

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990)
contains.

YIQ(66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(66.2980, 82.5670,
39.9990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA122B
RGB	170, 18, 43
RGB Percent	67%, 7%, 17%
CMY	0.3330, 0.9296, 0.8311
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.75, 0.33
HSL	350°, 81%, 37%
HSV	350°, 89%, 67%
XYZ	17.2511, 9.1623, 3.1523
YIQ	66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

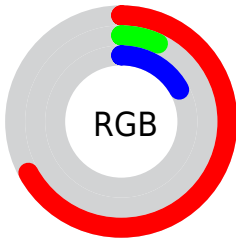
Format	Color
R_{YB}	170, 18, 43
Decimal	11145771
CIE Lab	36.29, 57.68, 28.75
CIE LCh	36, 64.452, 26.493
Yxy	9.1623, 0.5835, 0.3099
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289335851 (0xFFAA122B)
YUV	66.2980, -11.4859, 90.9467
Hunter-Lab	30.2693, 48.7597, 15.0139

Details

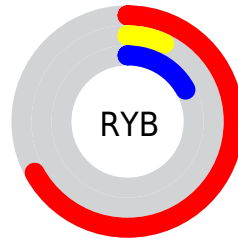
The YIQ color **66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **121.7020, -82.5670, -39.9990**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.7080, 86.9240, 32.6200**, and **32.8900, 65.5600, 23.3200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.7230, 91.7360, 44.5360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.8730, 73.3980, 35.4620**.

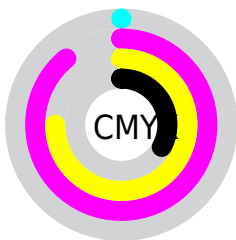
Distribution



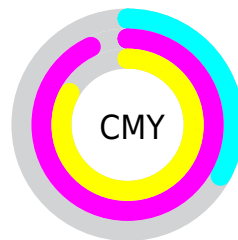
- Red (67%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990 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 66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.2980, 82.5670,
39.9990

■ 66.2980, 82.5670,
39.9990

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.4820, 76.0570,
36.8330

■ 128.8220, 86.6030,
32.9310

■ 32.8900, 65.5600,
23.3200

■ 154.8710, 84.9070,
30.6270

■ 23.6210, 47.0840,
16.7480

■ 174.1570, 69.1820,
23.7580

■ 15.4770, 29.7540,
11.4340

■ 193.6710, 52.8150,
17.5110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.7720, 36.1730,
10.7410

■ 233.9870, 19.2100,

4.2820

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

66.2980, 82.5670,
39.9990

66.2980, 82.5670,
39.9990

54.7230, 91.7360,
44.5360

77.8730, 73.3980,
35.4620

54.0220, 92.3320,
44.7480

89.4480, 64.2290,
30.9250

101.1370, 54.7390,
26.6990

112.7120, 45.5700,
22.1620

124.2870, 36.4010,
17.6250

■ 135.8620, 27.2320,
13.0880

■ 147.4370, 18.0630,
8.5510

■ 159.1260, 8.5730,
4.3250

■ 170.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.5460, 71.1460, 65.2740



66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990



77.7110, 72.5330, 1.5650

Triad

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



66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990



62.7410, -34.7450, -47.6490



76.8380, -86.8400, 9.9280

Complementary

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



66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990



121.7020, -82.5670, -39.9990

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.



80.6560, -83.8120, -0.9000



66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990



71.1140, -54.1880, -31.1800

Square

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



66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990



74.2920, 9.3600, -37.4880



77.7430, -71.4760, -15.2200



81.4850, -42.6450, 29.4750

Rectangle

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



66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990



81.1010, 53.2790, -12.9370



77.7430, -71.4760, -15.2200



79.4310, -87.2520, 6.3800

Sweetspot

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



66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990



181.0800, 32.5500, 15.8300



73.3010, 26.9000, 74.1960



87.4480, 19.5300, 9.4980



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990



70.5960, 120.4350, 58.5710



93.3850, 76.5670, 5.5510



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



46.9880, 80.5040, 38.8400



6.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730

Inverse Universe

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



66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990



70.5960, 120.4350, 58.5710



94.6150, -76.5670, -5.5510



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



46.9880, 80.5040, 38.8400



6.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

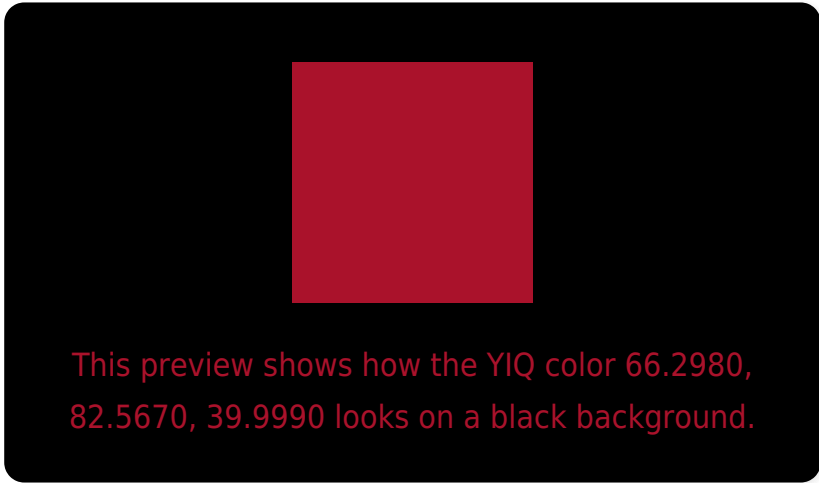
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990.

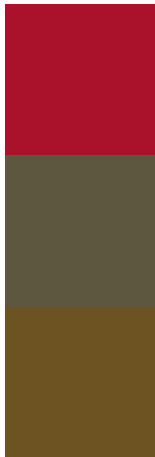


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.2980, 82.5670,

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

66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990

Protanopia

86.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690

Deuteranopia

85.1880, 31.2250, -9.7270



Tritanopia

67.3120, 87.9790, 30.0190

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990

Protanomaly

79.2560, 37.6860, 10.8540

Deuteranomaly

78.0200, 49.9740, 8.4220

Tritanomaly

67.0500, 85.9610, 33.5530

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.4710, 29.8910, 14.4590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990 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(170, 18, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 18, 43)  
}
```

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(170, 18, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 18, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990 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(170, 18, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 18, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(170, 18, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 18, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 18, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 18,  
43) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.2980, 82.5670, 39.9990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 18, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170, 18,  
43) }
```

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