

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.0100, 30.7120,  
38.1360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	772161
RGB	119, 33, 97
RGB Percent	47%, 13%, 38%
CMY	0.5331, 0.8707, 0.6195
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.19, 0.53
HSL	315°, 57%, 30%
HSV	315°, 72%, 47%
XYZ	10.3177, 5.8755, 11.9040
YIQ	66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

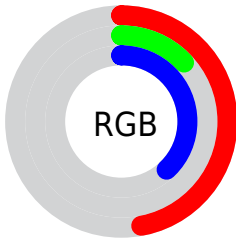
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	119, 33, 97
Decimal	7807329
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.10, 44.14, -17.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 47.621, 337.945
Yxy	5.8755, 0.3672, 0.2091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285997409 (0xFF772161)
YUV	66.0100, 15.2781, 46.4722
Hunter-Lab	24.2394, 33.5611, -12.1500

# Details

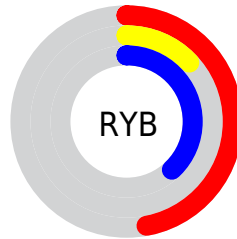
The YIQ color **66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **85.9900, -30.7120, -38.1360**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.7930, 32.8210, 38.4610**, and **25.7330, 23.8820, 29.7540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.6240, 34.9750, 43.4790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3960, 26.4490, 32.7930**.

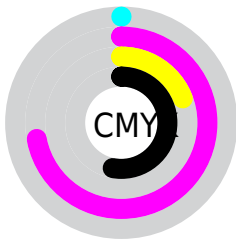
# Distribution



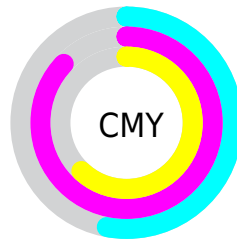
- Red (47%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360 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 66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.0100, 30.7120,  
38.1360

66.0100, 30.7120,  
38.1360

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

36.1290, 31.9950,  
42.4190

118.7930, 32.8210,  
38.4610

25.7330, 23.8820,  
29.7540

145.5050, 33.6920,  
39.1960

16.8750, 17.1900,  
18.8700

173.1030, 34.8840,  
39.6200

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.3200, 32.7750,  
39.2950

218.6060, 17.0500,  
32.4260

235.6290, 9.0750,

17.2590

252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

66.0100, 30.7120,  
38.1360

66.0100, 30.7120,  
38.1360

58.6240, 34.9750,  
43.4790

73.3960, 26.4490,  
32.7930

51.2380, 39.2380,  
48.8220

80.7820, 22.1860,  
27.4500

45.7270, 42.3550,  
52.9070

88.1680, 17.9230,  
22.1070

95.5540, 13.6600,  
16.7640

102.9400, 9.3970,  
11.4210

■ 109.7390, 5.4090,  
6.6010

■ 117.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

■ 124.5110, -3.1170,  
-4.0850

■ 131.8970, -7.3800,  
-9.4280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.3950, -7.3410, 28.4270



66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360



59.8090, 53.0870, 34.6150

# Triad

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



66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360



63.8140, 26.0460, -20.4980



62.1900, -59.3730, -8.7890

# Complementary

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



66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360



85.9900, -30.7120, -38.1360

# 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.



58.7870, -48.4130, -20.1970



66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360



56.5390, -1.4610, -34.1090

# Square

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



66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360



64.5660, 47.7760, -6.8160



53.1670, -35.3440, -31.2800



62.5780, -65.9770, 0.7670



# Rectangle

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



66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360



61.2850, 57.0780, 22.8540



53.1670, -35.3440, -31.2800



61.5230, -56.1170, -12.7330

# Sweetspot

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



66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360



134.4290, 12.5140, 15.5060



49.0830, -15.0900, 31.1980



66.1030, 7.3800, 9.4280



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360



72.1780, 48.6350, 60.2430



61.1080, 44.5150, 24.7630



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.8520, 43.5010, 54.1650



95.9540, 89.2940, 110.8460



# Inverse Universe

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



66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360



72.1780, 48.6350, 60.2430



90.8920, -44.5150, -24.7630



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.8520, 43.5010, 54.1650

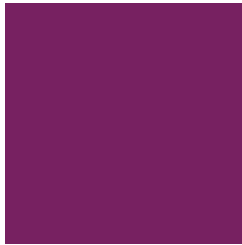


95.9540, 89.2940, 110.8460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

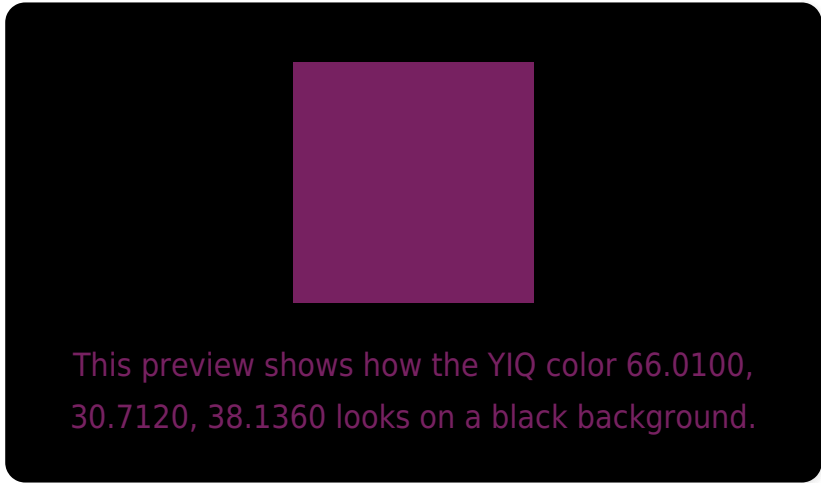
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

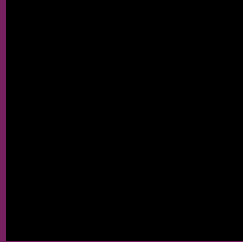
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0100, 30.7120,



# 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

66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360

### Protanopia

66.8380, -34.1140, 12.5260

### Deuteranopia

70.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050



## Tritanopia

67.7880, 39.2440, 15.6600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360

## Protanomaly

66.3250, -10.3200, 21.8400

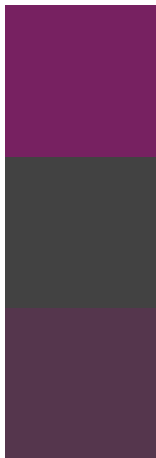
## Deuteranomaly

69.0030, 5.0860, 17.9660

## Tritanomaly

67.0900, 35.7580, 23.7740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

65.8910, 11.0930, 13.7250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360 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(119, 33, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 33, 97)  
}
```

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(119, 33, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 33, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360 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(119, 33, 97) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 33, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(119, 33, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 33, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 33, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 33,  
97) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.0100, 30.7120, 38.1360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 33, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119, 33,  
97) }
```

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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