

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.6130, -47.8630,  
-19.1510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.6130, -47.8630,  
-19.1510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	095C57
RGB	9, 92, 87
RGB Percent	4%, 36%, 34%
CMY	0.9649, 0.6391, 0.6590
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.06, 0.64
HSL	176°, 82%, 20%
HSV	176°, 90%, 36%
XYZ	5.6605, 8.4054, 10.3307
YIQ	66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

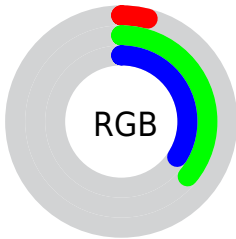
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	9, 52, 92
Decimal	613463
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.81, -23.76, -3.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 24.037, 188.638
Yxy	8.4054, 0.2320, 0.3445
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278803543 (0xFF095C57)
YUV	66.6130, 10.0508, -50.5266
Hunter-Lab	28.9921, -15.8851, -0.8323

# Details

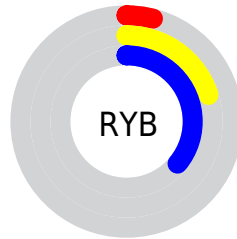
The YIQ color **66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **34.3870, 47.8630, 19.1510**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.0870, -40.3900, -16.9180**, and **31.2030, -25.8570, -10.4730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.8080, -52.9060, -21.3700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.4180, -42.8200, -16.9320**.

# Distribution



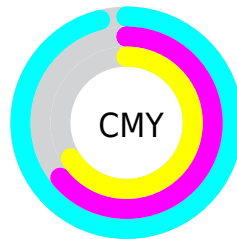
- Red (4%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510 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 66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.6130, -47.8630,  
-19.1510

66.6130, -47.8630,  
-19.1510

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

47.2120, -39.2440,  
-15.6600

121.0870,  
-40.3900, -16.9180

31.2030, -25.8570,  
-10.4730

147.3860,  
-39.7940, -16.7060

17.6560, -13.8910,  
-7.0670

174.9730,  
-40.0690, -17.2290

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

202.6740,  
-40.6650, -17.4410

231.2610,  
-40.9400, -17.9640

241.5450,

-26.8200, -9.5400

250.2160, -9.5360,  
-3.3920

66.6130, -47.8630,  
-19.1510

66.6130, -47.8630,  
-19.1510

63.8080, -52.9060,  
-21.3700

69.4180, -42.8200,  
-16.9320

72.1090, -37.4560,  
-15.0240

75.2130, -31.8170,  
-12.5930

77.9040, -26.4530,  
-10.6850

80.7090, -21.4100,  
-8.4660

■ 83.4000, -16.0460,  
-6.5580

■ 86.2050, -11.0030,  
-4.3390

■ 89.1950, -5.0430,  
-2.2190

■ 92.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.2110, -20.3080, -17.4280



66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510



65.3870, -58.7300, -14.9380

# Triad

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



66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510



84.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990



81.5500, 27.5100, -2.9700

# Complementary

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



66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510



34.3870, 47.8630, 19.1510

# 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.



82.5000, 30.9470, 6.3310



66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510



84.3370, 15.7690, 17.0890

# Square

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



66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510



80.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900



83.6880, 27.7820, 14.1340



80.2340, 16.4160, -11.1680



# Rectangle

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



66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510



67.3320, -56.8970, -9.6090



83.6880, 27.7820, 14.1340



82.0280, 29.1600, 0.1680

# Sweetspot

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



66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510



109.9050, -19.0260, -7.6180



59.2160, -19.8450, -42.3490



55.2050, -11.0030, -4.3390



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.



66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510



83.3220, -69.2730, -27.6170



46.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320



44.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



76.3120, -63.3130, -25.4970



164.5410, -136.7580, -54.5980



# Inverse Universe

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



34.3870, 47.8630, 19.1510



36.6780, 69.2730, 27.6170



54.9490, 39.5680, -1.2320



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



33.6880, 63.3130, 25.4970



72.5730, 136.4370, 54.9090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

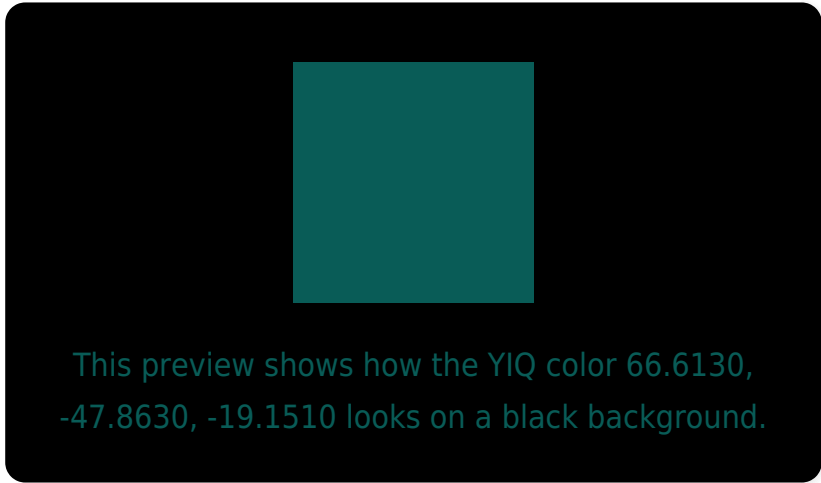
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

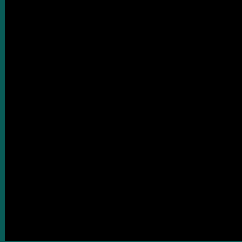
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510.



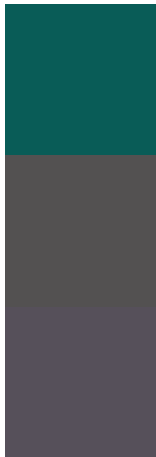
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6130, -47.8630,



# 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

66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510

### Protanopia

81.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

### Deuteranopia

82.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820



## Tritanopia

70.5800, -43.0960, -11.9280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510

## Protanomaly

76.1010, -16.6420, -6.7700

## Deuteranomaly

76.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

## Tritanomaly

69.2160, -45.0670, -14.7550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.8020, -17.2380, -6.9820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510 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(9, 92, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 92, 87)  
}
```

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(9, 92, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 92, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510 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(9, 92, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 92, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 92, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 92, 87); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 92, 87); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 92, 87) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 92, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 92,  
87) }
```

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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