

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.6930, -41.6760,
-4.6200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	185169
RGB	24, 81, 105
RGB Percent	9%, 32%, 41%
CMY	0.9060, 0.6823, 0.5884
CMYK	0.77, 0.23, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	198°, 63%, 25%
HSV	198°, 77%, 41%
XYZ	5.8676, 7.1012, 14.4134
YIQ	66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

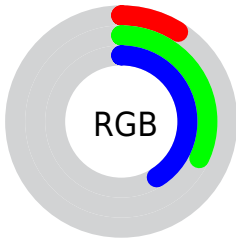
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 57, 105
Decimal	1593705
CIE _{Lab}	32.04, -9.44, -19.11
CIE _{LCh}	32, 21.314, 243.704
Yxy	7.1012, 0.2143, 0.2593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279783785 (0xFF185169)
YUV	66.6930, 18.8854, -37.4418
Hunter-Lab	26.6481, -7.3307, -13.4150

Details

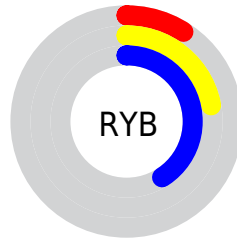
The YIQ color **66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **62.3070, 41.6760, 4.6200**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.0140, -38.1460, -2.5140**, and **27.7440, -28.5180, -0.7900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.4440, -36.5410, -4.0690**.

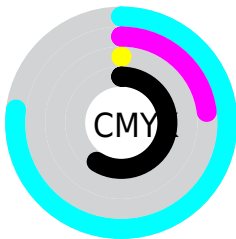
Distribution



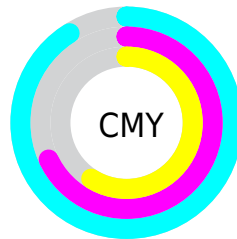
- Red (9%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200 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 66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.6930, -41.6760,
-4.6200

66.6930, -41.6760,
-4.6200

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.2800, -41.9510,
-5.1430

118.0140,
-38.1460, -2.5140

27.7440, -28.5180,
-0.7900

144.4270,
-37.8710, -1.9910

12.9090, -15.6810,
3.3510

171.5410,
-38.1920, -1.6800

2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

199.2420,
-38.7880, -1.8920

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

225.8740,
-34.9360, -5.6240

243.9370,

-22.0520, -7.8440

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

66.6930, -41.6760,
-4.6200

66.6930, -41.6760,
-4.6200

61.6430, -47.4070,
-5.3830

71.4440, -36.5410,
-4.0690

56.8920, -52.5420,
-5.9340

76.4940, -30.8100,
-3.3060

55.4080, -54.0550,
-6.0470

81.2450, -25.6750,
-2.7550

86.2950, -19.9440,
-1.9920

91.6330, -15.0840,
-1.9640

■ 96.6830, -9.3530,
-1.2010

■ 101.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

■ 106.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 111.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.5080, -51.7610, -14.5850



66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200



73.1840, -23.7050, 5.5990

Triad

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



66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200



76.8230, 22.9680, 13.2720



72.3510, 2.8450, -13.0190

Complementary

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



66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200



62.3070, 41.6760, 4.6200

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.



73.9290, 15.9570, -8.3550



66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200



76.1730, 27.5540, 7.2500

Square

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



66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200



77.7170, 11.6430, 14.7710



75.0490, 24.6670, -1.0050



69.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970

Rectangle

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



66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200



75.8760, -10.9140, 10.5740



75.0490, 24.6670, -1.0050



72.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340

Sweetspot

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



66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200



122.5620, -16.3220, -1.5540



74.1690, -29.6580, -35.2100



59.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200



77.4220, -65.8380, -7.2620



43.8000, -30.9510, 15.7770



51.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



62.0590, -60.3820, -7.0220



128.8940, -125.9450, -13.7610

Inverse Universe

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



54.7170, 29.9790, 34.8990



58.5320, 47.3980, 55.1260



85.2000, 30.9510, -15.7770



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



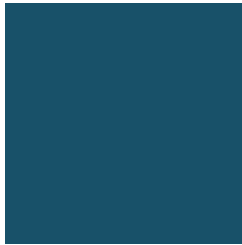
44.4450, 43.0890, 50.6170



92.8630, 90.8080, 105.4320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

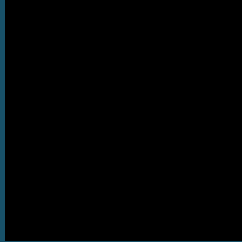
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6930, -41.6760,

-4.6200.

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

66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200

Protanopia

75.1700, -11.9220, 6.8140

Deuteranopia

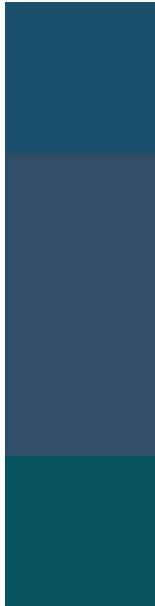
74.6580, -16.2320, 7.8320



Tritanopia

59.5680, -51.9900, -15.9420

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200

Protanomaly

72.3750, -22.9250, 2.4750

Deuteranomaly

71.9340, -25.9970, 3.0830

Tritanomaly

62.2420, -47.9560, -11.9560

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200 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(24, 81, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 81, 105)  
}
```

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(24, 81, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 81, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200 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(24, 81, 105) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 81, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 81, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 81, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 81, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 81,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.6930, -41.6760, -4.6200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 81, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 81,  
105) }
```

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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