

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.8790, -42.5000,
-11.7160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.8790, -42.5000,
-11.7160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	13565E
RGB	19, 86, 94
RGB Percent	7%, 34%, 37%
CMY	0.9256, 0.6626, 0.6315
CMYK	0.80, 0.08, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	186°, 66%, 22%
HSV	186°, 80%, 37%
XYZ	5.6162, 7.6055, 11.7512
YIQ	66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

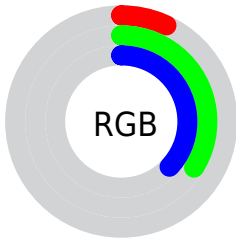
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 54, 94
Decimal	1267294
CIE Lab	33.15, -17.09, -10.49
CIE LCh	33, 20.054, 211.523
Yxy	7.6055, 0.2249, 0.3045
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279457374 (0xFF13565E)
YUV	66.8790, 13.3707, -41.9899
Hunter-Lab	27.5780, -11.9104, -5.9592

Details

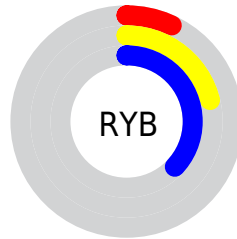
The YIQ color **66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **46.1210, 42.5000, 11.7160**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.9720, -38.3280, -10.2320**, and **28.9520, -26.4080, -5.9920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.6010, -47.5890, -13.1010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.1570, -37.4110, -10.3310**.

Distribution



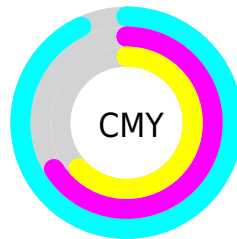
- Red (7%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160 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 66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.8790, -42.5000,
-11.7160

■ 66.8790, -42.5000,
-11.7160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.9610, -39.7950,
-11.1790

■ 118.9720,
-38.3280, -10.2320

■ 28.9520, -26.4080,
-5.9920

■ 145.3850,
-38.0530, -9.7090

■ 14.8180, -14.1670,
-2.0630

■ 172.3850,
-38.0530, -9.7090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.0860,
-38.6490, -9.9210

■ 228.7870,
-39.2450, -10.1330

■ 242.4420,

-25.0320, -8.9040

251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

66.8790, -42.5000,
-11.7160

66.8790, -42.5000,
-11.7160

63.6010, -47.5890,
-13.1010

70.1570, -37.4110,
-10.3310

60.0240, -53.2740,
-14.6980

73.7340, -31.7260,
-8.7340

77.0120, -26.6370,
-7.3490

80.5890, -20.9520,
-5.7520

83.8670, -15.8630,
-4.3670

■ 87.1450, -10.7740,
-2.9820

■ 90.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 94.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 97.5770, 5.6850,
1.5970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.8280, -29.2950, -14.2470



66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160



70.8460, -37.7330, -4.4930

Triad

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



66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160



80.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470



76.7550, 16.5070, -7.3090

Complementary

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



66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160



46.1210, 42.5000, 11.7160

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.



78.2770, 24.0250, -0.3830



66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160



79.9260, 21.1800, 12.6360

Square

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



66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160



79.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250



78.6890, 26.0410, 7.1370



75.0630, 3.7160, -12.2840

Rectangle

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



66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160



74.3250, -28.6560, 1.7120



78.6890, 26.0410, 7.1370



77.1900, 19.7160, -4.8920

Sweetspot

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



66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160



111.5680, -16.4590, -4.5790



63.8230, -22.8720, -37.0480



54.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700



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.



66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160



79.9730, -66.4320, -18.5280



45.1600, -32.3250, 7.6350



43.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



70.0660, -62.2600, -17.0440



151.4620, -134.3770, -37.1690

Inverse Universe

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



49.0630, 23.1930, 36.7370



51.9530, 36.0270, 57.4590



67.8400, 32.3250, -7.6350



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



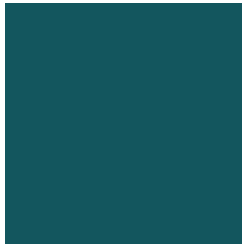
44.0620, 34.1020, 53.7980



95.0310, 73.2000, 116.1760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160 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 66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

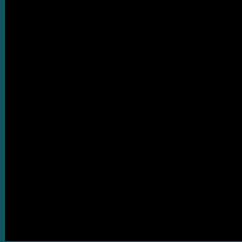
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.8790, -42.5000,

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

66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160

Protanopia

77.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

Deuteranopia

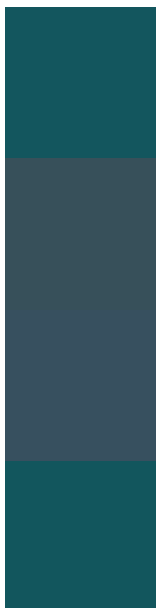
78.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



Tritanopia

66.4660, -42.7750, -12.2390

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160

Protanomaly

73.6650, -18.1100, -2.1900

Deuteranomaly

74.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350

Tritanomaly

66.4660, -42.7750, -12.2390

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.1660, -15.2670, -4.1550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160 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(19, 86, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 86, 94)  
}
```

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(19, 86, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 86, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160 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(19, 86, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 86, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 86, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 86, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 86, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 86, 94)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.8790, -42.5000, -11.7160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 86, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 86,  
94) }
```

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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