

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(66.9940, -35.3940,  
-8.3380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C525C
RGB	28, 82, 92
RGB Percent	11%, 32%, 36%
CMY	0.8903, 0.6783, 0.6394
CMYK	0.70, 0.11, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	189°, 53%, 24%
HSV	189°, 70%, 36%
XYZ	5.4272, 7.0565, 11.1926
YIQ	66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

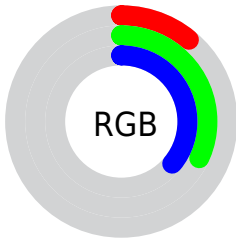
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 57, 92
Decimal	1856092
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.94, -14.08, -11.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 17.893, 218.104
Yxy	7.0565, 0.2292, 0.2980
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280046172 (0xFF1C525C)
YUV	66.9940, 12.3280, -34.1977
Hunter-Lab	26.5641, -10.0188, -6.3865

# Details

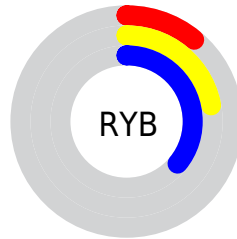
The YIQ color **66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **53.0060, 35.3940, 8.3380**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.8910, -33.6060, -7.7020**, and **26.9630, -24.9410, -5.0450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7160, -40.4830, -9.7230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530**.

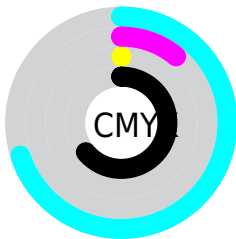
# Distribution



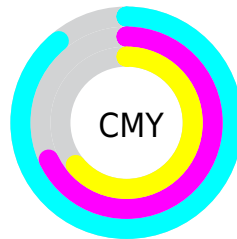
- Red (11%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 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 66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.9940, -35.3940,  
-8.3380

66.9940, -35.3940,  
-8.3380

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

42.3850, -38.0530,  
-9.7090

117.8910,  
-33.6060, -7.7020

26.9630, -24.9410,  
-5.0450

144.0050,  
-33.9270, -7.3910

11.1820, -12.1960,  
0.7640

170.7060,  
-34.5230, -7.6030

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

198.1190,  
-34.2480, -7.0800

226.4070,  
-35.1190, -7.8150

243.6380,

-22.6480, -8.0560

252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

66.9940, -35.3940,  
-8.3380

66.9940, -35.3940,  
-8.3380

63.7160, -40.4830,  
-9.7230

70.2720, -30.3050,  
-6.9530

59.8510, -45.2970,  
-10.5850

74.1370, -25.4910,  
-6.0910

56.2740, -50.9820,  
-12.1820

77.7140, -19.8060,  
-4.4940

81.5790, -14.9920,  
-3.6320

84.8570, -9.9030,  
-2.2470

■ 88.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850

■ 92.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 95.5770, 5.6850,  
1.5970

■ 99.4420, 10.4990,  
2.4590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.8930, -27.9200, -11.6320



66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



70.1460, -29.7100, -1.2140

# Triad

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



66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



77.2500, 11.4600, 12.5800



73.6020, 12.5640, -7.4360

# Complementary

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



66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



53.0060, 35.3940, 8.3380

# 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.



75.3690, 20.7700, -1.9660



66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



77.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330

# Square

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



66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



76.6660, -1.5150, 10.9410



75.5530, 23.4280, 4.9320



72.1490, 0.5980, -10.8420



# Rectangle

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



66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



73.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



75.5530, 23.4280, 4.9320



74.5100, 15.8190, -5.8530

# Sweetspot

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



66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



110.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080



66.7080, -20.8100, -30.3620



55.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



80.7080, -55.2000, -12.8320



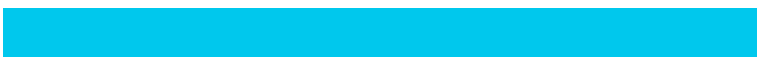
48.2100, -26.5940, 8.3980



43.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



67.1310, -60.8850, -14.4290



144.4180, -131.0770, -30.8930



# Inverse Universe

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



53.2920, 20.8100, 30.3620



59.4760, 32.6360, 47.3240



71.7900, 26.5940, -8.3980



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



43.4920, 35.7070, 52.2430

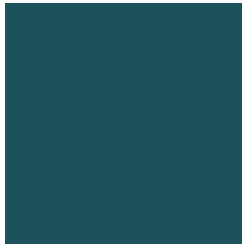


93.6630, 77.0520, 112.4440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

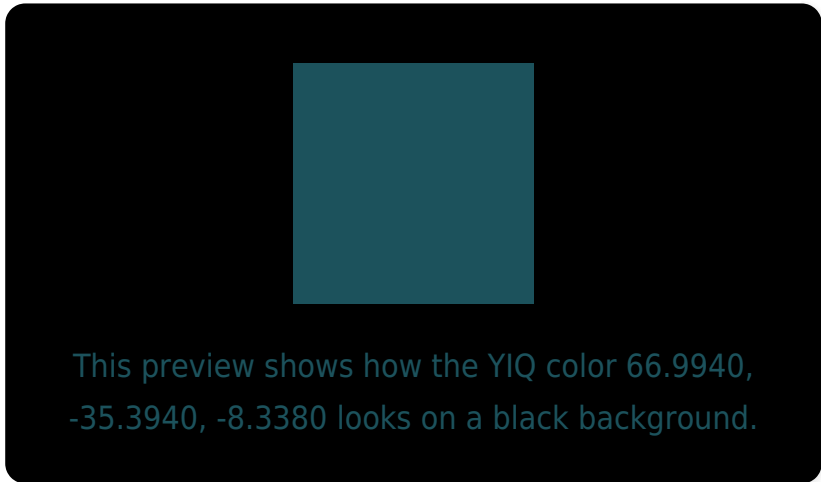
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

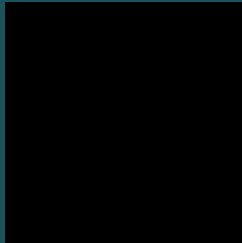
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9940, -35.3940,

-8.3380.

# 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

66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

### Protanopia

75.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

### Deuteranopia

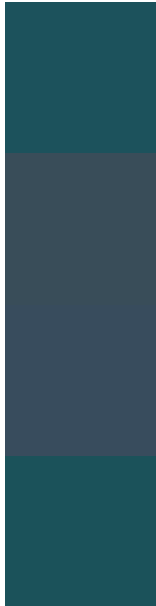
75.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



## Tritanopia

66.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

## Protanomaly

72.3880, -15.7720, -0.5080

## Deuteranomaly

71.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470

## Tritanomaly

66.4670, -35.3480, -9.1720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 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(28, 82, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 82, 92)  
}
```

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(28, 82, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 82, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 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(28, 82, 92) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 82, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 82, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 82, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 82, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 82, 92)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 82, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 82,  
92) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor