

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.5510, -18.9300,
-31.3940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.5510, -18.9300,
-31.3940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D5C22
RGB	29, 92, 34
RGB Percent	11%, 36%, 13%
CMY	0.8865, 0.6391, 0.8667
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.63, 0.64
HSL	125°, 52%, 24%
HSV	125°, 69%, 36%
XYZ	4.6234, 8.0348, 2.8200
YIQ	66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

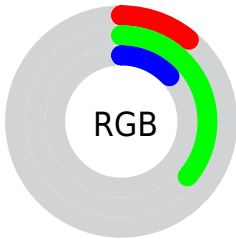
Format	Color
RYB	29, 87, 92
Decimal	1924130
CIELab	34.06, -33.24, 27.13
CIELCh	34, 42.902, 140.776
Yxy	8.0348, 0.2987, 0.5191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280114210 (0xFF1D5C22)
YUV	66.5510, -16.0476, -32.9322
Hunter-Lab	28.3458, -20.4904, 13.9435

Details

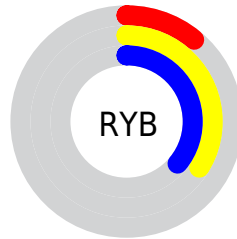
The YIQ color **66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **54.4490, 18.9300, 31.3940**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.6930, -16.4540, -32.2140**, and **26.4150, -12.3750, -23.5350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.9480, -21.7260, -35.7900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.1540, -16.1340, -26.9980**.

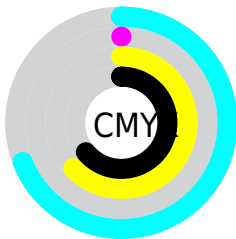
Distribution



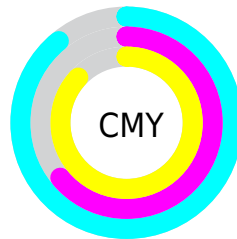
- Red (11%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940 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 66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.5510, -18.9300,
-31.3940

66.5510, -18.9300,
-31.3940

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

41.1700, -22.2310,
-32.1430

117.6930,
-16.4540, -32.2140

26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

144.0520,
-16.0870, -33.3590

13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

170.6390,
-16.3620, -33.8820

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

198.4110,
-15.7200, -34.5040

226.5850,
-16.2700, -35.5500

239.0350, -8.2490,

-21.2170

251.0120, -0.2740,
-6.0500

66.5510, -18.9300,
-31.3940

66.5510, -18.9300,
-31.3940

62.9480, -21.7260,
-35.7900

70.1540, -16.1340,
-26.9980

59.2310, -24.2010,
-40.4970

73.8710, -13.6590,
-22.2910

55.3290, -27.5930,
-45.1050

77.7730, -10.2670,
-17.6830

54.8020, -27.5470,
-45.9390

81.4900, -7.7920,
-12.9760

85.0930, -4.9960,
-8.5800

■ 88.8100, -2.5210,
-3.8730

■ 92.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 96.4290, 3.3460,
5.4420

■ 100.0320, 6.1420,
9.8380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.4770, 19.4450, -27.5230



66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940



63.5170, -47.9530, -28.5370

Triad

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



66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940



67.8270, -71.1120, 0.2160



76.9470, 52.2180, 22.8260

Complementary

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



66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940



54.4490, 18.9300, 31.3940

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.



78.7410, 38.5990, 32.8630



66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940



78.6690, -31.9600, 17.5440

Square

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



66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940



70.2260, -68.2220, -8.1100



82.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160



77.4560, 51.4420, 3.8420

Rectangle

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



66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940



66.8400, -55.9320, -21.5960



82.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160



77.0270, 49.2370, 27.2930

Sweetspot

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



66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940



109.9030, -7.5170, -12.4530



83.6220, 17.8390, -20.4410



54.9190, -4.4460, -7.5340



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940



80.3240, -29.1970, -49.0770



70.0850, -28.8810, -21.7530



44.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



65.5960, -33.1390, -54.7310



141.2850, -71.2740, -118.0420

Inverse Universe

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



54.4490, 18.9300, 31.3940



61.5620, 29.5180, 48.7660



50.9150, 28.8810, 21.7530



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



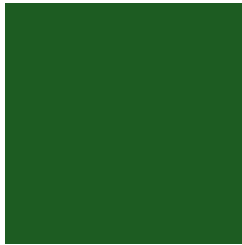
44.4040, 33.1390, 54.7310



95.7150, 71.2740, 118.0420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

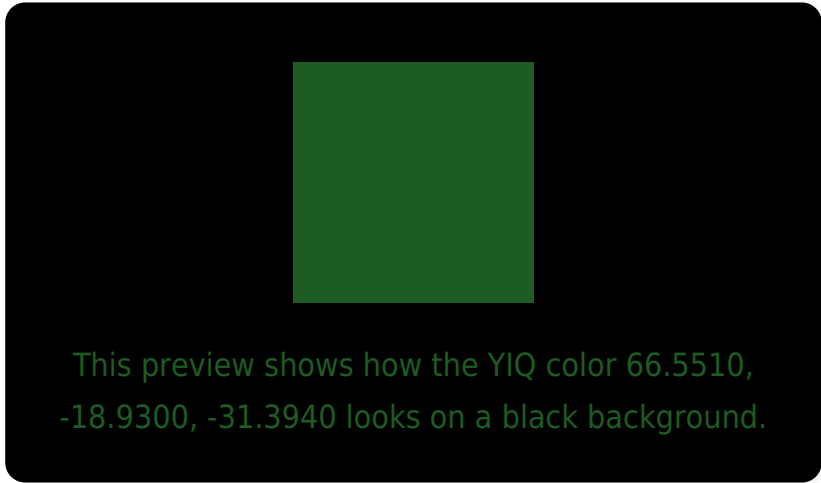
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.5510, -18.9300,

-31.3940.

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

66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940

Protanopia

77.1050, 21.0930, -13.3310

Deuteranopia

78.3600, 24.9890, -6.8430



Tritanopia

74.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940

Protanomaly

72.9890, 6.5600, -19.7760

Deuteranomaly

74.1790, 9.0810, -15.9030

Tritanomaly

71.8240, -23.4720, -15.1520

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.7290, -6.9670, -11.4070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940 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(29, 92, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 92, 34)  
}
```

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(29, 92, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 92, 34) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940 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(29, 92, 34) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 92, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 92, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 92, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 92, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 92, 34)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.5510, -18.9300, -31.3940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 92, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 92,  
34) }
```

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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