

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.9910, -12.9760,
3.8880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	394458
RGB	57, 68, 88
RGB Percent	22%, 27%, 35%
CMY	0.7765, 0.7333, 0.6550
CMYK	0.35, 0.23, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	219°, 21%, 28%
HSV	219°, 35%, 35%
XYZ	5.5153, 5.7089, 10.0400
YIQ	66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

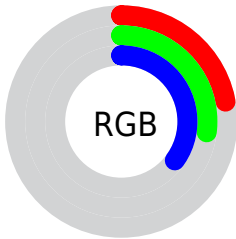
Format	Color
R_{YB}	57, 65, 88
Decimal	3753048
CIE _{Lab}	28.67, 1.05, -13.35
CIE _{LCh}	29, 13.387, 274.495
Yxy	5.7089, 0.2594, 0.2685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281943128 (0xFF394458)
YUV	66.9910, 10.3574, -8.7621
Hunter-Lab	23.8932, -0.6098, -8.1887

Details

The YIQ color **66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **78.0090, 12.9760, -3.8880**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100**, and **23.4640, -12.9300, 3.0540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.7780, -16.6900, 5.1180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2040, -9.2620, 2.6580**.

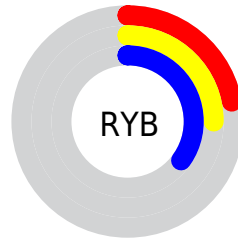
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (27%)

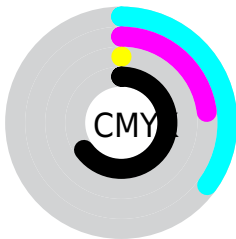
Blue (35%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (35%)

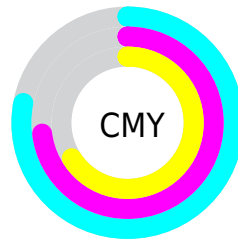


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880 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 66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.9910, -12.9760,
3.8880

■ 66.9910, -12.9760,
3.8880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.5780, -13.2510,
3.3650

■ 115.2190,
-13.6180, 4.5100

■ 23.4640, -12.9300,
3.0540

■ 140.9200,
-14.2140, 4.2980

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 167.3330,
-13.9390, 4.8210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 194.4470,
-14.2600, 5.1320

■ 222.5610,
-14.5810, 5.4430

■ 248.7540, -8.1150,

-1.6110

■ 66.9910, -12.9760,
3.8880

■ 66.9910, -12.9760,
3.8880

■ 60.7780, -16.6900,
5.1180

■ 73.2040, -9.2620,
2.6580

■ 55.1520, -20.6790,
5.8250

■ 78.8300, -5.2730,
1.9510

■ 49.2380, -23.7970,
7.2670

■ 84.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 43.0250, -27.5110,
8.4970

■ 90.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 37.3990, -31.5000,
9.2040

■ 96.5830, 5.5480,
-1.4280

■ 31.1860, -35.2140,
10.4340

■ 102.7960, 9.2620,
-2.6580

■ 28.2290, -36.7730,
11.1550

■ 109.0090, 12.9760,
-3.8880

■ 114.3360, 16.3690,
-4.8070

■ 120.5490, 20.0830,
-6.0370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.6370, -20.9070, -1.0590



66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



68.4870, -2.5690, 8.0150

Triad

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



66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



68.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690



64.4130, -8.8930, -9.5410

Complementary

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



66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



78.0090, 12.9760, -3.8880

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.



65.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160



66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



67.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370

Square

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



66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



69.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



66.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360



62.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280

Rectangle

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



66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



69.1350, 4.3540, 9.2020



66.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360



64.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030

Sweetspot

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



66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



106.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280



77.4770, -14.9450, -9.9930



53.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



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.



66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880



82.4510, -20.0830, 6.0370



61.7300, -7.5670, 10.4890



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



34.5040, -44.7970, 13.4030



75.5110, -98.2600, 29.6760

Inverse Universe

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



67.5230, 14.9450, 9.9930



83.2900, 23.1510, 15.4630



83.2700, 7.5670, -10.4890



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



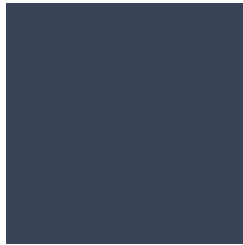
36.3250, 51.5740, 34.5020



79.7270, 113.4170, 75.6330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

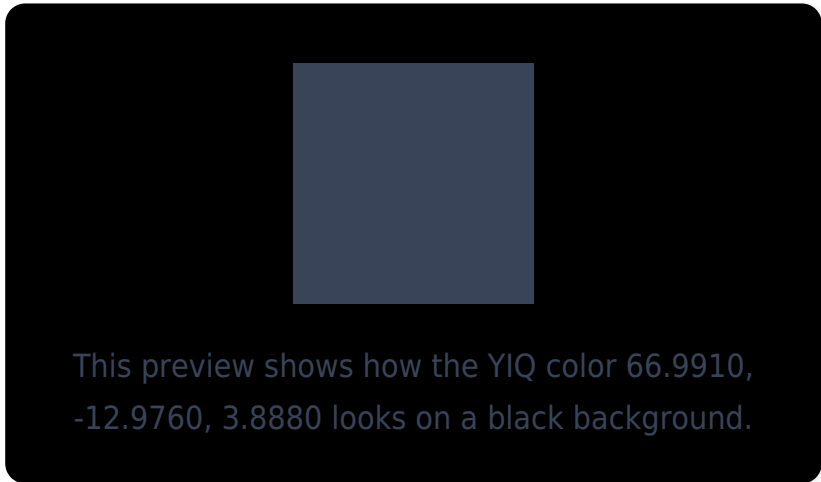
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

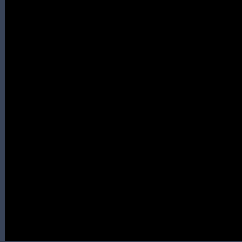
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

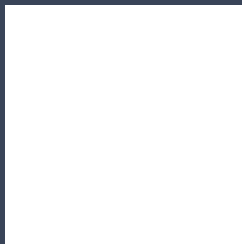
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880.

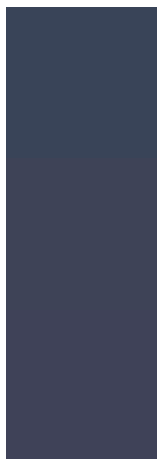


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9910, -12.9760,

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

66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880

Protanopia

67.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

Deuteranopia

67.6110, -8.8500, 6.2060



Tritanopia

65.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880

Protanomaly

67.1870, -10.5920, 4.7360

Deuteranomaly

67.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590

Tritanomaly

66.0680, -11.8750, 0.4530

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880 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(57, 68, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 68, 88)  
}
```

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(57, 68, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 68, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880 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(57, 68, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 68, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 68, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 68, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 68, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 68, 88)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 68, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 68,  
88) }
```

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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