

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.7860, -27.1950,
35.8210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F339E
RGB	63, 51, 158
RGB Percent	25%, 20%, 62%
CMY	0.7528, 0.8000, 0.3806
CMYK	0.60, 0.68, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	247°, 51%, 41%
HSV	247°, 68%, 62%
XYZ	9.4024, 5.8917, 32.9675
YIQ	66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

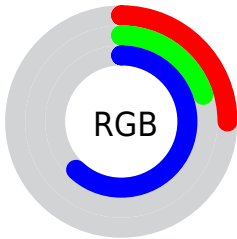
Format	Color
R _{YB}	63, 51, 158
Decimal	4141982
CIE Lab	29.14, 36.69, -56.48
CIE LCh	29, 67.344, 303.007
Yxy	5.8917, 0.1948, 0.1221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282332062 (0xFF3F339E)
YUV	66.7860, 44.9685, -3.3203
Hunter-Lab	24.2729, 26.6667, -63.5366

Details

The YIQ color **66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **142.2140, 27.1950, -35.8210**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.6880, -23.8030, 40.4290**, and **16.0790, -35.6300, 28.9940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.2080, -31.1390, 41.2210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3640, -23.2510, 30.4210**.

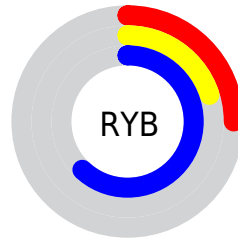
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (20%)

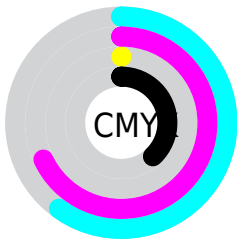
Blue (62%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (62%)

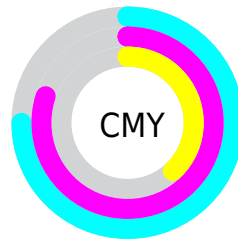


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210 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 66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.7860, -27.1950,
35.8210

■ 66.7860, -27.1950,
35.8210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.6280, -32.7420,
31.7220

■ 118.6880,
-23.8030, 40.4290

■ 16.0790, -35.6300,
28.9940

■ 144.9270,
-22.9780, 41.9980

■ 9.2340, -26.0010,
25.1910

■ 170.3420,
-17.0170, 38.5910

■ 9.3190, -19.3510,
14.8010

■ 194.8620, -7.1580,
30.6180

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 219.3820, 2.7010,
22.6450

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 242.0860, 6.0500,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

11.5060

0.0000

■ 66.7860, -27.1950,
35.8210

■ 66.7860, -27.1950,
35.8210

■ 53.2080, -31.1390,
41.2210

■ 80.3640, -23.2510,
30.4210

■ 39.6300, -35.0830,
46.6210

■ 93.9420, -19.3070,
25.0210

■ 26.6390, -39.3020,
51.4980

■ 106.9330,
-15.0880, 20.1440

■ 23.3940, -39.9900,
52.9540

■ 120.5110,
-11.1440, 14.7440

■ 134.0890, -7.2000,
9.3440

■ 147.6670, -3.2560,
3.9440

■ 161.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 174.2360, 4.9070,
-6.3330

■ 187.8140, 8.8510,
-11.7330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.9750, -76.8000, 15.2000



66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210



52.8060, 41.1150, 64.3710

Triad

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



66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210



62.5940, 59.7410, 2.1170



59.9780, -47.6330, -23.3210

Complementary

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



66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210



142.2140, 27.1950, -35.8210

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.



51.9640, -27.8230, -40.9350



66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210



64.4230, 28.7050, -19.1270

Square

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



66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210



45.9620, 83.3930, 36.0410



53.2280, -10.9510, -38.3350



66.4930, -64.6000, -7.6720

Rectangle

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



66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210



54.3120, 62.7570, 57.6130



53.2280, -10.9510, -38.3350



57.8120, -41.5340, -29.2300

Sweetspot

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



66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210



171.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220



119.5500, -60.7470, -16.9310



82.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210



63.8330, -42.6040, 56.2760



82.3340, 3.7970, 46.8450



72.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



21.0860, -36.3670, 47.8650



2.3080, -3.6230, 5.0890

Inverse Universe

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



93.8230, 33.2770, 52.2290



106.2180, 52.2990, 81.9550



126.6660, -3.7970, -46.8450



74.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



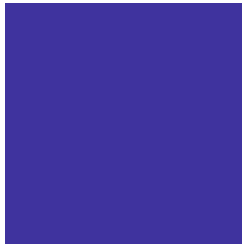
57.2350, 44.4610, 69.8130



6.0810, 4.4460, 7.5340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210 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 66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

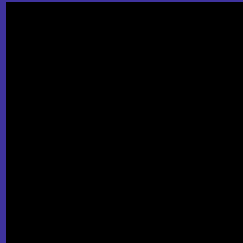
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.7860, -27.1950,

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

66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210

Protanopia

54.7020, -63.0900, 9.0220

Deuteranopia

55.3570, -58.0450, 0.1870



Tritanopia

61.3320, -30.5340, -8.3100

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210

Protanomaly

59.4420, -50.2540, 18.6900

Deuteranomaly

59.7210, -46.9060, 13.0780

Tritanomaly

63.1280, -29.2990, 7.8610

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.9410, -9.5390, 13.1890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210 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(63, 51, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 51, 158)  
}
```

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(63, 51, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 51, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210 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(63, 51, 158) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 51, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(63, 51, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 51, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 51, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 51,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 51, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 51,  
158) }
```

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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