

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4150, -89.1820,
30.3540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0047D9
RGB	0, 71, 217
RGB Percent	0%, 28%, 85%
CMY	0.9998, 0.7215, 0.1495
CMYK	1.00, 0.67, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	220°, 100%, 43%
HSV	220°, 100%, 85%
XYZ	14.7641, 9.5139, 66.6227
YIQ	66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

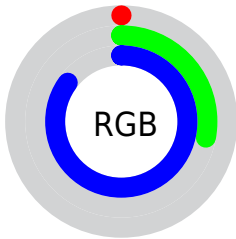
Format	Color
RYB	0, 53, 217
Decimal	18393
CIELab	36.96, 40.52, -78.49
CIElCh	37, 88.332, 297.305
Yxy	9.5139, 0.1624, 0.1047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278208473 (0xFF0047D9)
YUV	66.4150, 74.2384, -58.2460
Hunter-Lab	30.8446, 31.4627, -106.4720

Details

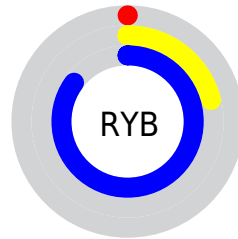
The YIQ color **66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0033CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **150.5850, 89.1820, -30.3540**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.3180, -52.0000, 39.3280**, and **35.3770, -59.6560, 34.9040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.7980, -80.1950, 27.1730**.

Distribution



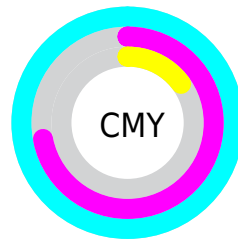
- Red (0%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540 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 66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.4150, -89.1820,
30.3540

■ 66.4150, -89.1820,
30.3540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.1950, -73.8230,
32.8410

■ 130.3180,
-52.0000, 39.3280

■ 35.3770, -59.6560,
34.9040

■ 155.4470,
-39.4820, 32.7260

■ 22.2060, -45.9930,
35.0870

■ 180.2770,
-27.5600, 25.9120

■ 12.1980, -34.3470,
33.2770

■ 205.9820,
-16.7840, 17.8400

■ 15.8050, -29.3470,
19.7490

■ 231.9860, -5.4120,
9.9800

■ 9.5470, -19.9930,
15.4230

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,

9.8390

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 66.4150, -89.1820,
30.3540

■ 81.7980, -80.1950,
27.1730

■ 96.2950, -71.5290,
24.3030

■ 111.6780,
-62.5420, 21.1220

■ 126.4740,
-53.2800, 18.4640

■ 141.5580,
-44.8890, 15.0710

■ 156.9410,
-35.9020, 11.8900

■ 171.7370,
-26.6400, 9.2320

■ 187.1200,
-17.6530, 6.0510

■ 201.6170, -8.9870,
3.1810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.2620, -102.2930, 20.1630



66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540



67.0630, 42.6700, 85.7580

Triad

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



66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540



73.6900, 86.1940, 12.8020



74.6360, -55.8380, -34.3180

Complementary

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



66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540



150.5850, 89.1820, -30.3540

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.



63.9830, -29.9750, -57.0070



66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540



82.2090, 43.9270, -19.6650

Square

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



66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540



62.0950, 108.4240, 50.4720



69.7520, -6.9150, -45.4030



83.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380

Rectangle

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



66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540



71.0880, 75.9120, 78.0240



69.7520, -6.9150, -45.4030



71.1990, -47.5380, -41.5700

Sweetspot

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



66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540



202.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610



143.9090, -106.2200, -68.3960



96.0490, -18.8910, 6.4610



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.



66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540



77.7910, -104.6800, 35.8960



35.5020, -48.2010, 75.1190



102.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



53.1810, -71.2080, 23.9920



14.0490, -18.8910, 6.4610

Inverse Universe

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



72.9770, 106.5410, 68.0850



85.7070, 125.3370, 79.8730



181.4980, 48.2010, -75.1190



102.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



58.2250, 84.8110, 54.4030



15.4640, 22.6010, 14.4170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

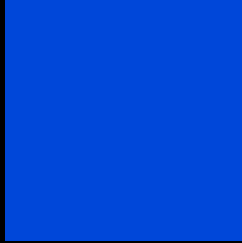
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

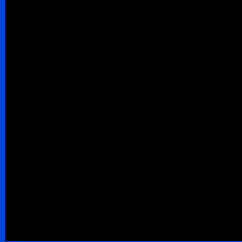
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4150, -89.1820,

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

66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540

Protanopia

69.3720, -79.5960, 10.8040

Deuteranopia

69.3430, -72.6250, 0.1030



Tritanopia

67.9800, -59.1420, -18.4860

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540

Protanomaly

68.1470, -83.0360, 18.0840

Deuteranomaly

67.9700, -78.4040, 11.2280

Tritanomaly

67.4850, -70.1490, -0.7170

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.2680, -32.5090, 10.9710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540 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, 71, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 71, 217)  
}
```

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, 71, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 71, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540 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, 71, 217) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 71, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 71, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 71, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 71, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 71, 217)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4150, -89.1820, 30.3540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 71, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 71,  
217) }
```

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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