

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.4300, 64.6400,  
40.0000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	99173F
RGB	153, 23, 63
RGB Percent	60%, 9%, 25%
CMY	0.3997, 0.9100, 0.7527
CMYK	0.00, 0.85, 0.59, 0.40
HSL	342°, 74%, 35%
HSV	342°, 85%, 60%
XYZ	14.3571, 7.7508, 5.4504
YIQ	66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

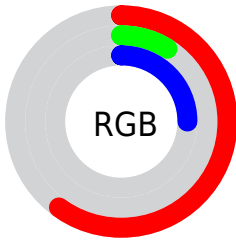
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 23, 63
Decimal	10032959
CIE Lab	33.46, 53.10, 11.56
CIE LCh	33, 54.347, 12.286
Yxy	7.7508, 0.5210, 0.2812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288223039 (0xFF99173F)
YUV	66.4300, -1.6910, 75.9219
Hunter-Lab	27.8402, 43.3316, 7.8806

# Details

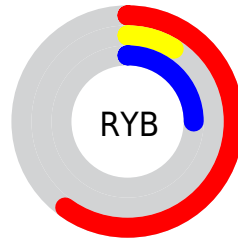
The YIQ color **66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **109.5700, -64.6400, -40.0000**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.9480, 68.8130, 35.9570**, and **30.7990, 49.8790, 26.6710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3710, 72.2960, 44.4240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.4890, 56.9840, 35.5760**.

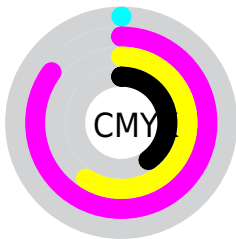
# Distribution



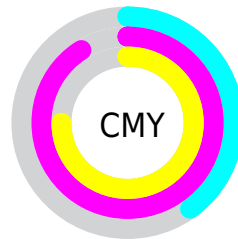
- Red (60%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000 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 66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.4300, 64.6400,  
40.0000

66.4300, 64.6400,  
40.0000

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

41.7500, 60.7430,  
39.0390

124.9480, 68.8130,  
35.9570

30.7990, 49.8790,  
26.6710

153.3180, 70.6470,  
35.7590

20.4460, 40.2070,  
14.7270

175.7190, 62.0280,  
32.2680

11.4760, 22.3270,  
8.3670

195.2330, 45.6610,  
26.0210

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

214.7470, 29.2940,  
19.7740

235.0760, 12.0100,

13.6260

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 66.4300, 64.6400,  
40.0000

■ 66.4300, 64.6400,  
40.0000

■ 56.3710, 72.2960,  
44.4240

■ 76.4890, 56.9840,  
35.5760

■ 51.1050, 76.1010,  
47.0530

■ 87.0210, 49.3740,  
30.3180

■ 97.0800, 41.7180,  
25.8940

■ 107.0250, 34.3830,  
21.1590

■ 117.6710, 26.4520,  
16.2120

■ 127.7300, 18.7960,  
11.7880

■ 137.6750, 11.4610,  
7.0530

■ 147.7340, 3.8050,  
2.6290

■ 158.2660, -3.8050,  
-2.6290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.0270, 41.2100, 46.1220



66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000



71.5660, 66.1120, 13.3120

# Triad

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



66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000



61.1910, -9.5290, -42.0810



71.7710, -76.7060, 2.4780

# Complementary

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



66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000



109.5700, -64.6400, -40.0000

# 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.



71.8560, -70.0560, -7.9120



66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000



62.1660, -42.7710, -34.3470

# Square

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



66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000



72.0540, 25.1300, -25.9260



67.8830, -57.4910, -20.8750



64.4820, -74.0940, 10.2100



# Rectangle

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



66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000



73.1930, 59.1920, -4.4560



67.8830, -57.4910, -20.8750



72.2610, -75.3300, -0.4340

# Sweetspot

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



66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000



164.3720, 25.8560, 16.0000



64.4310, 11.3140, 59.2980



78.9960, 14.9910, 9.1590



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000



66.4550, 99.0230, 61.1590



75.9580, 70.8800, 15.0080



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



46.7620, 69.6370, 43.0530



4.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000



66.4550, 99.0230, 61.1590



100.0420, -70.8800, -15.0080



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



46.7620, 69.6370, 43.0530



4.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

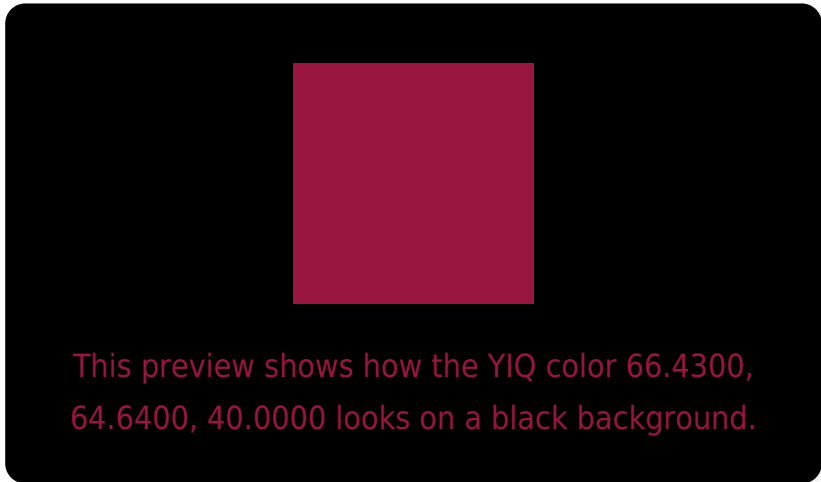
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4300, 64.6400,

40.0000.

# 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

66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000

### Protanopia

80.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

### Deuteranopia

80.4010, 17.7440, -2.1920



## Tritanopia

67.8800, 71.5200, 25.4400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000

## Protanomaly

75.4470, 21.2710, 16.4950

## Deuteranomaly

75.1680, 35.1180, 13.3420

## Tritanomaly

67.3730, 68.8140, 30.4300

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.0620, 23.7930, 14.8410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000 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(153, 23, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 23, 63)  
}
```

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(153, 23, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 23, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000 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(153, 23, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 23, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(153, 23, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 23, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 23, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 23,  
63) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4300, 64.6400, 40.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 23, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 23,  
63) }
```

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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