56.5580, -10.4990, -2.4590



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710



79.1410, -66.8450, -16.5490



44.2140, -32.4170, 9.3030



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.1200, -62.3520, -15.3760



148.2820, -133.6900, -33.0980



# Inverse Universe

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



49.5470, 24.7060, 36.8500



52.6220, 38.4570, 57.4730



70.7860, 32.4170, -9.3030



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.4320, 35.9360, 53.6000

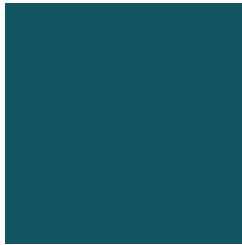


95.2440, 76.9140, 114.9460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

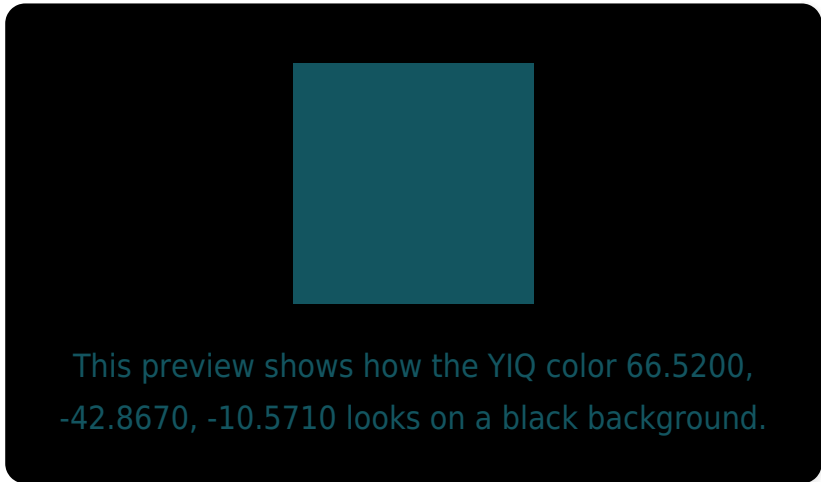
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

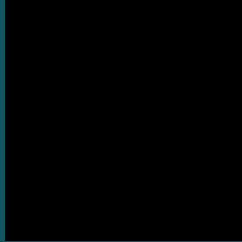
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710.

-10.5710.

# 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

66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710

### Protanopia

77.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

### Deuteranopia

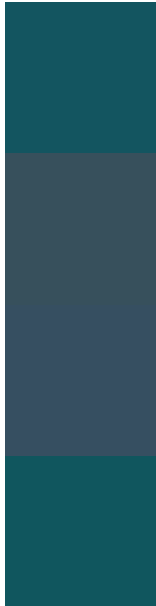
77.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180



## Tritanopia

65.5690, -44.5630, -12.8750

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710

## Protanomaly

73.8930, -18.7520, -1.5680

## Deuteranomaly

73.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980

## Tritanomaly

65.9820, -44.2880, -12.3520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710 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(19, 85, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 85, 96)  
}
```

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(19, 85, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 85, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710 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(19, 85, 96) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 85, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 85, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 85, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 85, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 85, 96)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 85, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 85,  
96) }
```

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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