

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4630, -45.5790,
27.5810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	283DA4
RGB	40, 61, 164
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 64%
CMY	0.8431, 0.7608, 0.3571
CMYK	0.76, 0.63, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	230°, 61%, 40%
HSV	230°, 76%, 64%
XYZ	9.2393, 6.4676, 35.8519
YIQ	66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

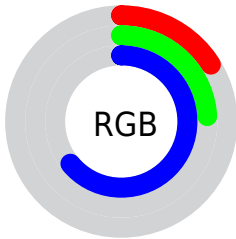
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 58, 164
Decimal	2637220
CIE _{Lab}	30.56, 29.20, -57.83
CIE _{LCh}	31, 64.779, 296.790
Yxy	6.4676, 0.1792, 0.1254
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280827300 (0xFF283DA4)
YUV	66.4630, 48.0857, -23.2081
Hunter-Lab	25.4314, 20.3443, -65.7819

Details

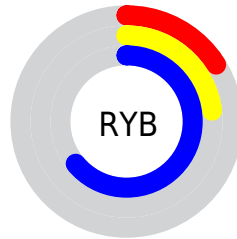
The YIQ color **66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **137.5370, 45.5790, -27.5810**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.5720, -38.3360, 33.9840**, and **24.3940, -41.1310, 24.0610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.4610, -51.2650, 31.5110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.4650, -39.8930, 23.6510**.

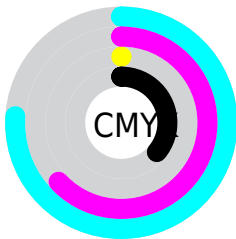
Distribution



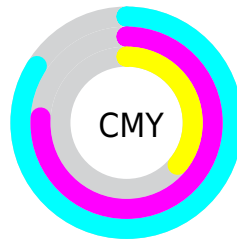
- Red (16%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810 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 66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.4630, -45.5790,
27.5810

■ 66.4630, -45.5790,
27.5810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.5110, -54.7020,
22.2100

■ 119.5720,
-38.3360, 33.9840

■ 24.3940, -41.1310,
24.0610

■ 146.8110,
-37.5110, 35.5530

■ 9.8040, -27.6060,
26.7460

■ 171.4280,
-29.3030, 29.9690

■ 10.5900, -21.5520,
16.1440

■ 196.2470,
-18.8480, 22.2080

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

■ 220.7670, -8.9890,
14.2350

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 246.7600, 0.9160,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

5.4280

0.0000

■ 66.4630, -45.5790,
27.5810

■ 66.4630, -45.5790,
27.5810

■ 53.4610, -51.2650,
31.5110

■ 79.4650, -39.8930,
23.6510

■ 40.7470, -57.8220,
34.7060

■ 92.1790, -33.3360,
20.4560

■ 35.1320, -60.3440,
36.3600

■ 105.1810,
-27.6500, 16.5260

■ 117.8950,
-21.0930, 13.3310

■ 130.8970,
-15.4070, 9.4010

■ 143.8990, -9.7210,
5.4710

■ 156.6130, -3.1640,
2.2760

■ 169.6150, 2.5220,
-1.6540

■ 182.9160, 8.8040,
-5.3720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.4970, -78.4500, 12.0620



66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810



64.8810, 27.3620, 54.8020

Triad

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



66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810



64.4100, 66.2510, 5.2830



60.8270, -45.8900, -27.3780

Complementary

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



66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810



137.5370, 45.5790, -27.5810

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.



52.1120, -25.4840, -44.7800



66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810



68.0220, 37.3240, -15.6360

Square

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



66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810



49.1670, 81.5580, 41.7660



61.2900, 3.6740, -33.5580



67.3420, -62.8570, -11.7290

Rectangle

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



66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810



55.1960, 57.3920, 61.2320



61.2900, 3.6740, -33.5580



58.7750, -40.1120, -32.9760

Sweetspot

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



66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810



175.2820, -17.9290, 11.0550



124.3020, -66.5210, -33.4410



83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810



60.6010, -71.6700, 43.3860



65.7970, -16.5600, 46.8320



75.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



31.2050, -53.4200, 32.0200



3.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Inverse Universe

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



79.4700, 67.1630, 32.8190



81.0670, 105.6270, 51.6030



138.2030, 16.5600, -46.8320



75.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



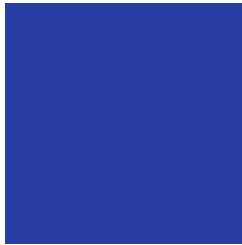
46.2050, 78.3950, 38.5150



5.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810 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 66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810 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 66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4630, -45.5790,

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

66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810

Protanopia

57.1470, -65.8410, 9.3190

Deuteranopia

57.8020, -60.7960, 0.4840



Tritanopia

56.6500, -49.2850, -15.4050

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810

Protanomaly

60.6690, -58.3230, 16.2450

Deuteranomaly

60.9480, -54.9750, 10.6330

Tritanomaly

60.3320, -47.7290, 0.4550

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810 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(40, 61, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 61, 164)  
}
```

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(40, 61, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 61, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810 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(40, 61, 164) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 61, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 61, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 61, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 61, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 61,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4630, -45.5790, 27.5810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 61, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 61,  
164) }
```

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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