

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.9470, -37.1800,
-20.0280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.9470, -37.1800,
-20.0280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	135A4A
RGB	19, 90, 74
RGB Percent	7%, 35%, 29%
CMY	0.9257, 0.6469, 0.7099
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.18, 0.65
HSL	166°, 65%, 21%
HSV	166°, 79%, 35%
XYZ	5.1612, 7.9493, 7.7348
YIQ	66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

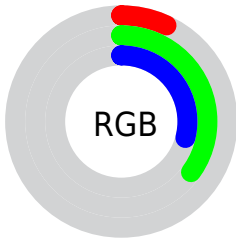
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 59, 90
Decimal	1268298
CIE _{Lab}	33.88, -25.65, 3.16
CIE _{LCh}	34, 25.842, 172.968
Yxy	7.9493, 0.2476, 0.3813
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279458378 (0xFF135A4A)
YUV	66.9470, 3.4771, -42.0495
Hunter-Lab	28.1945, -16.6646, 3.4706

Details

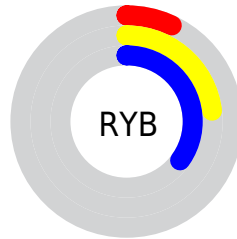
The YIQ color **66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **42.0530, 37.1800, 20.0280**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.2140, -33.5580, -19.5900**, and **28.6610, -21.4550, -13.1590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0280, -41.9020, -22.5580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.8660, -32.4580, -17.4980**.

Distribution



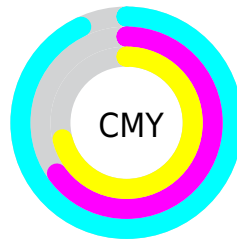
- Red (7%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280 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 66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.9470, -37.1800,
-20.0280

■ 66.9470, -37.1800,
-20.0280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.5560, -34.5210,
-18.6570

■ 119.2140,
-33.5580, -19.5900

■ 28.6610, -21.4550,
-13.1590

■ 145.1000,
-33.2370, -19.9010

■ 13.5980, -7.9760,
-9.6400

■ 172.6870,
-33.5120, -20.4240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.2740,
-33.7870, -20.9470

■ 227.9750,
-34.3830, -21.1590

■ 241.8440,

-26.2240, -9.3280

250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

66.9470, -37.1800,
-20.0280

66.9470, -37.1800,
-20.0280

64.0280, -41.9020,
-22.5580

69.8660, -32.4580,
-17.4980

61.1090, -46.6240,
-25.0880

72.7850, -27.7360,
-14.9680

60.8100, -47.2200,
-25.3000

75.7040, -23.0140,
-12.4380

78.6230, -18.2920,
-9.9080

81.5420, -13.5700,
-7.3780

■ 84.4610, -8.8480,
-4.8480

■ 87.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 90.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 93.2180, 5.3180,
2.7420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.6590, -9.9460, -17.9940



66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280



63.6600, -55.2450, -17.5250

Triad

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



66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280



80.0760, -14.3530, 12.3270



80.0500, 32.0940, 2.0620

Complementary

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



66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280



42.0530, 37.1800, 20.0280

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.



80.5590, 32.4590, 11.9710



66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280



82.6720, 7.5160, 17.9800

Square

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



66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280



73.1650, -39.8890, 1.5430



81.3550, 24.5260, 18.0780



78.5340, 24.4390, -7.8890

Rectangle

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



66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280



64.4410, -58.8220, -13.2700



81.3550, 24.5260, 18.0780



79.7560, 33.1020, 5.8220

Sweetspot

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



66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280



107.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020



65.7600, -9.3930, -33.5290



53.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280



80.9610, -58.1310, -31.3070



57.6180, -37.0910, -5.1150



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



74.2600, -57.5350, -31.0950



160.0950, -124.2390, -66.7270

Inverse Universe

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



42.0530, 37.1800, 20.0280



42.0390, 58.1310, 31.3070



51.3820, 37.0910, 5.1150



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



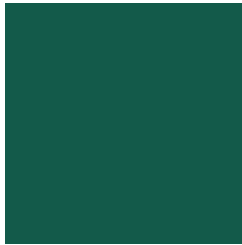
35.7400, 57.5350, 31.0950



77.0190, 123.9180, 67.0380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

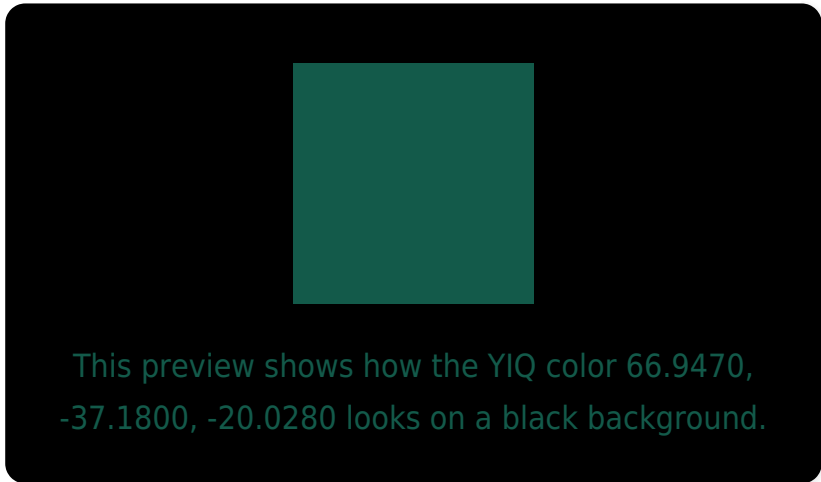
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

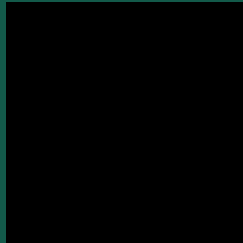
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9470, -37.1800,

-20.0280.

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

66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280

Protanopia

78.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Deuteranopia

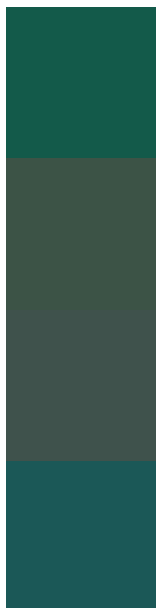
80.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



Tritanopia

71.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280

Protanomaly

74.6410, -9.5350, -8.9190

Deuteranomaly

75.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940

Tritanomaly

69.6470, -36.0350, -13.2430

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280 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, 90, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 90, 74)  
}
```

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, 90, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 90, 74) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280 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, 90, 74) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 90, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 90, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 90, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 90, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 90, 74)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.9470, -37.1800, -20.0280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 90, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 90,  
74) }
```

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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