

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.3110, -69.5990,
0.3290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 005590 |
| RGB | 0, 85, 144 |
| RGB Percent | 0%, 33%, 56% |
| CMY | 0.9999, 0.6665, 0.4356 |
| CMYK | 1.00, 0.41, 0.00, 0.44 |
| HSL | 205°, 100%, 28% |
| HSV | 205°, 100%, 56% |
| XYZ | 8.2791, 8.5138, 27.5596 |
| YIQ | 66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

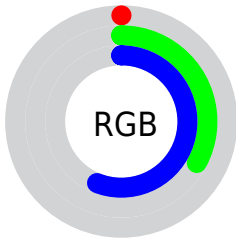
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RYB | 0, 53, 144 |
| Decimal | 21904 |
| CIELab | 35.03, 1.68, -38.53 |
| CIElCh | 35, 38.565, 272.499 |
| Yxy | 8.5138, 0.1867, 0.1920 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278211984 (0xFF005590) |
| YUV | 66.3110, 38.3007, -58.1547 |
| Hunter-Lab | 29.1783, -0.4143, -35.5760 |

Details

The YIQ color $[66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336699 . A complement of this color would be $[77.6890, 69.5990, -0.3290]$, and the grayscale version is $[66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[125.4490, -52.1320, 8.6680]$, and $[34.6690, -41.1280, 7.4800]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[74.0190, -62.9050, 0.1590]$.

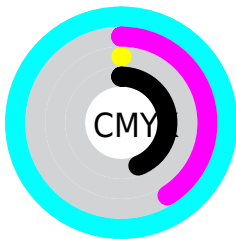
Distribution



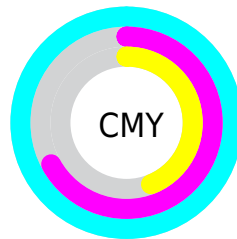
- Red (0%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290 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 66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.3110, -69.5990,
0.3290

66.3110, -69.5990,
0.3290

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

49.8460, -54.9280,
4.2720

125.4490,
-52.1320, 8.6680

34.6690, -41.1280,
7.4800

152.5740,
-50.9860, 9.9260

20.1930, -27.9240,
10.4760

180.4000,
-50.4360, 10.9720

7.5920, -15.8660,
12.2140

205.5070,
-40.8520, 2.4760

3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

230.6140,
-31.2680, -6.0200

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 66.3110, -69.5990,
0.3290

■ 74.0190, -62.9050,
0.1590

■ 82.0260, -55.6150,
0.2010

■ 89.7340, -48.9210,
0.0310

■ 97.7410, -41.6310,
0.0730

■ 104.8620,
-34.6620, 0.4260

■ 112.5700,
-27.9680, 0.2560

■ 120.5770,
-20.6780, 0.2980

■ 128.2850,
-13.9840, 0.1280

■ 136.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.2090, -69.5520, -6.0320



66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290



83.8410, -11.8330, 21.7270

Triad

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



66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290



80.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590



65.3950, -35.9860, -30.6580

Complementary

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



66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290



77.6890, 69.5990, -0.3290

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.



75.2290, 5.6440, -25.2040



66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290



80.3470, 44.1990, -2.5610

Square

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



66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290



81.3080, 41.0760, 26.5160



78.4340, 30.1720, -18.1800



66.5150, -53.6390, -24.6070

Rectangle

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



66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290



84.7360, 10.6320, 27.5920



78.4340, 30.1720, -18.1800



71.1430, -17.6010, -27.9450

Sweetspot

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



66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290



155.7550, -27.0510, 0.1570



91.1400, -58.2180, -57.2740



75.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290



85.7740, -89.9560, 0.3160



24.6340, -50.0740, 37.4620



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



62.3500, -65.3350, 0.1450



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Inverse Universe

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



52.7460, 58.5390, 56.9630



68.1540, 75.5460, 73.6420



119.3660, 50.0740, -37.4620



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



49.4850, 54.7800, 53.5000



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

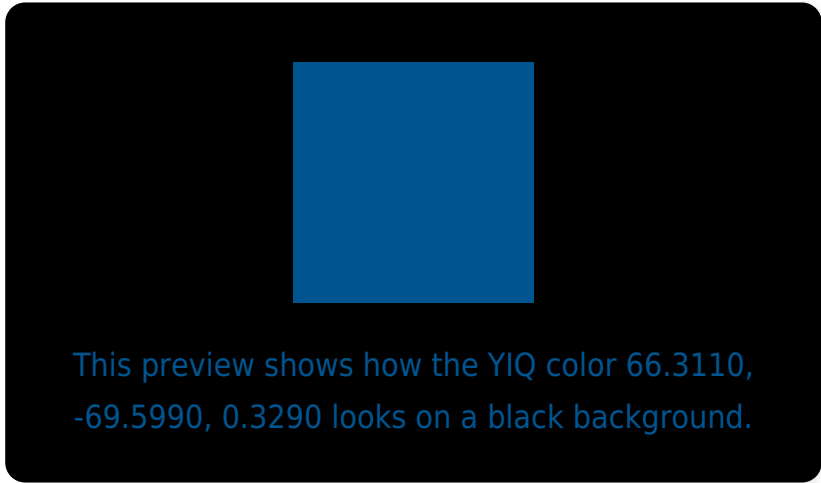
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.3110, -69.5990,

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

66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290

Protanopia

80.5500, -33.2430, 13.2610

Deuteranopia

74.9930, -50.8480, 7.4240



Tritanopia

65.1760, -56.7580, -17.6380

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290

Protanomaly

74.9720, -46.3550, 8.5970

Deuteranomaly

71.7040, -57.4040, 5.0920

Tritanomaly

65.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.1250, -25.2170, -0.0410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290 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, 85, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 85, 144)  
}
```

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, 85, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 85, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290 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, 85, 144) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 85, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 85, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 85, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 85, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 85, 144)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.3110, -69.5990, 0.3290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 85, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 85,  
144) }
```

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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