

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4750, -28.6580,
12.7660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F4278
RGB	47, 66, 120
RGB Percent	18%, 26%, 47%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7411, 0.5296
CMYK	0.61, 0.45, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	224°, 44%, 33%
HSV	224°, 61%, 47%
XYZ	6.5086, 5.8567, 18.5441
YIQ	66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

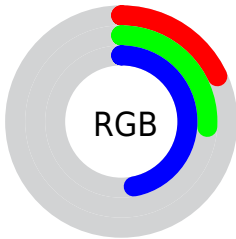
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 62, 120
Decimal	3097208
CIE _{Lab}	29.05, 10.39, -33.19
CIE _{LCh}	29, 34.779, 287.376
Yxy	5.8567, 0.2106, 0.1895
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281287288 (0xFF2F4278)
YUV	66.4750, 26.3878, -17.0796
Hunter-Lab	24.2007, 5.6550, -28.4912

Details

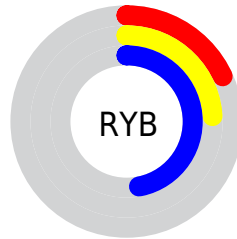
The YIQ color **66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **100.5250, 28.6580, -12.7660**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.5400, -27.2830, 15.3810**, and **22.1820, -29.3910, 9.5290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6040, -33.3350, 14.9290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.3460, -23.9810, 10.6030**.

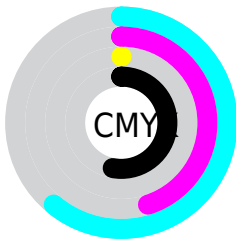
Distribution



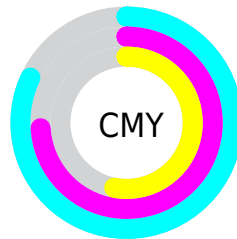
- Red (18%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660 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 66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.4750, -28.6580,
12.7660

■ 66.4750, -28.6580,
12.7660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.7410, -32.4630,
10.1370

■ 116.5400,
-27.2830, 15.3810

■ 22.1820, -29.3910,
9.5290

■ 142.0670,
-27.3290, 16.2150

■ 5.4720, -15.4080,
14.9280

■ 168.5940,
-27.3750, 17.0490

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 195.8930,
-26.7790, 17.2610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.7010,
-17.7910, 8.5530

■ 246.3950, -8.4820,

-0.4660

■ 66.4750, -28.6580,
12.7660

■ 66.4750, -28.6580,
12.7660

■ 57.6040, -33.3350,
14.9290

■ 75.3460, -23.9810,
10.6030

■ 48.7330, -38.0120,
17.0920

■ 84.2170, -19.3040,
8.4400

■ 39.8620, -42.6890,
19.2550

■ 93.0880, -14.6270,
6.2770

■ 31.8770, -47.0450,
21.1070

■ 101.3720, -9.6750,
4.6370

■ 110.2430, -4.9980,
2.4740

■ 119.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 127.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 136.8560, 9.0330,
-4.0150

■ 145.7270, 13.7100,
-6.1780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.8190, -59.4660, -1.5940



66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660



70.5780, 5.0850, 23.4930

Triad

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



66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660



66.8340, 41.6300, 5.4540



53.9310, -40.2510, -24.9470

Complementary

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



66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660



100.5250, 28.6580, -12.7660

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.



59.9700, -9.6240, -23.8320



66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660



65.8570, 33.6550, -9.7130

Square

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



66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660



66.9670, 40.2980, 18.5860



63.8500, 17.1970, -19.8190



57.1230, -49.2390, -16.2390

Rectangle

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



66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660



69.5430, 21.3610, 25.8810



63.8500, 17.1970, -19.8190



52.3180, -37.0870, -27.2230

Sweetspot

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



66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660



135.3010, -10.9130, 5.0470



96.0070, -37.4090, -21.3850



66.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660



72.6060, -44.8440, 19.7640



60.4050, -13.3010, 26.3070



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



33.6210, -49.2000, 21.6160



67.4700, -99.0420, 43.8540

Inverse Universe

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



70.9930, 37.4090, 21.3850



79.5060, 58.3140, 33.4980



106.5950, 13.3010, -26.3070



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.1370, 63.9070, 36.7630



82.8720, 129.0060, 73.9500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660 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 66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

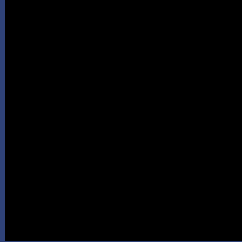
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4750, -28.6580,

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

66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660

Protanopia

65.9800, -31.6380, 11.7060

Deuteranopia

62.1420, -41.0820, 6.6460



Tritanopia

61.9300, -29.3420, -7.8860

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660

Protanomaly

66.2790, -31.0420, 11.9180

Deuteranomaly

63.6480, -36.6350, 8.6530

Tritanomaly

63.8580, -28.8390, -0.4790

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.1870, -10.5920, 4.7360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660 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(47, 66, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 66, 120)  
}
```

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(47, 66, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 66, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660 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(47, 66, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 66, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 66, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 66, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 66, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 66,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 66, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 66,  
120) }
```

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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