

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.0580, 6.6760,  
99.3160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8600E4
RGB	134, 0, 228
RGB Percent	53%, 0%, 89%
CMY	0.4740, 1.0000, 0.1060
CMYK	0.41, 1.00, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	275°, 100%, 45%
HSV	275°, 100%, 89%
XYZ	23.8485, 10.6773, 74.1749
YIQ	66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

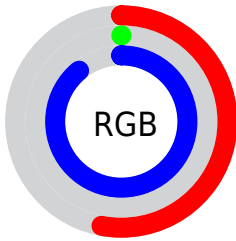
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	134, 0, 228
Decimal	8782052
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.03, 78.16, -81.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 112.630, 313.943
Yxy	10.6773, 0.2194, 0.0982
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286972132 (0xFF8600E4)
YUV	66.0580, 79.8374, 59.5851
Hunter-Lab	32.6761, 73.0941, -111.7151

# Details

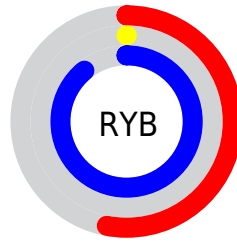
The YIQ color **66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933FF**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **161.9420, -6.6760, -99.3160**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.9220, 12.0900, 78.2820**, and **40.4240, -13.1710, 68.0210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.5490, 6.3110, 89.4070**.

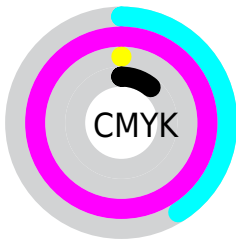
# Distribution



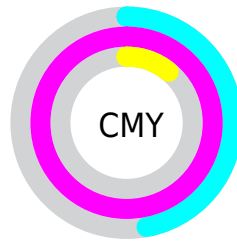
- Red (53%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160 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 66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.0580, 6.6760,  
99.3160

66.0580, 6.6760,  
99.3160

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

53.4830, -2.4910,  
83.7250

134.9220, 12.0900,  
78.2820

40.4240, -13.1710,  
68.0210

161.8010, 22.3160,  
69.1640

25.2720, -28.0230,  
50.8330

186.9080, 31.9000,  
60.6680

13.3380, -37.5570,  
36.3870

203.9310, 23.9250,  
45.5010

10.3740, -29.2110,  
28.3010

220.9540, 15.9500,  
30.3340

11.6330, -23.1110,  
16.8650

238.5640, 7.7000,

6.6630, -14.6280,

14.6440

11.8040

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.0580, 6.6760,  
99.3160

■ 82.5490, 6.3110,  
89.4070

■ 98.7410, 5.3500,  
79.2860

■ 114.3460, 4.6640,  
69.6880

■ 130.8370, 4.2990,  
59.7790

■ 147.0290, 3.3380,  
49.6580

■ 163.2210, 2.3770,  
39.5370

■ 179.7120, 2.0120,  
29.6280

■ 195.3170, 1.3260,  
20.0300

■ 211.8080, 0.9610,  
10.1210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.2480, -107.7050, 30.1430



66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160



82.3100, 84.5750, 91.7350

# Triad

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



66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160



85.3640, 71.8920, -3.3400



87.0040, -76.8850, -21.8210

# Complementary

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



66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160



161.9420, -6.6760, -99.3160

# 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.



73.7290, -43.6390, -51.6630



66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160



81.4020, 14.8620, -38.0820

# Square

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



66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160



62.1920, 123.9680, 44.0960



67.5050, -31.6250, -60.1450



97.9820, -105.0410, 3.8790



# Rectangle

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



66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160



80.5530, 113.9670, 76.6790



67.5050, -31.6250, -60.1450



82.7690, -66.3380, -31.2500

# Sweetspot

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



66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160



201.1190, 2.4240, 33.1760



81.7570, -99.3130, 21.2230



95.3170, 1.3260, 20.0300



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160



73.9200, 7.5450, 111.1050



91.9980, 68.7990, 113.3350



106.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160



51.8010, 5.1210, 77.9290



14.7840, 1.5090, 22.2210



# Inverse Universe

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



78.8880, 105.7140, 77.5700



88.2150, 118.2750, 86.7150



136.0020, -68.7990, -113.3350



107.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



61.8430, 83.2510, 60.6510



17.6430, 23.6550, 17.3430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

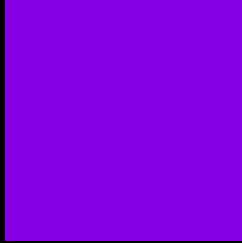
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

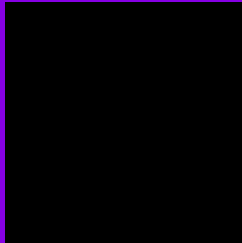
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0580, 6.6760,



# 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

66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160

### Protanopia

74.4900, -85.7400, 12.0200

### Deuteranopia

74.9340, -78.7230, 0.4850



## Tritanopia

94.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160

## Protanomaly

71.3660, -51.9550, 44.0210

## Deuteranomaly

71.7760, -47.5980, 36.6420

## Tritanomaly

84.5590, 7.2370, 39.5650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.1130, 2.5610, 36.2010

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160 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(134, 0, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 0, 228)  
}
```

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(134, 0, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 0, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160 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(134, 0, 228) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 0, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(134, 0, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 0, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 0, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 0,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.0580, 6.6760, 99.3160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 0, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134, 0,  
228) }
```

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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