

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.3790, -64.2790,
-7.9830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00597C
RGB	0, 89, 124
RGB Percent	0%, 35%, 49%
CMY	0.9999, 0.6508, 0.5140
CMYK	1.00, 0.28, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	197°, 100%, 24%
HSV	197°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	7.2090, 8.6044, 20.3258
YIQ	66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

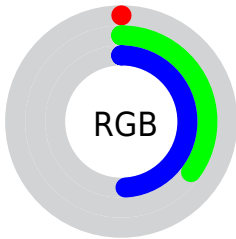
Format	Color
RYB	0, 52, 124
Decimal	22908
CIELab	35.21, -9.09, -26.01
CIELCh	35, 27.551, 250.737
Yxy	8.6044, 0.1995, 0.2381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212988 (0xFF00597C)
YUV	66.3790, 28.4072, -58.2144
Hunter-Lab	29.3333, -7.4645, -20.5503

Details

The YIQ color **66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **57.6210, 64.2790, 7.9830**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.4950, -49.7460, -1.5380**, and **34.3780, -36.1750, 0.3130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.3150, -58.2270, -7.5310**.

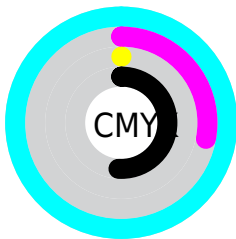
Distribution



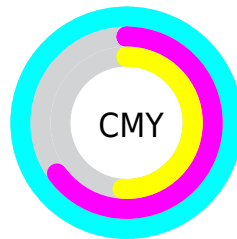
- Red (0%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830 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 66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.3790, -64.2790,
-7.9830

■ 66.3790, -64.2790,
-7.9830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.0280, -49.9290,
-3.7290

■ 124.4950,
-49.7460, -1.5380

■ 34.3780, -36.1750,
0.3130

■ 151.2070,
-48.8750, -0.8030

■ 20.0160, -23.2920,
3.6200

■ 178.6200,
-48.6000, -0.2800

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 206.0500,
-46.9950, -1.8350

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 231.7440,
-37.6860, -10.8540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.9370,

-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 66.3790, -64.2790,
-7.9830

■ 72.3150, -58.2270,
-7.5310

■ 77.9630, -51.3040,
-6.3440

■ 83.8990, -45.2520,
-5.8920

■ 89.5470, -38.3290,
-4.7050

■ 94.8960, -32.0020,
-3.7300

■ 100.8320,
-25.9500, -3.2780

■ 106.4800,
-19.0270, -2.0910

■ 112.4160,
-12.9750, -1.6390

■ 118.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.2450, -61.2060, -14.1180



66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830



81.0360, -26.0440, 9.4440

Triad

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



66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830



84.1940, 32.2290, 16.1410



77.7370, -1.4180, -18.3620

Complementary

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



66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830



57.6210, 64.2790, 7.9830

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.



80.2510, 17.7460, -13.2460



66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830



82.9520, 35.4860, 6.6700

Square

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



66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830



85.1850, 19.2530, 20.0290



82.1650, 30.0320, -4.6240



72.5090, -27.1390, -20.2830

Rectangle

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



66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830



84.4080, -9.3560, 15.3800



82.1650, 30.0320, -4.6240



78.4990, 5.1840, -16.8640

Sweetspot

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



66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830



138.1310, -25.3540, -3.0660



76.5500, -44.6930, -54.5890



67.7470, -15.4050, -1.6530



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830



85.8590, -83.3060, -10.0740



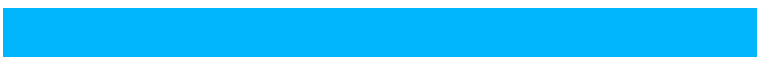
31.1590, -47.7790, 23.3970



58.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



67.0800, -64.8750, -8.1950



134.9750, -130.6670, -16.2910

Inverse Universe

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



47.2220, 45.3350, 53.9670



61.2490, 59.0410, 69.8970



92.8410, 47.7790, -23.3970



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.6350, 45.6100, 54.4900



95.9820, 92.0910, 109.7150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830 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 66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

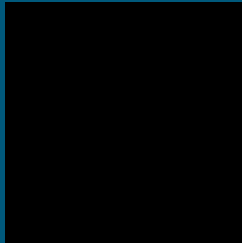
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830.



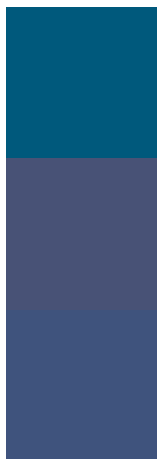
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.3790, -64.2790,

-7.9830.

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

66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830

Protanopia

83.1140, -17.5160, 9.0760

Deuteranopia

81.8080, -25.4020, 8.8220



Tritanopia

65.2900, -57.0790, -17.3270

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830

Protanomaly

77.3290, -34.4790, 2.6170

Deuteranomaly

76.1050, -39.6600, 2.9000

Tritanomaly

65.7290, -59.6930, -14.0050

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.9140, -23.2450, -2.7410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830 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, 89, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 89, 124)  
}
```

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, 89, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 89, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830 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, 89, 124) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 89, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 89, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 89, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 89, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 89, 124)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 89, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 89,  
124) }
```

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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