

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.3450, 13.2910,
28.9630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	612C65
RGB	97, 44, 101
RGB Percent	38%, 17%, 40%
CMY	0.6194, 0.8275, 0.6039
CMYK	0.04, 0.56, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	296°, 39%, 28%
HSV	296°, 56%, 40%
XYZ	8.1831, 5.2830, 12.9009
YIQ	66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

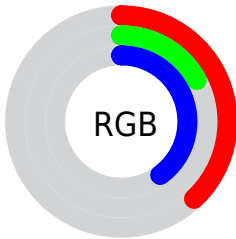
Format	Color
R_{YB}	97, 44, 101
Decimal	6368357
CIE _{Lab}	27.53, 33.17, -23.19
CIE _{LCh}	28, 40.469, 325.045
Yxy	5.2830, 0.3104, 0.2004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284558437 (0xFF612C65)
YUV	66.3450, 17.0849, 26.8844
Hunter-Lab	22.9848, 23.3266, -17.1890

Details

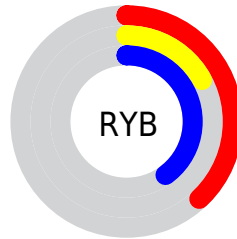
The YIQ color **66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **78.6550, -13.2910, -28.9630**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.8830, 14.7120, 30.7440**, and **20.5080, 11.2740, 26.9700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.1760, 15.4450, 33.9810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.5140, 11.1370, 23.9450**.

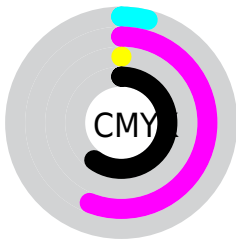
Distribution



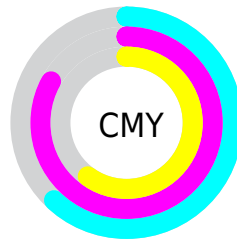
- Red (38%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630 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 66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.3450, 13.2910,
28.9630

66.3450, 13.2910,
28.9630

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

42.0460, 12.6950,
28.7510

115.8830, 14.7120,
30.7440

20.5080, 11.2740,
26.9700

142.5950, 15.5830,
31.4790

11.7210, 5.8200,
15.6760

169.1220, 15.5370,
32.3130

0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

196.8340, 16.4080,
33.0480

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

222.1280, 15.4000,
29.2880

238.5640, 7.7000,

14.6440

■ 66.3450, 13.2910,
28.9630

■ 66.3450, 13.2910,
28.9630

■ 60.1760, 15.4450,
33.9810

■ 72.5140, 11.1370,
23.9450

■ 54.3060, 18.1950,
39.2110

■ 78.3840, 8.3870,
18.7150

■ 48.1370, 20.3490,
44.2290

■ 84.5530, 6.2330,
13.6970

■ 41.9680, 22.5030,
49.2470

■ 90.7220, 4.0790,
8.6790

■ 39.6200, 23.6030,
51.3390

■ 96.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 103.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 109.5170, -3.2540,
-7.1100

■ 115.6860, -5.4080,
-12.1280

■ 121.5560, -8.1580,
-17.3580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.3880, -23.7990, 18.3210



66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630



61.9750, 37.8200, 30.4600

Triad

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



66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630



61.5100, 33.0140, -14.6180



56.6330, -50.6150, -13.3270

Complementary

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



66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630



78.6550, -13.2910, -28.9630

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.



53.0990, -40.6640, -22.9680



66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630



57.8230, 12.6590, -25.6850

Square

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



66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630



61.8250, 45.8490, 0.5770



47.6900, -29.5670, -31.3510



58.4230, -58.4110, -4.1950

Rectangle

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



66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630



60.4780, 46.3490, 24.5650



47.6900, -29.5670, -31.3510



55.4930, -47.4050, -16.4370

Sweetspot

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



66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630



116.7870, 5.4540, 11.2940



53.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120



58.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630



76.5500, 20.6240, 44.7520



64.8050, 23.3790, 22.3470



48.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



45.1030, 26.8570, 58.4490



94.8630, 56.4180, 122.9620

Inverse Universe

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



61.4990, 32.6880, 13.3280



68.9960, 50.5220, 20.5220



80.1950, -23.3790, -22.3470



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



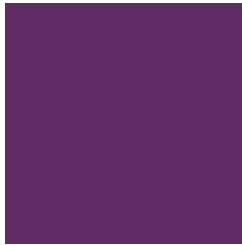
35.2970, 65.9720, 26.8680



74.2960, 138.7750, 56.5910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

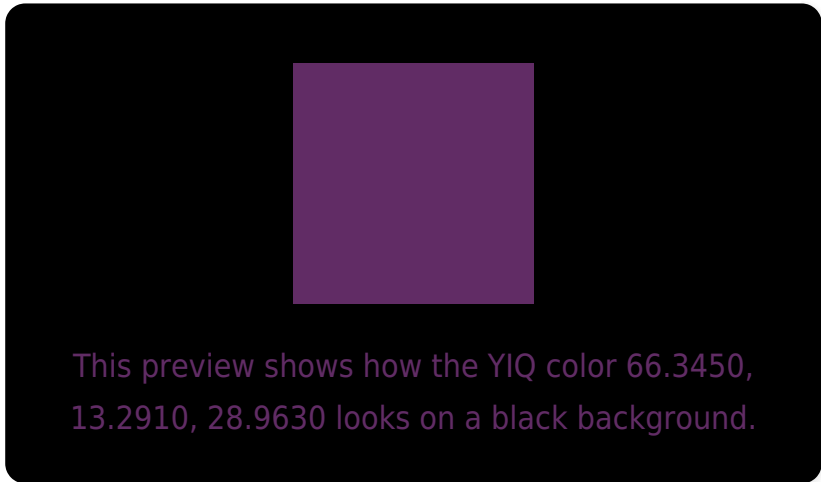
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

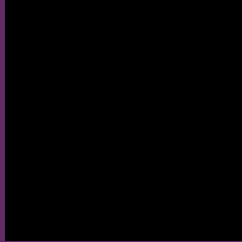
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.3450, 13.2910,

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

66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630

Protanopia

62.7950, -32.5550, 11.8050

Deuteranopia

64.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



Tritanopia

66.5190, 20.7680, 9.0880

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630

Protanomaly

64.1670, -15.8670, 17.7410

Deuteranomaly

64.9630, -6.6050, 15.0830

Tritanomaly

66.4790, 18.2450, 16.2690

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.0750, 4.5830, 10.5590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630 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(97, 44, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 44, 101)  
}
```

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(97, 44, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 44, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630 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(97, 44, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 44, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 44, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 44, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 44, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 44,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.3450, 13.2910, 28.9630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 44, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 44,  
101) }
```

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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