

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680)
contains.

YIQ(66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680)	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(66.4400, 8.2360,
93.0680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8404D8
RGB	132, 4, 216
RGB Percent	52%, 2%, 85%
CMY	0.4819, 0.9845, 0.1531
CMYK	0.39, 0.98, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	276°, 96%, 43%
HSV	276°, 98%, 85%
XYZ	21.9663, 9.9563, 65.7070
YIQ	66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

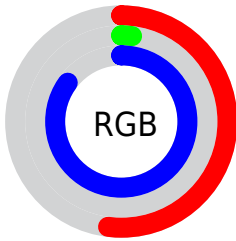
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 4, 216
Decimal	8651992
CIE _{Lab}	37.76, 75.10, -76.31
CIE _{LCh}	38, 107.067, 314.540
Yxy	9.9563, 0.2250, 0.1020
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286842072 (0xFF8404D8)
YUV	66.4400, 73.7331, 57.4961
Hunter-Lab	31.5536, 69.0453, -101.3774

Details

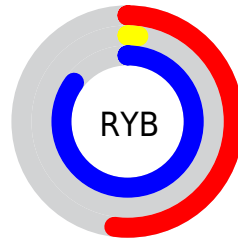
The YIQ color **66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600CC**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **153.5600, -8.2360, -93.0680**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.0250, 10.3020, 77.6460**, and **39.1700, -9.6400, 64.6000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7930, 8.7400, 94.9480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.0450, 7.5500, 83.4700**.

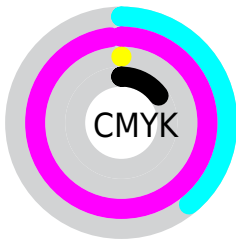
Distribution



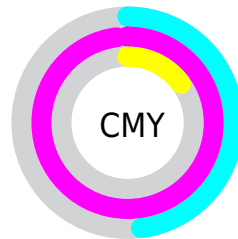
- Red (52%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680 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 66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.4400, 8.2360,
93.0680

66.4400, 8.2360,
93.0680

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

51.8160, 0.7650,
79.7810

134.0250, 10.3020,
77.6460

39.1700, -9.6400,
64.6000

160.3170, 20.8030,
69.0510

25.0290, -23.0250,
48.3590

185.7230, 30.9830,
60.7670

12.0840, -34.0260,
32.9660

203.3440, 24.2000,
46.0240

9.2340, -26.0010,
25.1910

220.3670, 16.2250,
30.8570

9.4330, -19.6720,
15.1120

237.3900, 8.2500,

5.0500, -11.4640,

15.6900

9.5280

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 66.4400, 8.2360,
93.0680

■ 66.4400, 8.2360,
93.0680

■ 63.7930, 8.7400,
94.9480

■ 82.0450, 7.5500,
83.4700

■ 96.7640, 6.5430,
74.1830

■ 112.3690, 5.8570,
64.5850

■ 127.0880, 4.8500,
55.2980

■ 142.6930, 4.1640,
45.7000

■ 157.9990, 2.8820,
35.8900

■ 173.0170, 2.4710,
26.8150

■ 188.3230, 1.1890,
17.0050

■ 203.3410, 0.7780,
7.9300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.9000, -106.6050, 32.2350



66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680



78.7070, 81.7790, 87.3390

Triad

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



66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680



82.6840, 67.9950, -4.3010



84.2000, -74.5010, -20.9730

Complementary

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



66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680



153.5600, -8.2360, -93.0680

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.



71.7230, -43.5020, -48.6380



66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680



78.1570, 14.1740, -36.6260

Square

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



66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680



59.2020, 118.0080, 41.9760



65.1570, -30.5250, -58.0530



94.0210, -100.7770, 3.6950

Rectangle

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



66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680



76.8080, 108.6950, 73.1030



65.1570, -30.5250, -58.0530



80.1930, -64.5960, -29.7800

Sweetspot

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



66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680



202.8910, 3.0660, 32.5540



78.0630, -91.4270, 21.4770



96.2030, 1.6470, 19.7190



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.



66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680



75.1160, 9.9290, 111.9530



89.1620, 65.0410, 104.3450



99.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



50.2910, 6.4970, 75.0170



12.6760, 1.6930, 18.8850

Inverse Universe

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



76.9640, 99.3880, 71.0680



87.7590, 119.5590, 85.4710



130.8380, -65.0410, -104.3450



99.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



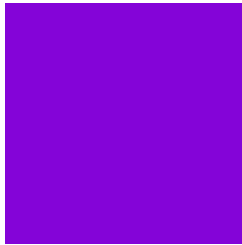
58.8810, 80.0880, 57.4000



14.7950, 20.1710, 14.4030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

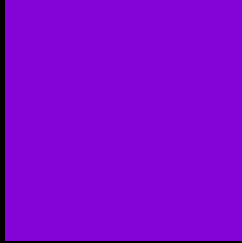
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

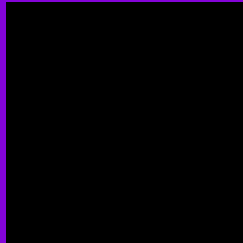
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4400, 8.2360,

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

66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680

Protanopia

72.0450, -82.9890, 11.7230

Deuteranopia

72.6030, -76.2930, 0.4990



Tritanopia

91.3760, 10.8650, 6.8410

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680

Protanomaly

70.1550, -49.9830, 41.3210

Deuteranomaly

70.5650, -45.6260, 33.9420

Tritanomaly

82.1740, 9.7590, 37.9110

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.9450, 2.9740, 34.2220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680 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(132, 4, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 4, 216)  
}
```

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(132, 4, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 4, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680 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(132, 4, 216) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 4, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 4, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 4, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 4, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 4,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4400, 8.2360, 93.0680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 4, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 4,  
216) }
```

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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