

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(66.0920, -17.0270,  
93.8610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6C0AF5
RGB	108, 10, 245
RGB Percent	42%, 4%, 96%
CMY	0.5761, 0.9610, 0.0395
CMYK	0.56, 0.96, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	265°, 92%, 50%
HSV	265°, 96%, 96%
XYZ	22.7759, 9.9991, 87.0649
YIQ	66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

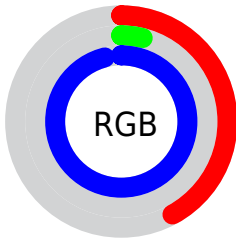
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	108, 10, 245
Decimal	7080693
CIE Lab	37.84, 78.49, -92.81
CIE LCh	38, 121.546, 310.223
Yxy	9.9991, 0.1901, 0.0834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285270773 (0xFF6C0AF5)
YUV	66.0920, 88.2016, 36.7533
Hunter-Lab	31.6214, 73.2309, -141.1115

# Details

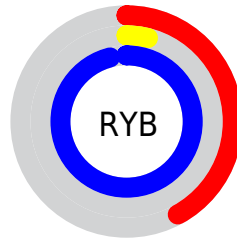
The YIQ color **66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated purple. A complement of this color would be **188.9080, 17.0270, -93.8610**, and the grayscale version is **65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.9310, -1.2970, 73.0950**, and **26.4010, -49.8950, 61.7610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4280, -17.8530, 97.8190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.3660, -15.2830, 84.2770**.

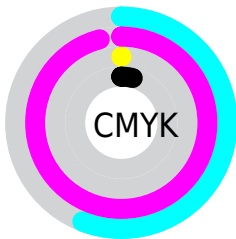
# Distribution



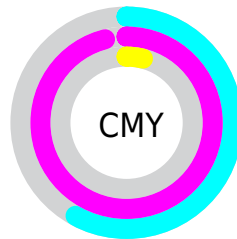
- Red (42%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (4%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610 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 66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.0920, -17.0270,  
93.8610


 66.0920, -17.0270,  
93.8610


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 46.1520, -26.4240,  
82.4400


 128.9310, -1.2970,  
73.0950


 26.4010, -49.8950,  
61.7610


 154.9350, 10.0750,  
65.2350


 18.1260, -51.0390,  
49.4490


 181.2270, 20.5760,  
56.6400

 15.0480, -42.3720,  
41.0520

 203.3440, 24.2000,  
46.0240

 11.9700, -33.7050,  
32.6550

 220.3670, 16.2250,  
30.8570

 14.9900, -28.4300,  
19.6500

 237.3900, 8.2500,

 9.3190, -19.3510,

15.6900

14.8010

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 66.0920, -17.0270,  
93.8610

■ 66.0920, -17.0270,  
93.8610

■ 58.4280, -17.8530,  
97.8190

■ 84.3660, -15.2830,  
84.2770

■ 103.5260,  
-13.2180, 74.3820

■ 121.8000,  
-11.4740, 64.7980

■ 140.6610,  
-10.0050, 54.6910

■ 158.9350, -8.2610,  
45.1070

■ 178.0950, -6.1960,  
35.2120

■ 196.3690, -4.4520,  
25.6280

■ 215.2300, -2.9830,  
15.5210

■ 233.5040, -1.2390,  
5.9370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.5960, -108.8050, 28.0510



66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610



83.4930, 79.8060, 95.5660

# Triad

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



66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610



79.2390, 79.9140, 5.4660



83.7610, -71.8870, -24.2950

# Complementary

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



66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610



188.9080, 17.0270, -93.8610

# 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.



68.7930, -32.4960, -60.8800



66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610



80.2610, 19.8130, -34.1950

# Square

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



66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610



64.8830, 129.3320, 46.0040



65.7440, -30.8000, -58.5760



96.4660, -103.5280, 3.9920



# Rectangle

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



66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610



82.7750, 113.4620, 80.3260



65.7440, -30.8000, -58.5760



79.2980, -60.6980, -34.3460

# Sweetspot

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



66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610



198.7050, -5.2780, 29.5860



117.2090, -113.1100, 1.4340



93.8110, -3.1210, 18.0230



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.



66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610



61.0630, -18.0830, 101.9890



101.0750, 52.7050, 118.6650



112.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920



44.5260, -13.2180, 74.3820



13.9020, -4.6350, 23.4370



# Inverse Universe

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



95.8830, 96.0830, 92.4270



93.1170, 104.4720, 100.0880



153.9250, -52.7050, -118.6650



114.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



67.9260, 76.1880, 73.0200

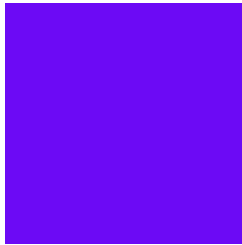


21.5170, 24.2500, 23.0820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

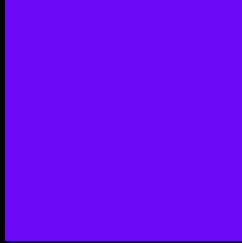
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

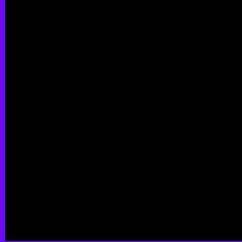
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.0920, -17.0270,



# 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

66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610

### Protanopia

71.8170, -82.3470, 11.1010

### Deuteranopia

71.6740, -75.0550, 0.0890



## Tritanopia

85.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610



## Protanomaly

69.6640, -58.7860, 41.1660



## Deuteranomaly

69.4870, -54.1540, 34.3100



## Tritanomaly

78.5490, -22.3340, 30.3220

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610



## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

66.1550, -6.4250, 33.8550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610 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(108, 10, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 10, 245)  
}
```

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(108, 10, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 10, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610 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(108, 10, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 10, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(108, 10, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 10, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 10, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 10,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.0920, -17.0270, 93.8610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 10, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 10,  
245) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

**@ConvertingColor**