

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.9830, 6.6970,
-16.7510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F4C1F
RGB	63, 76, 31
RGB Percent	25%, 30%, 12%
CMY	0.7530, 0.7019, 0.8784
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.59, 0.70
HSL	77°, 42%, 21%
HSV	77°, 59%, 30%
XYZ	4.8813, 6.3249, 2.2610
YIQ	66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

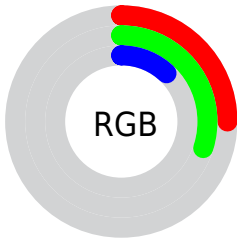
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 76, 44
Decimal	4148255
CIE Lab	30.22, -13.36, 24.71
CIE LCh	30, 28.095, 118.399
Yxy	6.3249, 0.3625, 0.4697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282338335 (0xFF3F4C1F)
YUV	66.9830, -17.7396, -3.4931
Hunter-Lab	25.1493, -9.3660, 12.2743

Details

The YIQ color **66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **40.0170, -6.6970, 16.7510**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.6410, 7.6600, -17.6840**, and **24.4650, 2.5240, -12.7080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.4730, 8.0730, -19.6630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.4930, 5.3210, -13.8390**.

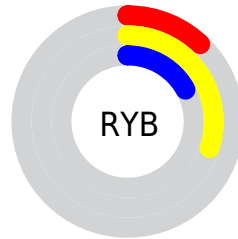
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (30%)

Blue (12%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (17%)

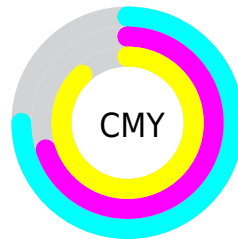


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (59%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510 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 66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.9830, 6.6970,
-16.7510

■ 66.9830, 6.6970,
-16.7510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.9830, 6.6970,
-16.7510

■ 115.6410, 7.6600,
-17.6840

■ 24.4650, 2.5240,
-12.7080

■ 141.4130, 8.3020,
-18.3060

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 167.2990, 8.6230,
-18.6170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.0710, 9.2650,
-19.2390

■ 222.9570, 9.5860,
-19.5500

■ 247.4350, 11.2360,

-16.4120

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 66.9830, 6.6970,
-16.7510

■ 66.9830, 6.6970,
-16.7510

■ 65.4730, 8.0730,
-19.6630

■ 68.4930, 5.3210,
-13.8390

■ 64.0770, 9.1280,
-22.2640

■ 69.8890, 4.2660,
-11.2380

■ 62.2680, 9.9080,
-25.3880

■ 71.6980, 3.4860,
-8.1140

■ 60.8720, 10.9630,
-27.9890

■ 73.0940, 2.4310,
-5.5130

■ 60.7580, 11.2840,
-28.3000

■ 74.6040, 1.0550,
-2.6010

■ 76.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 77.5100, -1.3760,
2.9120

■ 79.3190, -2.1560,
6.0360

■ 80.7150, -3.2110,
8.6370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.4690, 23.0640, -10.5040



66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510



62.7830, -16.2270, -19.8030

Triad

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



66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510



58.6850, -56.3930, -7.7290



72.3230, 27.5520, 18.3040

Complementary

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



66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510



40.0170, -6.6970, 16.7510

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.



73.1780, 11.9630, 19.9870



66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510



64.3220, -41.7690, 2.5750

Square

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



66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510



58.5080, -51.7610, -14.5850



72.5110, -11.1440, 14.7440



71.4020, 34.3390, 10.9390

Rectangle

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



66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510



55.2020, -42.4520, -23.6040



72.5110, -11.1440, 14.7440



72.9250, 22.9210, 19.6330

Sweetspot

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



66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510



95.5670, 2.4770, -6.3470



52.0860, 23.2450, 2.7410



48.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570



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.



66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510



85.0400, 10.5500, -26.0100



60.4050, -6.4150, -21.4150



37.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



81.4020, 14.8620, -38.0820



183.7470, 33.8980, -85.7340

Inverse Universe

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



40.0170, -6.6970, 16.7510



42.9600, -10.5500, 26.0100



46.5950, 6.4150, 21.4150



35.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



20.5980, -14.8620, 38.0820



45.9540, -34.4940, 85.5220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

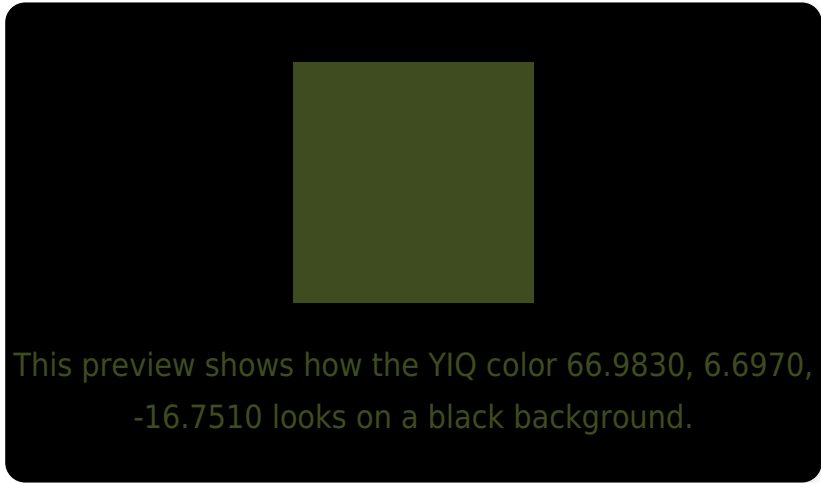
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

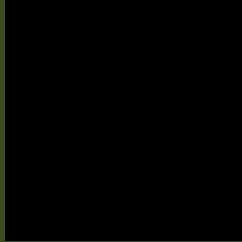
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9830, 6.6970,

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

66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510

Protanopia

68.7180, 17.9290, -11.0550

Deuteranopia

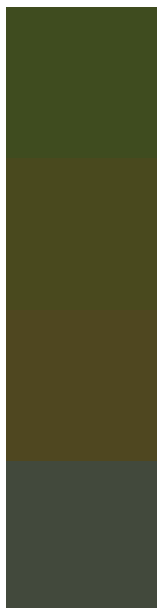
69.9900, 23.1550, -6.6450



Tritanopia

70.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510

Protanomaly

68.0980, 13.8030, -13.3730

Deuteranomaly

68.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

Tritanomaly

69.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510 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(63, 76, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 76, 31)  
}
```

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(63, 76, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 76, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510 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(63, 76, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 76, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 76, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 76, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 76, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 76, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.9830, 6.6970, -16.7510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 76, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 76,  
31) }
```

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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