

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4380, -7.7590,
58.0410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F1FAE
RGB	95, 31, 174
RGB Percent	37%, 12%, 68%
CMY	0.6272, 0.8785, 0.3178
CMYK	0.45, 0.82, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	267°, 70%, 40%
HSV	267°, 82%, 68%
XYZ	12.8515, 6.4694, 40.5973
YIQ	66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

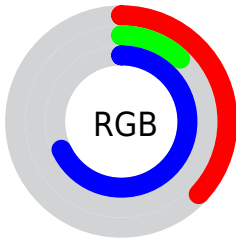
Format	Color
R _Y B	95, 31, 174
Decimal	6234030
CIE Lab	30.57, 55.91, -63.66
CIE LCh	31, 84.727, 311.291
Yxy	6.4694, 0.2145, 0.1080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284424110 (0xFF5F1FAE)
YUV	66.4380, 53.0281, 25.0489
Hunter-Lab	25.4349, 45.6792, -76.8297

Details

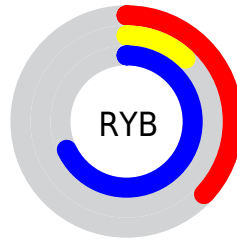
The YIQ color **66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **138.5620, 7.7590, -58.0410**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.3890, -6.0630, 60.3450**, and **23.2480, -19.4480, 44.1040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.4690, -9.0440, 64.8120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.4070, -6.4740, 51.2700**.

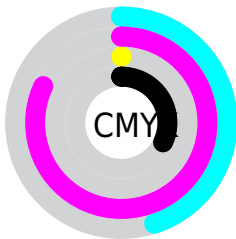
Distribution



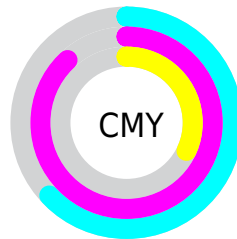
- Red (37%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410 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 66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.4380, -7.7590,
58.0410

66.4380, -7.7590,
58.0410

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

36.4920, -7.8510,
59.7090

121.3890, -6.0630,
60.3450

23.2480, -19.4480,
44.1040

148.6450, -3.9080,
59.8360

10.8300, -30.4950,
29.5450

173.1650, 5.9510,
51.8630

7.9800, -22.4700,
21.7700

197.9840, 16.4060,
44.1020

7.5920, -15.8660,
12.2140

218.6060, 17.0500,
32.4260

3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

235.0420, 9.3500,

0.0000, 0.0000,

17.7820

0.0000

252.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

66.4380, -7.7590,
58.0410

66.4380, -7.7590,
58.0410

53.4690, -9.0440,
64.8120

79.4070, -6.4740,
51.2700

43.1580, -9.3660,
70.6500

92.6640, -6.0600,
43.7640

105.6330, -4.7750,
36.9930

118.8900, -4.3610,
29.4870

131.8590, -3.0760,
22.7160

■ 144.8280, -1.7910,
15.9450

■ 158.0850, -1.3770,
8.4390

■ 171.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 184.3110, 0.3220,
-5.8380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.5090, -86.7510, 24.8410



66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410



61.6620, 59.3160, 70.4200

Triad

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



66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410



66.7030, 57.8160, -1.5440



66.8230, -57.2620, -19.5180

Complementary

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



66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410



138.5620, 7.7590, -58.0410

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.



57.3270, -33.2790, -41.1750



66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410



65.5200, 17.8860, -26.8020

Square

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



66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410



48.1390, 95.9560, 34.1320



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



74.5920, -77.7600, -0.4480

Rectangle

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



66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410



61.2450, 82.0590, 60.2270



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



63.5000, -49.2830, -26.4590

Sweetspot

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



66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410



184.2720, -2.8010, 23.2390



94.8490, -68.1780, 2.1100



88.7740, -1.6990, 14.2770



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410



57.8490, -12.0290, 91.3870



87.0690, 33.3650, 72.6690



80.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



37.1330, -8.2180, 60.8540



5.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730

Inverse Universe

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



82.7630, 59.8690, 54.8850



83.4110, 94.2960, 86.2640



117.9310, -33.3650, -72.6690



81.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



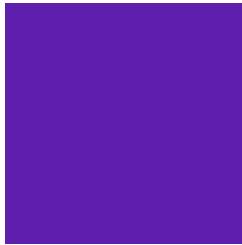
54.3120, 62.7570, 57.6130



8.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

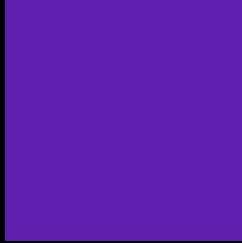
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

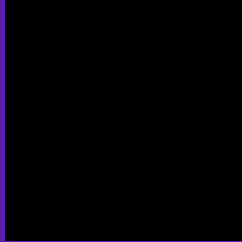
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4380, -7.7590,

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

66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410

Protanopia

57.9620, -66.7580, 9.4180

Deuteranopia

58.5030, -61.3920, 0.2720



Tritanopia

72.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410

Protanomaly

61.2350, -44.9370, 26.9590

Deuteranomaly

61.5140, -41.5890, 21.3470

Tritanomaly

70.2610, -4.2680, 22.2920

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.1040, -2.3880, 21.2600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410 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(95, 31, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 31, 174)  
}
```

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(95, 31, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 31, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410 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(95, 31, 174) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 31, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(95, 31, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 31, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 31, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 31,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4380, -7.7590, 58.0410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 31, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 31,  
174) }
```

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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