

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.8830, -21.9600,
-9.5120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	284F4B
RGB	40, 79, 75
RGB Percent	16%, 31%, 29%
CMY	0.8432, 0.6901, 0.7060
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.05, 0.69
HSL	174°, 33%, 23%
HSV	174°, 49%, 31%
XYZ	4.9406, 6.5527, 7.6572
YIQ	66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

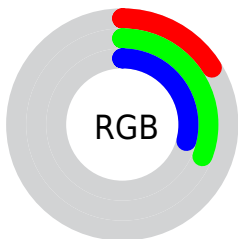
Format	Color
RYB	40, 61, 79
Decimal	2641739
CIELab	30.77, -14.98, -1.92
CIELCh	31, 15.099, 187.313
Yxy	6.5527, 0.2580, 0.3422
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280831819 (0xFF284F4B)
YUV	66.8830, 4.0017, -23.5764
Hunter-Lab	25.5982, -10.3455, 0.1834

Details

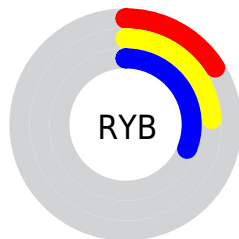
The YIQ color **66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **52.1170, 21.9600, 9.5120**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240**, and **23.4920, -19.3010, -8.1410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.3770, -26.4070, -11.5190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.3890, -17.5130, -7.5050**.

Distribution



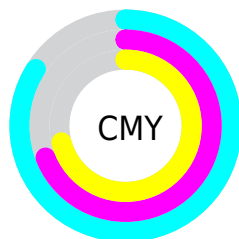
- Red (16%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120 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 66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.8830, -21.9600,
-9.5120

■ 66.8830, -21.9600,
-9.5120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.2850, -23.1520,
-9.9360

■ 115.5840,
-22.5560, -9.7240

■ 23.4920, -19.3010,
-8.1410

■ 141.4700,
-22.2350, -10.0350

■ 4.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

■ 168.1710,
-22.8310, -10.2470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.5730,
-24.0230, -10.6710

■ 223.5730,
-24.0230, -10.6710

■ 245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

66.8830, -21.9600,
-9.5120

66.8830, -21.9600,
-9.5120

64.3770, -26.4070,
-11.5190

69.3890, -17.5130,
-7.5050

61.8710, -30.8540,
-13.5260

71.8950, -13.0660,
-5.4980

59.4790, -35.6220,
-15.2220

74.2870, -8.2980,
-3.8020

56.9730, -40.0690,
-17.2290

76.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950

54.4670, -44.5160,
-19.2360

79.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 81.5060, 4.4470,
2.0070

■ 84.0120, 8.8940,
4.0140

■ 86.5180, 13.3410,
6.0210

■ 88.9100, 18.1090,
7.7170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.2170, -11.2770, -10.3890



66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120



66.3540, -27.6000, -6.4160

Triad

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



66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120



73.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730



72.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580

Complementary

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



66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120



52.1170, 21.9600, 9.5120

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.



73.2860, 19.8060, 4.4940



66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120



74.4130, 9.4430, 10.5870

Square

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



66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120



72.3330, -13.9390, 4.8210



74.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500



71.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040

Rectangle

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



66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120



67.9460, -26.2710, -2.9670



74.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500



72.5800, 18.7980, 0.7340

Sweetspot

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



66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120



97.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



64.3880, -7.7450, -19.3370



48.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120



83.3760, -33.8340, -14.5860



58.5340, -19.1190, -0.4230



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.2480, -57.2610, -25.0450



158.4940, -129.3760, -56.2240

Inverse Universe

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



52.1170, 21.9600, 9.5120



60.6240, 33.8340, 14.5860



60.4660, 19.1190, 0.4230



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.7520, 57.2610, 25.0450



71.5060, 129.3760, 56.2240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120 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 66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

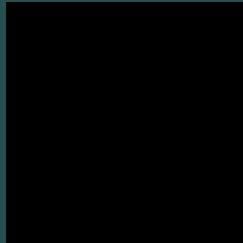
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.8830, -21.9600,

-9.5120.

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

66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120

Protanopia

72.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

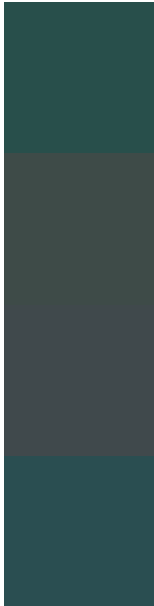
72.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



Tritanopia

68.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120

Protanomaly

70.7710, -6.7850, -3.6890

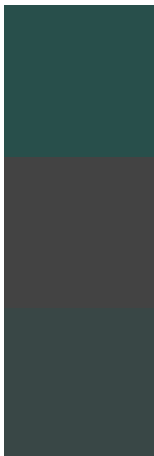
Deuteranomaly

70.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

Tritanomaly

67.5780, -22.4190, -6.6990

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120 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(40, 79, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 79, 75)  
}
```

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(40, 79, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 79, 75) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120 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(40, 79, 75) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 79, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 79, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 79, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 79, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 79, 75)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 79, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 79,  
75) }
```

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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