

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.0510, -39.5680,
1.2320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D4C70
RGB	29, 76, 112
RGB Percent	11%, 30%, 44%
CMY	0.8863, 0.7019, 0.5610
CMYK	0.74, 0.32, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	206°, 59%, 28%
HSV	206°, 74%, 44%
XYZ	6.0139, 6.6013, 16.2727
YIQ	66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

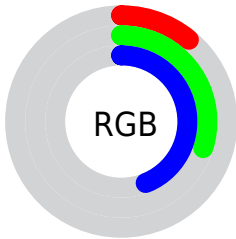
Format	Color
RYB	29, 59, 112
Decimal	1920112
CIELab	30.88, -2.84, -25.31
CIElCh	31, 25.464, 263.606
Yxy	6.6013, 0.2082, 0.2285
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280110192 (0xFF1D4C70)
YUV	66.0510, 22.6529, -32.4937
Hunter-Lab	25.6930, -3.1819, -19.5663

Details

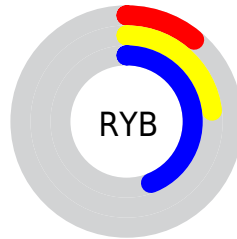
The YIQ color **66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **74.9490, 39.5680, -1.2320**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.4860, -36.3590, 3.6490**, and **26.0800, -29.3440, 3.1680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.8270, -44.7490, 1.5150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.2750, -34.3870, 0.9490**.

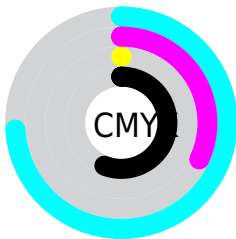
Distribution



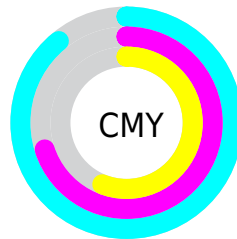
- Red (11%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320 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 66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.0510, -39.5680,
1.2320

■ 66.0510, -39.5680,
1.2320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.0290, -42.5020,
-0.6620

■ 117.4860,
-36.3590, 3.6490

■ 26.0800, -29.3440,
3.1680

■ 143.0130,
-36.4050, 4.4830

■ 9.4840, -15.6820,
8.8780

■ 170.1270,
-36.7260, 4.7940

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 198.2410,
-37.0470, 5.1050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 223.8470,
-30.3060, -1.4260

■ 245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 66.0510, -39.5680,
1.2320

■ 66.0510, -39.5680,
1.2320

■ 59.8270, -44.7490,
1.5150

■ 72.2750, -34.3870,
0.9490

■ 53.6030, -49.9300,
1.7980

■ 78.4990, -29.2060,
0.6660

■ 49.7490, -53.2770,
1.8830

■ 85.0220, -23.4290,
0.5950

■ 90.6590, -17.9730,
0.8350

■ 96.8830, -12.7920,
0.5520

■ 103.1070, -7.6110,
0.2690

■ 109.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 115.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 122.0780, 8.5280,
-0.3680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.4030, -55.6590, -10.0190



66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320



73.2610, -13.4360, 12.2280

Triad

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



66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320



72.9610, 31.2670, 11.5470



66.4740, -10.8630, -17.8950

Complementary

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



66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320



74.9490, 39.5680, -1.2320

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.



69.2330, 8.9890, -14.2350



66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320



72.4520, 30.9020, 1.6380

Square

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



66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320



74.3440, 23.0590, 17.1310



71.3490, 23.5220, -7.7900



58.8650, -39.8850, -20.5650

Rectangle

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



66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320



74.9100, 0.9140, 16.4820



71.3490, 23.5220, -7.7900



67.4210, -3.3440, -16.4960

Sweetspot

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



66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320



127.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



81.7110, -34.0600, -32.5240



63.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320



73.5570, -61.4840, 1.9400



42.5710, -28.5680, 22.1520



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



53.5960, -57.2200, 1.7560



110.3380, -117.7870, 3.5970

Inverse Universe

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



59.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



62.8930, 53.4510, 50.0510



98.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.6320, 49.6920, 46.5880



89.8130, 102.2720, 95.9040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

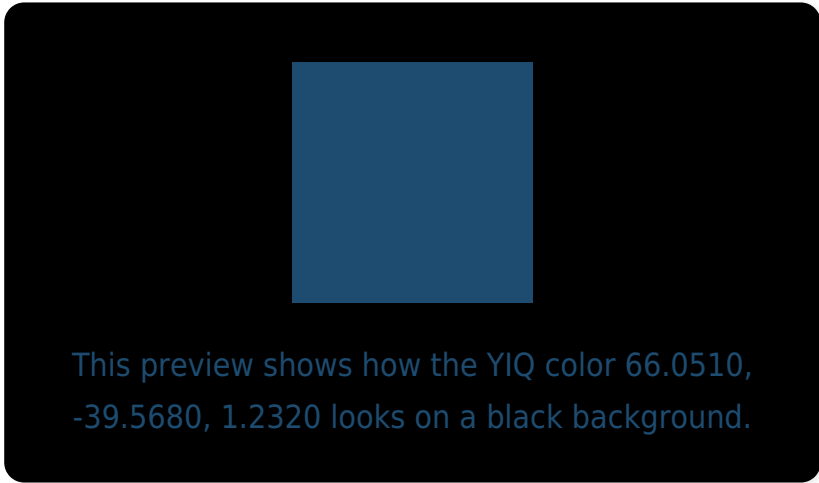
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

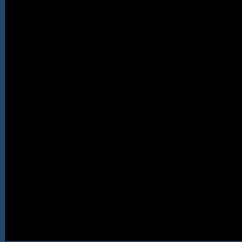
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0510, -39.5680,

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

66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320

Protanopia

71.9290, -18.4330, 9.1750

Deuteranopia

70.6940, -25.0810, 8.5110



Tritanopia

57.4650, -50.2020, -15.3060

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320

Protanomaly

69.9280, -25.8600, 6.1080

Deuteranomaly

68.8890, -30.1240, 6.2920

Tritanomaly

60.6060, -45.9850, -9.1290

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.3990, -14.3050, 0.4390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320 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(29, 76, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 76, 112)  
}
```

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(29, 76, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 76, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320 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(29, 76, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 76, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 76, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 76, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 76, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 76,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.0510, -39.5680, 1.2320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 76, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 76,  
112) }
```

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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