

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.8850, -50.6640,
4.0880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	154E82
RGB	21, 78, 130
RGB Percent	8%, 31%, 51%
CMY	0.9177, 0.6940, 0.4904
CMYK	0.84, 0.40, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	209°, 72%, 30%
HSV	209°, 84%, 51%
XYZ	7.0599, 7.2214, 22.1192
YIQ	66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

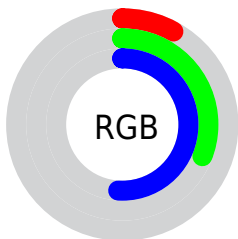
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 58, 130
Decimal	1396354
CIE _{Lab}	32.31, 1.97, -34.29
CIE _{LCh}	32, 34.341, 273.281
Yxy	7.2214, 0.1940, 0.1984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279586434 (0xFF154E82)
YUV	66.8850, 31.1157, -40.2411
Hunter-Lab	26.8727, -0.1320, -29.9914

Details

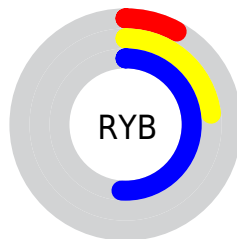
The YIQ color **66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **84.1150, 50.6640, -4.0880**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.5270, -43.6040, 8.3000**, and **29.6650, -35.3050, 6.5750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.4760, -56.7620, 4.4700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2940, -44.5660, 3.7060**.

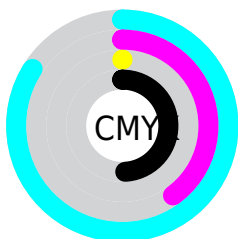
Distribution



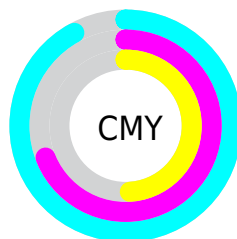
- Red (8%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880 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 66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.8850, -50.6640,
4.0880

■ 66.8850, -50.6640,
4.0880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.8420, -49.1050,
3.3670

■ 120.5270,
-43.6040, 8.3000

■ 29.6650, -35.3050,
6.5750

■ 146.7660,
-42.7790, 9.8690

■ 13.5420, -21.5970,
11.4510

■ 174.2930,
-42.8250, 10.7030

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 200.8110,
-38.6520, 6.6600

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 225.6190,
-29.6640, -2.0480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 66.8850, -50.6640,
4.0880

■ 66.8850, -50.6640,
4.0880

■ 59.4760, -56.7620,
4.4700

■ 74.2940, -44.5660,
3.7060

■ 54.7360, -60.4300,
4.8660

■ 81.7030, -38.4680,
3.3240

■ 89.6990, -32.6450,
2.4190

■ 97.1080, -26.5470,
2.0370

■ 104.5170,
-20.4490, 1.6550

■ 111.9260,
-14.3510, 1.2730

■ 119.3350, -8.2530,
0.8910

■ 127.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 134.7400, 3.6680,
-0.3960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910



66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880



77.9290, -9.2650, 19.2390

Triad

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



66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880



75.1210, 42.5000, 11.7160



61.9660, -30.1640, -26.0360

Complementary

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



66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880



84.1150, 50.6640, -4.0880

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.



69.8530, 3.9470, -21.9810



66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880



74.7100, 38.7430, -2.8010

Square

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



66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880



75.7480, 36.7210, 22.8410



72.9760, 25.7700, -15.4940



61.1350, -49.5130, -22.2890

Rectangle

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



66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880



78.4430, 9.8990, 24.3550



72.9760, 25.7700, -15.4940



66.0340, -15.6760, -24.2840

Sweetspot

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



66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880



143.7020, -19.5320, 1.5560



90.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460



69.4810, -11.6000, 0.9760



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880



70.8080, -78.1280, 6.2240



35.7740, -36.0890, 31.8070



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



53.9210, -59.5130, 4.7670



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



60.0890, 46.6670, 40.8350



60.2640, 71.8800, 62.9840



115.2260, 36.0890, -31.8070



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



45.9100, 54.7810, 47.9730



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880 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 66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

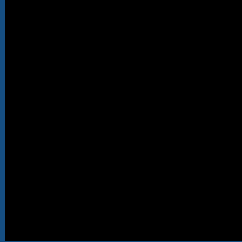
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.8850, -50.6640,

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

66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880

Protanopia

73.9480, -28.6120, 11.9320

Deuteranopia

70.4840, -42.0450, 7.5790



Tritanopia

59.5680, -51.9900, -15.9420

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880

Protanomaly

71.0610, -36.3600, 9.1760

Deuteranomaly

68.9890, -45.0250, 6.5190

Tritanomaly

62.4960, -51.4870, -8.5350

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880 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(21, 78, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 78, 130)  
}
```

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(21, 78, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 78, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880 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(21, 78, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 78, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 78, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 78, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 78, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 78,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.8850, -50.6640, 4.0880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 78, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 78,  
130) }
```

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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