

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.0030, 58.9530,  
49.4570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	991255
RGB	153, 18, 85
RGB Percent	60%, 7%, 33%
CMY	0.3996, 0.9296, 0.6665
CMYK	0.00, 0.88, 0.44, 0.40
HSL	330°, 79%, 34%
HSV	330°, 88%, 60%
XYZ	15.0113, 7.8687, 9.3316
YIQ	66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

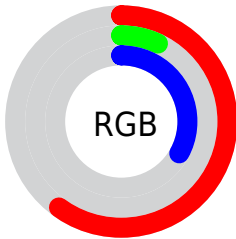
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 18, 85
Decimal	10031701
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.71, 56.01, -2.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 56.065, 357.470
Yxy	7.8687, 0.4660, 0.2443
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288221781 (0xFF991255)
YUV	66.0030, 9.3655, 76.2964
Hunter-Lab	28.0512, 46.4325, -0.0878

# Details

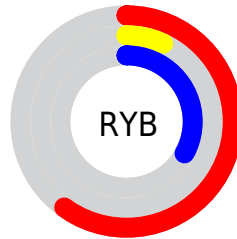
The YIQ color **66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **104.9970, -58.9530, -49.4570**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.7980, 60.7880, 43.7320**, and **33.2640, 44.3760, 32.7920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.2860, 65.6460, 54.8140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.7200, 52.2600, 44.1000**.

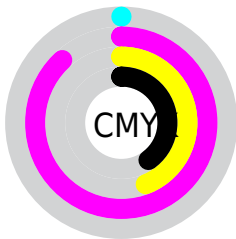
# Distribution



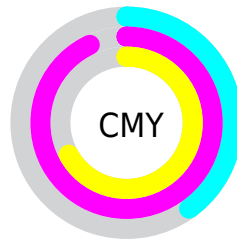
- Red (60%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570 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 66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.0030, 58.9530,  
49.4570

66.0030, 58.9530,  
49.4570

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

44.1440, 54.0020,  
45.5700

126.9120, 60.4670,  
44.0430

33.2640, 44.3760,  
32.7920

154.6950, 62.5760,  
44.3680

22.9110, 34.7040,  
20.8480

178.0960, 53.9570,  
40.8770

12.6720, 24.7110,  
9.2150

197.6100, 37.5900,  
34.6300

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

217.9390, 20.3060,  
28.4820

236.2160, 8.8000,

16.7360

253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

■ 66.0030, 58.9530,  
49.4570

■ 66.0030, 58.9530,  
49.4570

■ 56.2860, 65.6460,  
54.8140

■ 75.7200, 52.2600,  
44.1000

■ 54.4110, 66.7920,  
56.0720

■ 85.9100, 45.6130,  
37.9090

■ 95.6270, 38.9200,  
32.5520

■ 105.3440, 32.2270,  
27.1950

■ 115.6480, 25.2590,  
21.3150

■ 125.2510, 18.8870,  
15.6470

■ 134.9680, 12.1940,  
10.2900

■ 144.6850, 5.5010,  
4.9330

■ 154.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.1050, 23.3750, 44.4550



66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



68.0310, 69.7770, 29.4970

# Triad

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



66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



68.6990, 9.7720, -33.9400



73.3210, -75.5590, -1.7910

# Complementary

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



66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



104.9970, -58.9530, -49.4570

# 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.



71.0920, -65.1490, -14.2450



66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



58.7290, -34.4710, -41.5990

# Square

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



66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



74.8110, 39.2960, -18.3360



65.9620, -50.7040, -28.2400



69.7480, -77.8990, 7.5810



# Rectangle

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



66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



71.5890, 67.3050, 8.2090



65.9620, -50.7040, -28.2400



73.4690, -73.2200, -5.6360

# Sweetspot

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



66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



165.5120, 22.6460, 19.1100



53.7220, -2.8070, 56.4010



79.6800, 13.0650, 11.0250



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



70.7870, 86.8250, 72.9770



58.3650, 80.4600, 28.6200



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



49.8400, 60.9700, 51.4500



4.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



# Inverse Universe

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



66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



70.7870, 86.8250, 72.9770



112.6350, -80.4600, -28.6200



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



49.8400, 60.9700, 51.4500

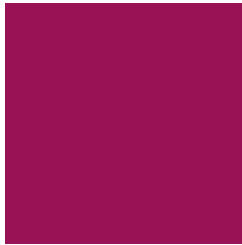


4.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

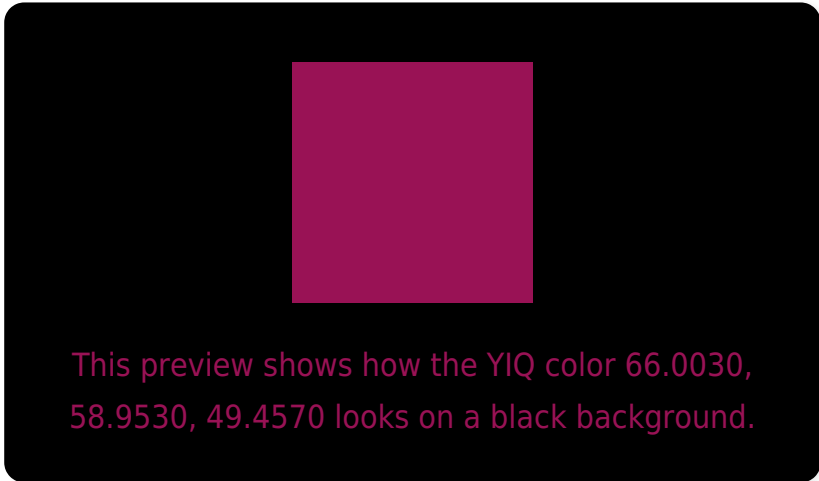
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

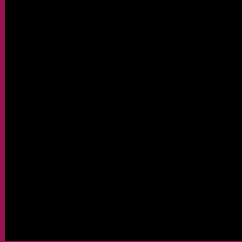
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0030, 58.9530,



# 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

66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570

### Protanopia

80.9720, -19.9920, 9.8960

### Deuteranopia

81.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



## Tritanopia

71.2000, 67.6230, 24.4790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570

## Protanomaly

75.2580, 8.9820, 24.4540

## Deuteranomaly

75.8930, 25.9470, 19.8590

## Tritanomaly

69.3280, 64.6870, 33.6390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.3870, 21.5000, 17.8520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570 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(153, 18, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 18, 85)  
}
```

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(153, 18, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 18, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570 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(153, 18, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 18, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(153, 18, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 18, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 18, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 18,  
85) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 18, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 18,  
85) }
```

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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