

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B4742
RGB	59, 71, 66
RGB Percent	23%, 28%, 26%
CMY	0.7687, 0.7215, 0.7412
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.07, 0.72
HSL	155°, 9%, 25%
HSV	155°, 17%, 28%
XYZ	5.0399, 5.8300, 6.0132
YIQ	66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

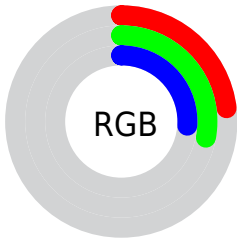
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 67, 71
Decimal	3884866
CIE _{Lab}	28.98, -6.03, 1.39
CIE _{LCh}	29, 6.189, 167.046
Yxy	5.8300, 0.2985, 0.3453
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282074946 (0xFF3B4742)
YUV	66.8420, -0.4151, -6.8774
Hunter-Lab	24.1453, -4.9954, 2.1360

Details

The YIQ color **66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **63.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110**, and **24.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.4070, -8.7560, -6.5160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820**.

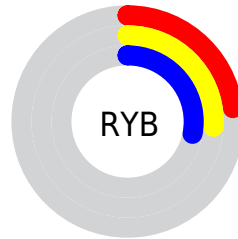
Distribution



 Red (23%)

 Green (28%)

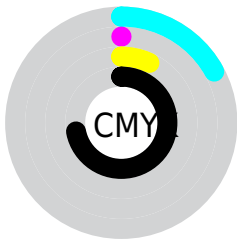
 Blue (26%)



 Red (23%)

 Yellow (26%)

 Blue (28%)

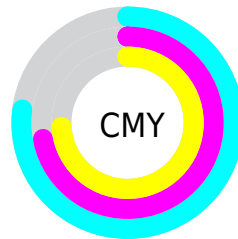


 Cyan (17%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (7%)

 Black (72%)



 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (72%)

 Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 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 66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

■ 66.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

■ 114.5430, -6.1430,
-4.3110

■ 24.1410, -4.9510,
-3.8870

■ 140.4290, -5.8220,
-4.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 167.1300, -6.4180,
-4.8340

■ 194.1300, -6.4180,
-4.8340

■ 221.8310, -7.0140,
-5.0460

■ 250.1300, -6.4180,

-4.8340

■ 66.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

■ 66.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

■ 64.4070, -8.7560,
-6.5160

■ 69.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 61.9720, -11.9650,
-8.9330

■ 71.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 59.5370, -15.1740,
-11.3500

■ 74.1470, 4.0800,
3.1520

■ 57.1020, -18.3830,
-13.7670

■ 76.5820, 7.2890,
5.5690

■ 54.3680, -22.1880,
-16.3960

■ 79.0170, 10.4980,
7.9860

■ 51.9330, -25.3970,
-18.8130

■ 81.7510, 14.3030,
10.6150

■ 49.4980, -28.6060,
-21.2300

■ 84.1860, 17.5120,
13.0320

■ 47.0630, -31.8150,
-23.6470

■ 86.6210, 20.7210,
15.4490

■ 46.3510, -32.6860,
-24.3820

■ 89.0560, 23.9300,
17.8660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600



66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



66.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800

Triad

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



66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



68.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870



69.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890

Complementary

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



66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



63.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990

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.



69.3000, 8.0230, 3.2790



66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



69.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

Square

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



66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



67.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



69.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



68.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

Rectangle

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



66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



66.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



69.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



69.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110

Sweetspot

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



66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



90.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



67.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160



44.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990



85.4070, -8.7560, -6.5160



66.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



34.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



64.7250, -45.8430, -33.7390



148.2970, -104.7970, -77.6690

Inverse Universe

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



63.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



79.5930, 8.7560, 6.5160



63.1750, 6.8770, 2.0210



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



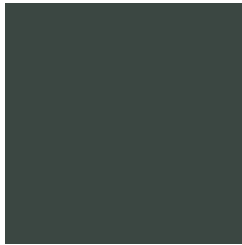
34.2750, 45.8430, 33.7390



78.7030, 104.7970, 77.6690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

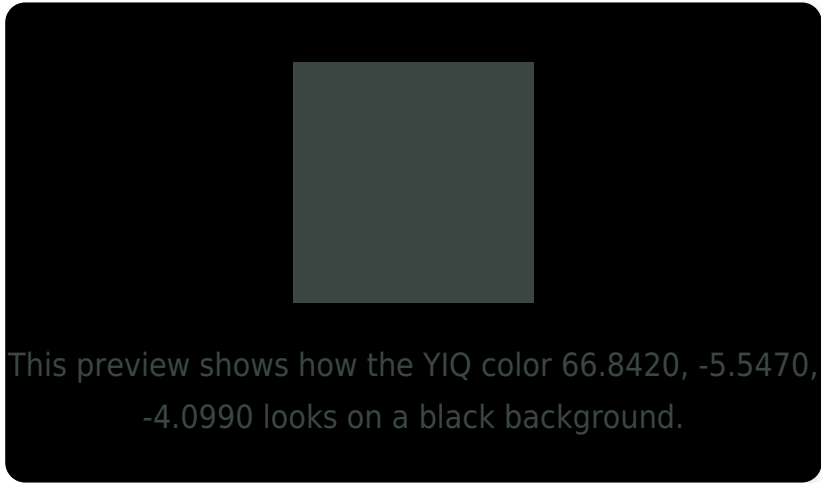
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

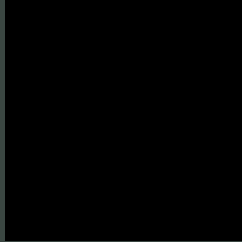
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990.



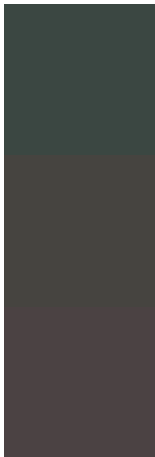
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990.

-4.0990.

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

66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

Protanopia

68.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

Deuteranopia

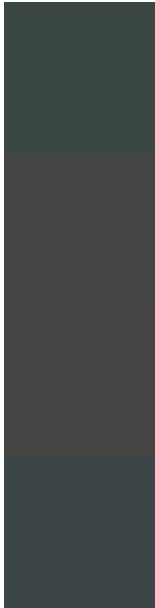
68.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



Tritanopia

67.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

Protanomaly

67.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800

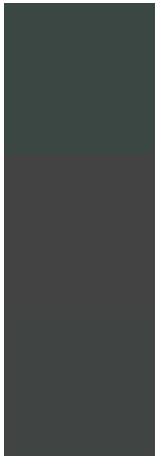
Deuteranomaly

68.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

Tritanomaly

67.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 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(59, 71, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 71, 66)  
}
```

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(59, 71, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 71, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 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(59, 71, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 71, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 71, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 71, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 71, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 71, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.8420, -5.5470, -4.0990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 71, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 71,  
66) }
```

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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