

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.6050, -35.0760,
7.9320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	264777
RGB	38, 71, 119
RGB Percent	15%, 28%, 47%
CMY	0.8510, 0.7215, 0.5335
CMYK	0.68, 0.40, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	216°, 52%, 31%
HSV	216°, 68%, 47%
XYZ	6.3801, 6.2509, 18.3089
YIQ	66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

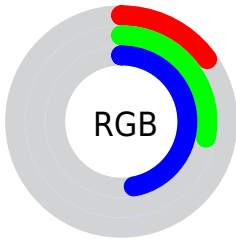
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 61, 119
Decimal	2508663
CIE _{Lab}	30.04, 4.77, -31.02
CIE _{LCh}	30, 31.381, 278.742
Yxy	6.2509, 0.2062, 0.2020
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280698743 (0xFF264777)
YUV	66.6050, 25.8307, -25.0866
Hunter-Lab	25.0018, 1.7971, -25.9169




Details

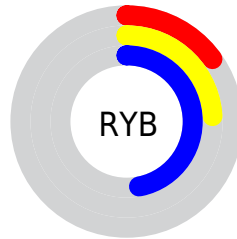
The YIQ color **66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **90.3950, 35.0760, -7.9320**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.9690, -33.1050, 10.7590**, and **24.4160, -30.1700, 7.1260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.9080, -40.3030, 9.0490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.3020, -29.8490, 6.8150**.

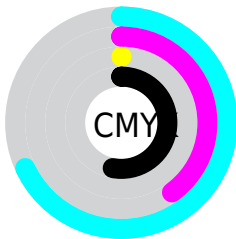
Distribution







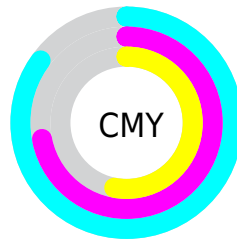
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (28%)
-  Blue (47%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (47%)



-  Cyan (68%)
-  Magenta (40%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (53%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (72%)
-  Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320 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 66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.6050, -35.0760,
7.9320

■ 66.6050, -35.0760,
7.9320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 39.7780, -43.0530,
3.8190

■ 116.9690,
-33.1050, 10.7590

■ 24.4160, -30.1700,
7.1260

■ 143.3820,
-32.8300, 11.2820

■ 5.4720, -15.4080,
14.9280

■ 169.9090,
-32.8760, 12.1160

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 197.3220,
-32.6010, 12.6390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 222.1300,
-23.6130, 3.9310

■ 247.8240,

-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 66.6050, -35.0760,
7.9320

■ 66.6050, -35.0760,
7.9320

■ 58.9080, -40.3030,
9.0490

■ 74.3020, -29.8490,
6.8150

■ 51.2110, -45.5300,
10.1660

■ 81.9990, -24.6220,
5.6980

■ 43.5140, -50.7570,
11.2830

■ 89.6960, -19.3950,
4.5810

■ 42.3290, -51.6740,
11.3820

■ 97.3930, -14.1680,
3.4640

■ 104.7910, -9.5370,
2.1350

■ 112.4880, -4.3100,
1.0180

■ 120.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 127.8820, 6.1440,
-1.2160

■ 135.5790, 11.3710,
-2.3330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.0100, -58.6860, -4.7180



66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320



72.7510, -2.8920, 19.3800

Triad

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



66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320



69.8600, 38.7410, 8.2530



55.8560, -35.6660, -25.4420

Complementary

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



66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320



90.3950, 35.0760, -7.9320

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.



64.5690, -1.0050, -20.3410



66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320



69.0190, 33.3790, -4.7090

Square

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



66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320



70.8570, 34.7960, 19.1800



67.7520, 20.5890, -15.2110



57.4990, -47.5420, -19.4620

Rectangle

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



66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320



73.1290, 13.6590, 22.2910



67.7520, 20.5890, -15.2110



60.9350, -19.7110, -22.7430

Sweetspot

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



66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320



135.2790, -13.8470, 3.1530



90.9050, -37.3620, -27.7460



66.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250



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.



66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320



73.1160, -55.3880, 12.6120



49.3270, -21.8290, 26.6750



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



43.2580, -52.9120, 11.7920



88.3740, -108.3000, 24.4040

Inverse Universe

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



65.9810, 37.6830, 27.4350



72.2000, 59.5960, 43.3080



107.6730, 21.8290, -26.6750



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



42.1780, 56.6620, 41.4140



86.3780, 116.2580, 84.7220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

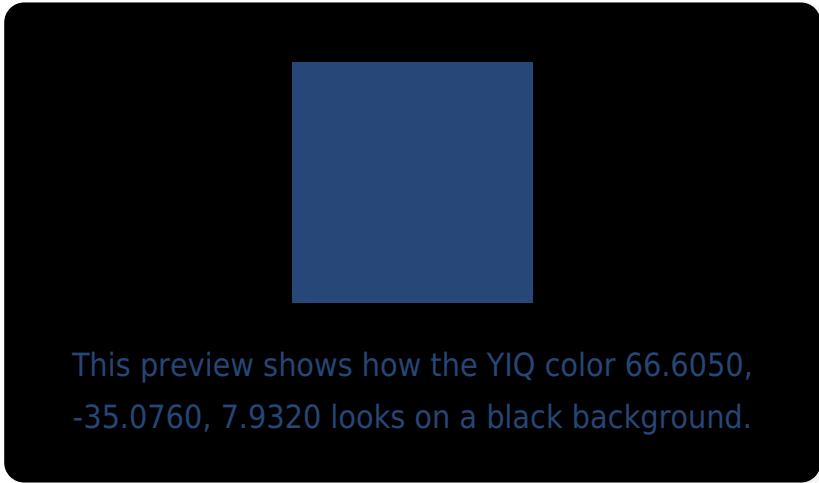
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

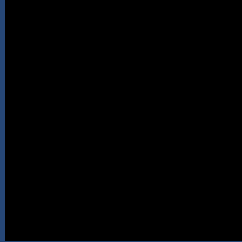
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6050, -35.0760,

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

66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320

Protanopia

69.0900, -26.1360, 11.1120

Deuteranopia

66.3060, -35.6720, 7.7200



Tritanopia

58.4660, -42.7750, -12.2390

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320

Protanomaly

68.2960, -29.7120, 9.8400

Deuteranomaly

66.3060, -35.6720, 7.7200

Tritanomaly

61.0630, -39.8420, -4.8180

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.4640, -12.9300, 3.0540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320 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(38, 71, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 71, 119)  
}
```

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(38, 71, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 71, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320 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(38, 71, 119) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 71, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 71, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 71, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 71, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 71,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.6050, -35.0760, 7.9320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 71, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 71,  
119) }
```

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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