

# Converting Colors

YIQ(27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(27.3140, -71.3990,  
66.0170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0004DB
RGB	0, 4, 219
RGB Percent	0%, 2%, 86%
CMY	0.9997, 0.9844, 0.1416
CMYK	1.00, 0.98, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	239°, 100%, 43%
HSV	239°, 100%, 86%
XYZ	12.8149, 5.1955, 67.2661
YIQ	27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

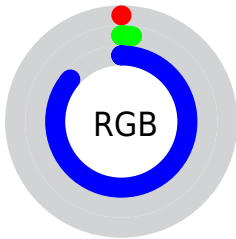
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	0, 4, 219
Decimal	1243
CIE Lab	27.28, 69.81, -95.71
CIE LCh	27, 118.466, 306.109
Yxy	5.1955, 0.1503, 0.0609
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278191323 (0xFF0004DB)
YUV	27.3140, 94.5012, -23.9544
Hunter-Lab	22.7937, 60.4662, -159.0142

# Details

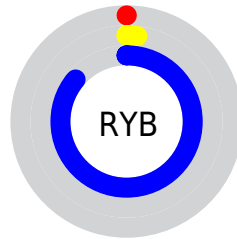
The YIQ color **27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0000CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **191.6860, 71.3990, -66.0170**, and the grayscale version is **26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.5880, -34.1240, 67.7960**, and **18.4680, -52.0020, 50.3820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.2190, -64.0620, 59.6980**.

# Distribution



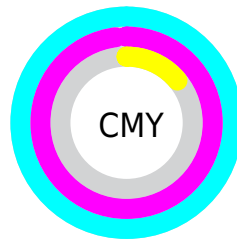
- Red (0%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170 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 27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 27.3140, -71.3990,  
66.0170

■ 27.3140, -71.3990,  
66.0170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 21.6600, -60.9900,  
59.0900

■ 101.5880,  
-34.1240, 67.7960

■ 18.4680, -52.0020,  
50.3820

■ 127.6030,  
-21.2850, 60.8830

■ 15.3900, -43.3350,  
41.9850

■ 153.3190, -9.0420,  
53.7580

■ 17.0080, -36.8680,  
29.4040

■ 178.7360, 2.6050,  
46.4210

■ 15.9190, -29.6680,  
20.0600

■ 204.7400, 13.9770,  
38.5610

■ 10.2480, -20.5890,  
15.2110


■ 225.0630, 14.0250,


■ 5.2780, -12.1060,


26.6730


10.1500


 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060


 1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 27.3140, -71.3990,  
66.0170

 46.2190, -64.0620,  
59.6980

 65.7110, -57.0000,  
52.8560

 84.6160, -49.6630,  
46.5370

 104.1080,  
-42.6010, 39.6950

■ 123.0130,  
-35.2640, 33.3760

■ 142.2060,  
-28.7980, 26.3220

■ 161.1110,  
-21.4610, 20.0030

■ 180.6030,  
-14.3990, 13.1610

■ 199.5080, -7.0620,  
6.8420

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.0300, -103.8550, 37.4650



27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170



68.3990, 59.0390, 80.9510

# Triad

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



27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170



44.7620, 77.6640, 24.2240



62.1780, -51.0720, -21.5680

# Complementary

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



27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170



191.6860, 71.3990, -66.0170

# 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.



51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010



27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170



59.3400, 18.5730, -22.7310

# Square

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



27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170



54.7170, 109.0680, 38.7960



48.7210, -22.8250, -43.4090



74.4270, -81.4290, 5.4750



# Rectangle

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



27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170



69.0340, 93.1990, 67.5910



48.7210, -22.8250, -43.4090



57.9430, -40.5250, -30.9970

# Sweetspot

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



27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170



188.2510, -24.6710, 23.1130



152.7210, -128.2770, -48.6050



87.2440, -14.7660, 14.3060



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170



32.0050, -83.2300, 76.6900



55.4640, -9.5070, 89.7330



100.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



21.4830, -56.3580, 52.2340



5.8310, -15.0410, 13.7830



# Inverse Universe

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



65.9370, 129.2400, 47.6720



76.8150, 150.3750, 55.6150



163.5360, 9.5070, -89.7330



102.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



52.0690, 102.1450, 37.6090

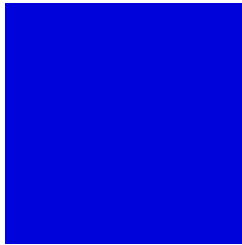


13.8680, 27.0950, 10.0630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

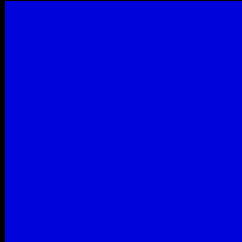
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

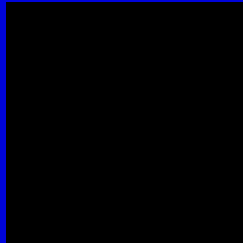
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.3140, -71.3990,



# 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

27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170

### Protanopia

52.8440, -60.6140, 8.2020

### Deuteranopia

52.9120, -55.2940, -0.1100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170

## Protanomaly

43.4640, -64.5150, 29.3490

## Deuteranomaly

43.7430, -61.1670, 23.7370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

27.2940, -26.2300, 23.8340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170 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(0, 4, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 4, 219)  
}
```

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(0, 4, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 4, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170 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(0, 4, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 4, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 4, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 4, 219); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 4, 219); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 4, 219) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 27.3140, -71.3990, 66.0170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 4, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 4,  
219) }
```

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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