

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380)
contains.

YIQ(66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(66.6270, -41.3100,
-0.2380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B4E70
RGB	27, 78, 112
RGB Percent	11%, 31%, 44%
CMY	0.8942, 0.6940, 0.5610
CMYK	0.76, 0.30, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	204°, 61%, 27%
HSV	204°, 76%, 44%
XYZ	6.0992, 6.8533, 16.3164
YIQ	66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

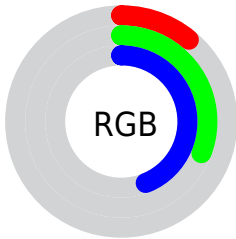
Format	Color
RYB	27, 59, 112
Decimal	1789552
CIELab	31.47, -4.44, -24.39
CIElCh	31, 24.786, 259.687
Yxy	6.8533, 0.2084, 0.2341
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279979632 (0xFF1B4E70)
YUV	66.6270, 22.3689, -34.7529
Hunter-Lab	26.1788, -4.2256, -18.6285




Details

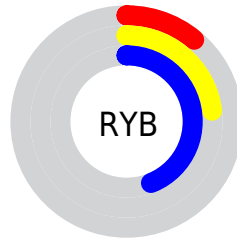
The YIQ color **66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **72.3730, 41.3100, 0.2380**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.0620, -38.1010, 2.1790**, and **27.2540, -29.8940, 2.1220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.9900, -46.7660, -0.4780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.2640, -35.8540, 0.0020**.

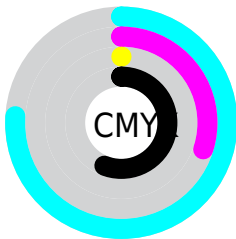
Distribution







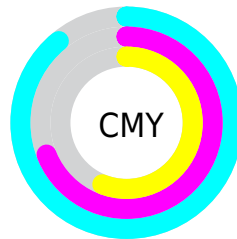
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (31%)
-  Blue (44%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (23%)
-  Blue (44%)



-  Cyan (76%)
-  Magenta (30%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (56%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (69%)
-  Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380 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 66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.6270, -41.3100,
-0.2380

■ 66.6270, -41.3100,
-0.2380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.2030, -43.0520,
-1.7080

■ 118.0620,
-38.1010, 2.1790

■ 27.2540, -29.8940,
2.1220

■ 144.4750,
-37.8260, 2.7020

■ 11.8320, -16.7820,
6.7860

■ 171.0020,
-37.8720, 3.5360

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 199.1160,
-38.1930, 3.8470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 224.7220,
-31.4520, -2.6840

■ 244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

66.6270, -41.3100,
-0.2380

66.6270, -41.3100,
-0.2380

60.9900, -46.7660,
-0.4780

72.2640, -35.8540,
0.0020

54.7660, -51.9470,
-0.1950

78.4880, -30.6730,
-0.2810

52.0970, -54.3770,
-0.2090

84.4240, -24.6210,
0.1710

90.6480, -19.4400,
-0.1120

96.2850, -13.9840,
0.1280

■ 102.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 108.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

■ 114.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 120.3060, 7.8860,
0.2540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.8760, -55.6130, -10.8530



66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380



74.6520, -16.0950, 10.8570

Triad

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



66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380



74.8900, 30.0290, 11.9570



68.2680, -7.2870, -16.6230

Complementary

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



66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380



72.3730, 41.3100, 0.2380

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.



71.1300, 10.7770, -13.5990



66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380



74.0930, 30.5350, 2.7830

Square

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



66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380



75.9740, 21.2250, 17.3290



73.1750, 24.0720, -6.7440



63.1110, -31.7700, -18.9540

Rectangle

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



66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380



76.3010, -1.7450, 15.1110



73.1750, 24.0720, -6.7440



69.5030, -0.6390, -15.9590

Sweetspot

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



66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380



127.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970



80.6570, -33.9680, -34.1920



63.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380



75.0080, -64.3720, -0.7880



42.5600, -30.0350, 21.2050



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



55.9440, -58.3200, -0.3360



115.6210, -120.2620, -1.1100

Inverse Universe

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



58.2290, 34.2890, 33.8810



61.5880, 52.9920, 52.8640



96.4400, 30.0350, -21.2050



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.0880, 48.4080, 47.8320



90.8390, 99.3830, 98.7030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380 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 66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

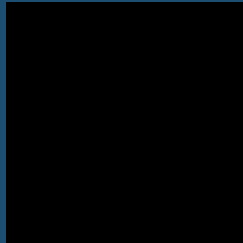
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380.



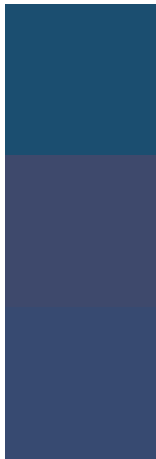
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6270, -41.3100,

-0.2380.

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

66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380

Protanopia

73.7010, -17.7910, 8.5530

Deuteranopia

72.7650, -23.8430, 8.1010



Tritanopia

58.2800, -51.1190, -15.2070

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380

Protanomaly

71.1020, -26.4100, 5.0620

Deuteranomaly

70.3620, -30.0780, 5.4580

Tritanomaly

61.5950, -47.4520, -10.0760

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380 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(27, 78, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 78, 112)  
}
```

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(27, 78, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 78, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380 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(27, 78, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 78, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 78, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 78, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 78, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 78,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 78, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 78,  
112) }
```

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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