

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.8860, -16.8740,
8.4540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	384264
RGB	56, 66, 100
RGB Percent	22%, 26%, 39%
CMY	0.7804, 0.7412, 0.6079
CMYK	0.44, 0.34, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	226°, 28%, 31%
HSV	226°, 44%, 39%
XYZ	5.8784, 5.6573, 12.8327
YIQ	66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

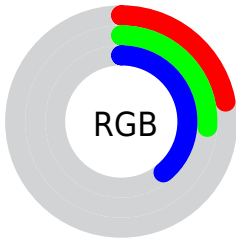
Format	Color
R_{YB}	56, 64, 100
Decimal	3687012
CIE _{Lab}	28.53, 5.79, -21.28
CIE _{LCh}	29, 22.054, 285.217
Yxy	5.6573, 0.2412, 0.2322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281877092 (0xFF384264)
YUV	66.8860, 16.3252, -9.5470
Hunter-Lab	23.7851, 2.4918, -15.3390

Details

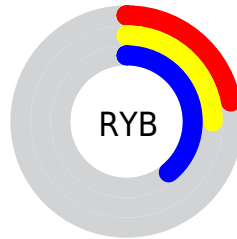
The YIQ color **66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **89.1140, 16.8740, -8.4540**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.5270, -17.2410, 9.5990**, and **22.2230, -19.4410, 5.4150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.2000, -20.6340, 10.5180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.5720, -13.1140, 6.3900**.

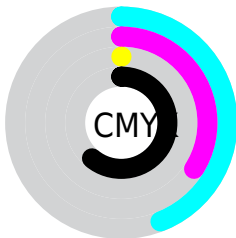
Distribution



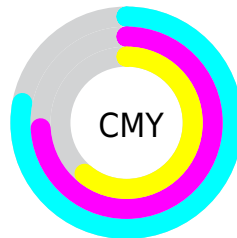
- Red (22%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540 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 66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.8860, -16.8740,
8.4540

■ 66.8860, -16.8740,
8.4540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.0600, -17.4240,
7.4080

■ 115.5270,
-17.2410, 9.5990

■ 22.2230, -19.4410,
5.4150

■ 141.0540,
-17.2870, 10.4330

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 167.1680,
-17.6080, 10.7440

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 195.2820,
-17.9290, 11.0550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 221.5980,
-16.0030, 9.1890

■ 247.2920, -6.6940,

0.1700

■ 66.8860, -16.8740,
8.4540

■ 66.8860, -16.8740,
8.4540

■ 59.2000, -20.6340,
10.5180

■ 74.5720, -13.1140,
6.3900

■ 52.1010, -24.6690,
12.0590

■ 81.6710, -9.0790,
4.8490

■ 44.4150, -28.4290,
14.1230

■ 89.3570, -5.3190,
2.7850

■ 36.7290, -32.1890,
16.1870

■ 97.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 29.0430, -35.9490,
18.2510

■ 104.7290, 2.2010,
-1.3430

■ 24.9010, -38.4250,
19.0710

■ 111.8280, 6.2360,
-2.8840

■ 119.5140, 9.9960,
-4.9480

■ 127.2000, 13.7560,
-7.0120

■ 134.8860, 17.5160,
-9.0760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.9540, -37.9170, -1.1570



66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540



69.5140, 1.9690, 13.8810

Triad

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



66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540



67.1790, 27.4170, 4.2250



59.2970, -23.4260, -15.9860

Complementary

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



66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540



89.1140, 16.8740, -8.4540

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.



62.7030, -4.0780, -14.2060



66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540



66.2720, 22.4210, -4.3550

Square

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



66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540



68.3240, 25.8110, 11.3070



65.3090, 11.8310, -10.6730



53.2760, -45.2960, -16.1120

Rectangle

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



66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540



69.4290, 12.5140, 15.5060



65.3090, 11.8310, -10.6730



60.7170, -15.8610, -15.4210

Sweetspot

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



66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540



117.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



85.7040, -23.0140, -12.4380



58.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540



78.2580, -26.5490, 13.0910



64.6040, -6.9720, 16.2280



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



28.3720, -44.0650, 22.1670



59.8730, -92.8070, 46.4970

Inverse Universe

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



70.2960, 23.0140, 12.4380



83.4550, 35.9880, 19.6040



91.3960, 6.9720, -16.2280



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



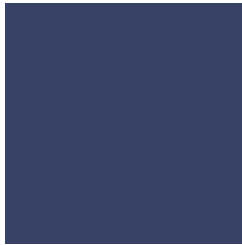
37.3490, 60.1940, 32.4660



78.6280, 126.5770, 68.4090

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540 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

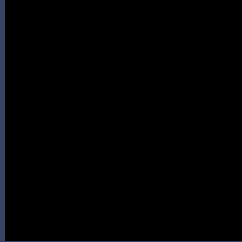
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540.

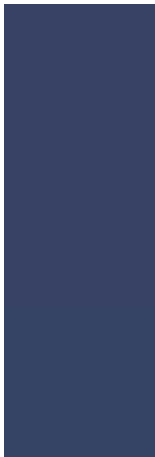


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.8860, -16.8740,

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

66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540

Protanopia

66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540

Deuteranopia

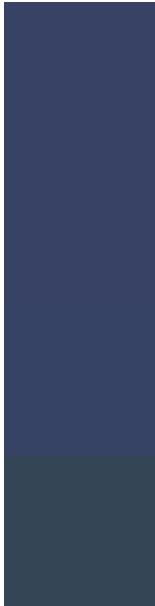
66.5760, -18.9370, 7.2950



Tritanopia

65.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540

Protanomaly

66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540

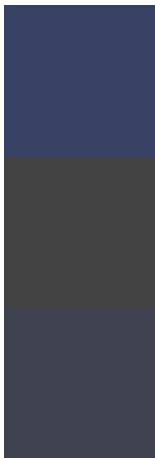
Deuteranomaly

66.8750, -18.3410, 7.5070

Tritanomaly

65.7410, -15.2680, 1.3720

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540 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(56, 66, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 66, 100)  
}
```

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(56, 66, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 66, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540 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(56, 66, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 66, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 66, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 66, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 66, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 66,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 66, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 66,  
100) }
```

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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