

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.9900, -20.4030,
0.8210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30485B
RGB	48, 72, 91
RGB Percent	19%, 28%, 36%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7176, 0.6432
CMYK	0.47, 0.21, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	206°, 31%, 27%
HSV	206°, 47%, 36%
XYZ	5.4237, 6.0190, 10.7679
YIQ	66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

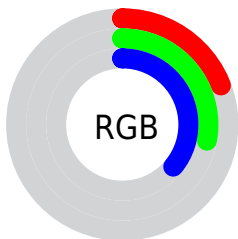
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 63, 91
Decimal	3164251
CIE Lab	29.46, -3.45, -14.11
CIE LCh	29, 14.525, 256.242
Yxy	6.0190, 0.2442, 0.2710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281354331 (0xFF30485B)
YUV	66.9900, 11.8369, -16.6542
Hunter-Lab	24.5337, -3.4731, -8.8490




Details

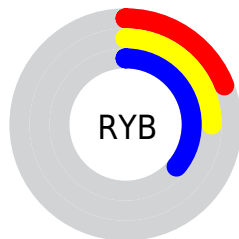
The YIQ color **66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **72.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.5170, -20.4490, 1.6550**, and **22.1530, -22.4200, -1.1720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.9510, -24.6670, 1.0050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.0290, -16.1390, 0.6370**.

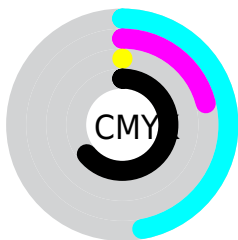
Distribution







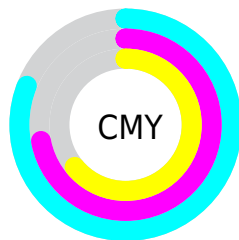
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (28%)
-  Blue (36%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (36%)



-  Cyan (47%)
-  Magenta (21%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (64%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (72%)
-  Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210 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 66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.9900, -20.4030,
0.8210

66.9900, -20.4030,
0.8210

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

44.1640, -20.9530,
-0.2250

115.5170,
-20.4490, 1.6550

22.1530, -22.4200,
-1.1720

141.3320,
-21.3660, 1.7540

3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

168.0330,
-21.9620, 1.5420

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

195.1470,
-22.2830, 1.8530

223.1470,
-22.2830, 1.8530

247.8240,

-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 66.9900, -20.4030,
0.8210

■ 66.9900, -20.4030,
0.8210

■ 61.9510, -24.6670,
1.0050

■ 72.0290, -16.1390,
0.6370

■ 56.9120, -28.9310,
1.1890

■ 77.0680, -11.8750,
0.4530

■ 51.8730, -33.1950,
1.3730

■ 82.1070, -7.6110,
0.2690

■ 46.8340, -37.4590,
1.5570

■ 87.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

■ 41.7950, -41.7230,
1.7410

■ 92.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 40.3110, -43.2360,
1.6280

■ 97.5230, 5.7770,
-0.0710

■ 102.5620, 10.0410,
-0.2550

■ 107.6010, 14.3050,
-0.4390

■ 112.6400, 18.5690,
-0.6230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.7780, -25.8580, -4.9460



66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210



69.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050

Triad

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



66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210



70.6110, 17.5130, 7.5050



66.9360, -3.1160, -9.6120

Complementary

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



66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210



72.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210

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.



68.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530



66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210



70.0470, 18.9810, 2.9250

Square

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



66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210



71.2560, 11.3230, 9.5550



69.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290



65.0750, -13.7530, -9.5690

Rectangle

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



66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210



70.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



69.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290



67.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620

Sweetspot

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



66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210



108.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



75.4070, -17.9240, -16.5800



53.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210



79.9440, -31.9570, 0.9630



54.6630, -14.6280, 11.8040



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



48.3470, -52.0850, 2.3070



105.0890, -112.6520, 4.1480

Inverse Universe

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



63.5930, 17.9240, 16.5800



74.3650, 27.7340, 26.0220



84.3370, 14.6280, -11.8040



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



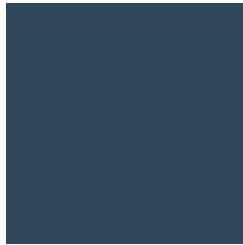
39.8440, 45.9790, 42.2910



86.0250, 98.5590, 91.6070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210 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



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

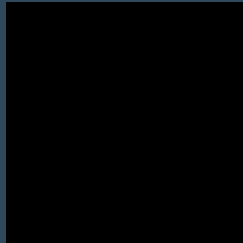
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

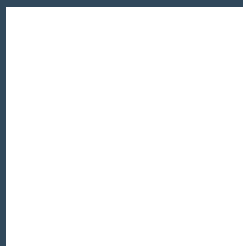
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210.



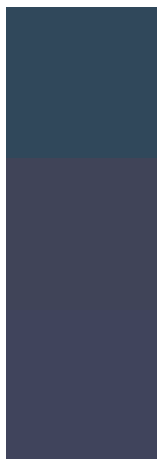
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9900, -20.4030,

0.8210.

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

66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210

Protanopia

69.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720

Deuteranopia

69.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



Tritanopia

66.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210

Protanomaly

67.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880

Deuteranomaly

68.3330, -13.9390, 4.8210

Tritanomaly

66.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210 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(48, 72, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 72, 91)  
}
```

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(48, 72, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 72, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210 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(48, 72, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 72, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 72, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 72, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 72, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 72, 91)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.9900, -20.4030, 0.8210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 72, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 72,  
91) }
```

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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