

Converting Colors

RGB(66, 86, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(66, 86, 220) contains.

RGB(66, 86, 220)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(66, 86, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4256DC
RGB	66, 86, 220
RGB Percent	26%, 34%, 86%
CMY	0.7412, 0.6627, 0.1373
CMYK	0.70, 0.61, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	232°, 69%, 56%
HSV	232°, 70%, 86%
XYZ	18.4928, 12.9811, 69.2411
YIQ	95.2960, -54.9340, 37.4340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

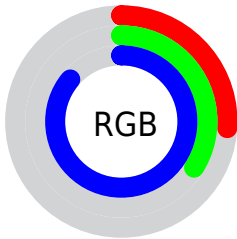
Format	Color
R _Y B	66, 84, 220
Decimal	4347612
CIE Lab	42.73, 36.56, -70.72
CIE LCh	43, 79.613, 297.338
Yxy	12.9811, 0.1836, 0.1289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282537692 (0xFF4256DC)
YUV	95.2960, 61.4791, -25.6926
Hunter-Lab	36.0293, 28.5676, -88.7228

Details

The RGB color **66, 86, 220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366FF**. The color can be described as dark muted blue. A complement of this color would be **220, 200, 66**, and the grayscale version is **95, 95, 95**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132, 136, 255**, and **0, 41, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44, 67, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88, 105, 220**.

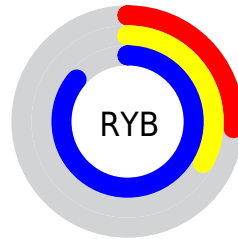
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (34%)

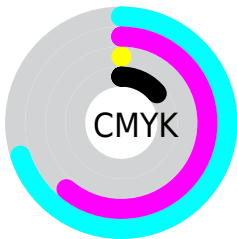
Blue (86%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (86%)

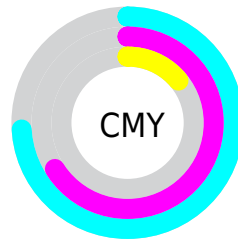


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (74%)


















Magenta (66%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 66, 86, 220 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 RGB color 66, 86, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 66, 86, 220	 66, 86, 220
 255, 255, 255	 13, 63, 192
 132, 136, 255	 0, 41, 164
 163, 162, 255	 0, 22, 137
 193, 189, 255	 0, 0, 110
 224, 217, 255	 0, 8, 85
 255, 245, 255	 0, 6, 61
	 0, 3, 38
	 0, 1, 15
	 0, 0, 0

■ 66, 86, 220

■ 66, 86, 220

■ 44, 67, 220

■ 88, 105, 220

■ 22, 48, 220

■ 110, 124, 220

■ 0, 29, 220

■ 132, 143, 220

■ 154, 163, 220

■ 176, 182, 220

■ 198, 201, 220

■ 220, 220, 220

■ 242, 239, 220

■ 255, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 112, 235



66, 86, 220



171, 37, 173

Triad

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



66, 86, 220



177, 65, 0



0, 126, 93

Complementary

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



66, 86, 220



220, 200, 66

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.



0, 123, 15



66, 86, 220



129, 97, 0

Square

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



66, 86, 220



206, 0, 46



63, 114, 0



0, 127, 160

Rectangle

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



66, 86, 220



200, 0, 132



63, 114, 0



0, 126, 70

Sweetspot

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



66, 86, 220



201, 208, 255



66, 220, 199



96, 100, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



66, 86, 220



41, 69, 255



122, 66, 220



99, 100, 110



0, 23, 173



0, 6, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 66, 86



255, 41, 69



164, 220, 66



110, 99, 100



173, 0, 23



46, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 86, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

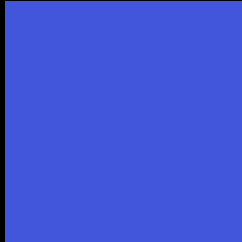
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 86, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

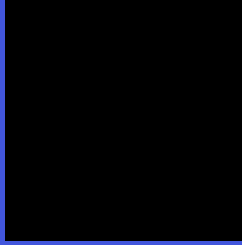
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RGB 66, 86, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 86, 220.

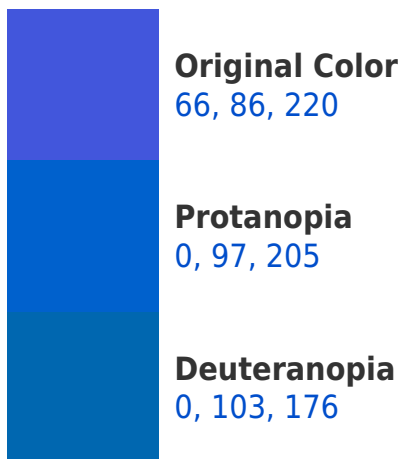


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 86, 220.

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





Tritanopia
0, 111, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color

66, 86, 220

Protanomaly

24, 93, 210

Deuteranomaly

24, 97, 192

Tritanomaly

24, 102, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

66, 86, 220

Achromatopsia

95, 95, 95

Achromatomaly

84, 92, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 66, 86, 220 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(66, 86, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 86, 220)  
}
```

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(66, 86, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 86, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 66, 86, 220 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(66, 86, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 86, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 86, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 86, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 86, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 86,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 66, 86, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 86, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 86,  
220) }
```

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