

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.6580, -9.3460,  
-39.8900)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	215F09
RGB	33, 95, 9
RGB Percent	13%, 37%, 4%
CMY	0.8708, 0.6273, 0.9647
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.91, 0.63
HSL	103°, 83%, 20%
HSV	103°, 91%, 37%
XYZ	4.7694, 8.5313, 1.6540
YIQ	66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

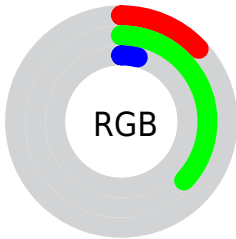
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	9, 95, 71
Decimal	2187017
CIE Lab	35.07, -35.69, 38.51
CIE LCh	35, 52.506, 132.821
Yxy	8.5313, 0.3189, 0.5705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280377097 (0xFF215F09)
YUV	66.6580, -28.4254, -29.5181
Hunter-Lab	29.2084, -21.9674, 17.0884

# Details

The YIQ color **66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **37.3420, 9.3460, 39.8900**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.6690, -7.8790, -38.9430**, and **28.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.5390, -10.6290, -44.1730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.8910, -8.3840, -35.2960**.

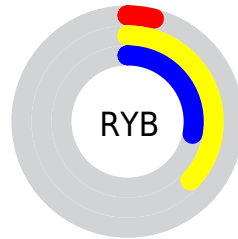
# Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (37%)

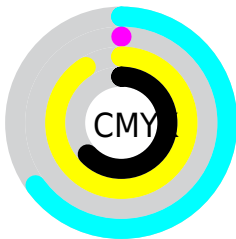
Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (28%)

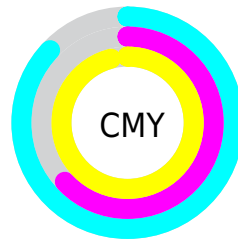


Cyan (65%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900 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 66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.6580, -9.3460,  
-39.8900

66.6580, -9.3460,  
-39.8900

254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

41.6770, -19.5250,  
-37.1330

118.6690, -7.8790,  
-38.9430

28.1760, -13.2000,  
-25.1040

145.1420, -7.8330,  
-39.7770

15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

172.5010, -7.4660,  
-40.9220


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


200.2730, -6.8240,  
-41.5440


226.9850, -5.9530,  
-40.8090


238.5490, 1.7470,


-26.1650


 250.7110, 10.6390,  
-11.0970


 66.6580, -9.3460,  
-39.8900


 66.6580, -9.3460,  
-39.8900


 63.5390, -10.6290,  
-44.1730

 69.8910, -8.3840,  
-35.2960

 73.0100, -7.1010,  
-31.0130

 76.2430, -6.1390,  
-26.4190

 79.0630, -5.4520,  
-22.3480

 82.2960, -4.4900,  
-17.7540

■ 85.4150, -3.2070,  
-13.4710

■ 88.6480, -2.2450,  
-8.8770

■ 91.7670, -0.9620,  
-4.5940

■ 95.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.5980, 26.4140, -27.1700



66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900



64.4970, -45.2010, -34.3610

# Triad

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



66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900



73.7600, -78.1730, 1.5310



73.5390, 62.7150, 36.3390

# Complementary

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



66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900



37.3420, 9.3460, 39.8900

# 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.



78.8480, 40.1560, 43.1960



66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900



66.9440, -75.5150, 8.4290

# Square

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



66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900



74.5460, -72.1190, -9.0710



84.6180, -0.4190, 35.1410



76.5550, 64.6450, 12.3650



# Rectangle

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



66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900



68.9770, -55.0600, -26.3880



84.6180, -0.4190, 35.1410



73.9500, 57.3040, 40.7920

# Sweetspot

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



66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900



111.3610, -3.1150, -15.1390



71.1080, 34.2060, -14.1940



54.6480, -2.2450, -8.8770



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.



66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900



81.7800, -13.2860, -56.5980



61.6480, -29.7490, -39.0690



46.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



75.0130, -12.3240, -52.0040



160.9130, -26.0680, -111.3160



# Inverse Universe

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



37.3420, 9.3460, 39.8900



40.2200, 13.2860, 56.5980



42.3520, 29.7490, 39.0690



45.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



36.9870, 12.3240, 52.0040

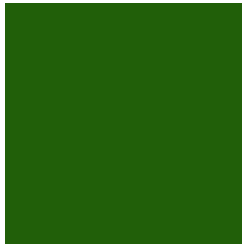


79.0870, 26.0680, 111.3160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

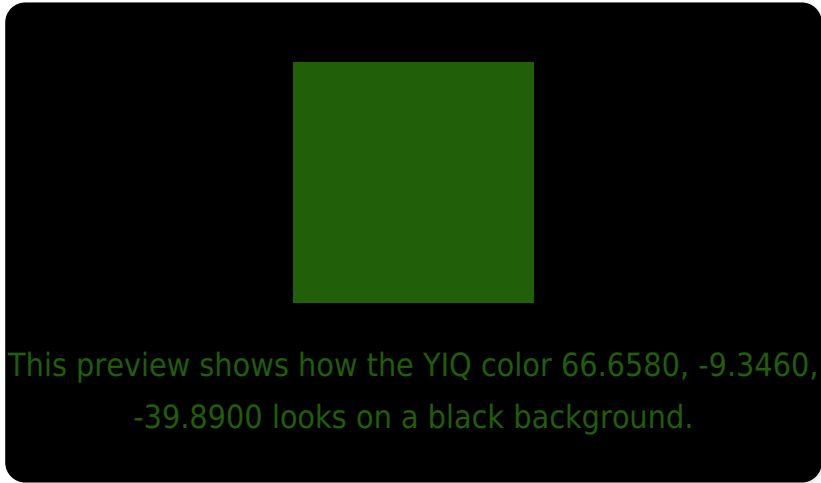
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

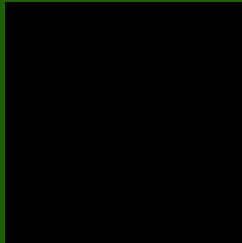
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900.

-39.8900.

# 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

66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900

### Protanopia

75.9410, 32.8780, -23.1700

### Deuteranopia

79.0910, 32.8760, -12.1160



## Tritanopia

77.4360, -24.8950, -5.8790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900

## Protanomaly

72.6400, 17.4280, -29.5160

## Deuteranomaly

74.5680, 17.9310, -22.1090

## Tritanomaly

73.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.8880, -3.1610, -14.3050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900 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(33, 95, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 95, 9)  
}
```

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(33, 95, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 95, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900 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(33, 95, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 95, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 95, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 95, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 95, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 95, 9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 95, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 95,  
9) }
```

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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