

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.5910, -32.4610,
-0.9170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	234C65
RGB	35, 76, 101
RGB Percent	14%, 30%, 40%
CMY	0.8628, 0.7019, 0.6041
CMYK	0.65, 0.25, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	203°, 49%, 27%
HSV	203°, 65%, 40%
XYZ	5.6252, 6.4671, 13.2540
YIQ	66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

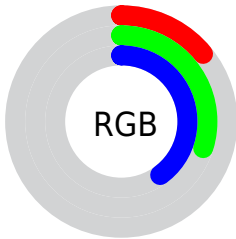
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 60, 101
Decimal	2313317
CIE _{Lab}	30.56, -5.85, -18.84
CIE _{LCh}	31, 19.727, 252.764
Yxy	6.4671, 0.2219, 0.2551
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280503397 (0xFF234C65)
YUV	66.5910, 16.9636, -27.7053
Hunter-Lab	25.4304, -5.0193, -13.0998

Details

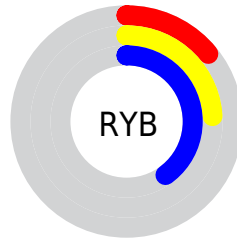
The YIQ color **66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **69.4090, 32.4610, 0.9170**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.7160, -31.3150, 0.3410**, and **24.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.2530, -37.3210, -0.9450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.9290, -27.6010, -0.8890**.

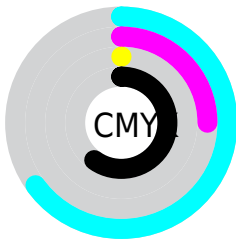
Distribution



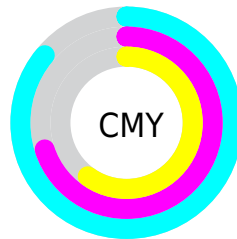
- Red (14%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170 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 66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.5910, -32.4610,
-0.9170

■ 66.5910, -32.4610,
-0.9170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.4870, -38.1000,
-3.3480

■ 116.7160,
-31.3150, 0.3410

■ 24.9400, -26.1340,
0.0580

■ 142.8300,
-31.6360, 0.6520

■ 7.2840, -12.2430,
7.1250

■ 168.9440,
-31.9570, 0.9630

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 197.0580,
-32.2780, 1.2740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 223.8470,
-30.3060, -1.4260

■ 245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 66.5910, -32.4610,
-0.9170

■ 66.5910, -32.4610,
-0.9170

■ 61.2530, -37.3210,
-0.9450

■ 71.9290, -27.6010,
-0.8890

■ 55.9150, -42.1810,
-0.9730

■ 77.2670, -22.7410,
-0.8610

■ 51.1640, -47.3160,
-1.5240

■ 82.0180, -17.6060,
-0.3100

■ 48.4950, -49.7460,
-1.5380

■ 87.3560, -12.7460,
-0.2820

■ 92.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

■ 98.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 103.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 109.0070, 7.2900,
0.0420

■ 113.7580, 12.4250,
0.5930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.7480, -43.5090, -9.9490



66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170



71.5440, -15.9110, 7.5210

Triad

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



66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170



73.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



68.4260, -1.7400, -12.5240

Complementary

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



66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170



69.4090, 32.4610, 0.9170

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.



70.3630, 11.7390, -9.0050



66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170



72.5100, 24.9870, 4.2110

Square

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



66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170



73.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400



71.7280, 21.1370, -3.1110



65.9880, -18.0620, -14.0780

Rectangle

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



66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170



73.2250, -4.5870, 11.5490



71.7280, 21.1370, -3.1110



69.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620

Sweetspot

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



66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170



116.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820



76.4780, -25.8540, -27.0540



57.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170



77.4950, -49.7460, -1.5380



47.8070, -23.6610, 15.8190



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



54.7870, -56.4400, -1.3680



116.2250, -119.2070, -3.7110

Inverse Universe

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



59.4080, 26.1750, 26.7430



66.3810, 39.9730, 41.0050



88.1930, 23.6610, -15.8190



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



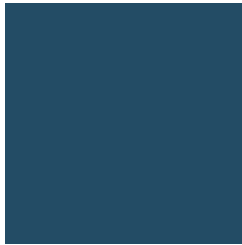
42.4790, 45.7490, 46.4610



89.5720, 95.7610, 98.2650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

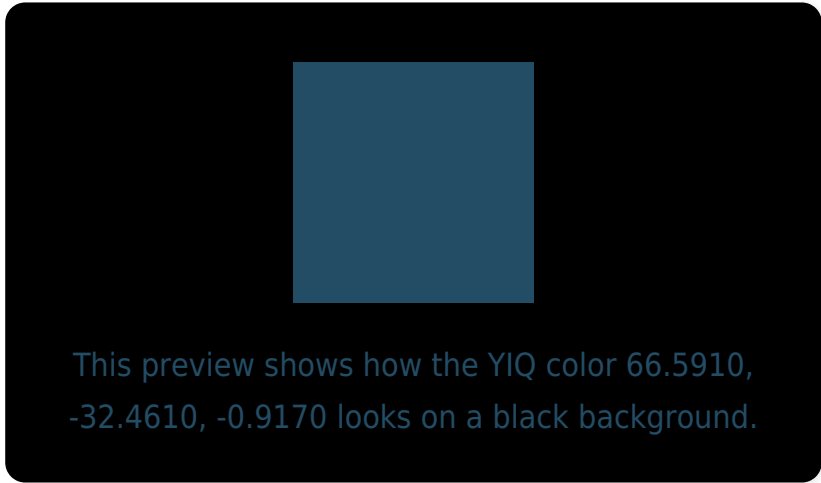
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

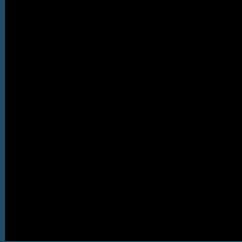
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.5910, -32.4610,

-0.9170.

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

66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170

Protanopia

71.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020

Deuteranopia

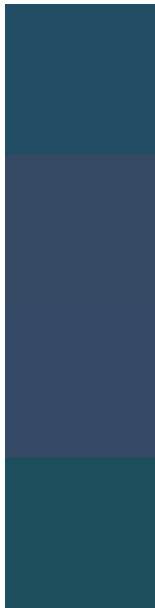
71.2450, -16.5070, 7.3090



Tritanopia

63.8370, -33.5140, -9.3700

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170

Protanomaly

69.8700, -19.9450, 3.5350

Deuteranomaly

69.7280, -22.4210, 4.3550

Tritanomaly

64.8310, -33.3770, -6.3450

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170 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(35, 76, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 76, 101)  
}
```

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(35, 76, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 76, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170 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(35, 76, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 76, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 76, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 76, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 76, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 76,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.5910, -32.4610, -0.9170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 76, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 76,  
101) }
```

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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