

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.4860, -0.8280,
15.0120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B395D
RGB	75, 57, 93
RGB Percent	29%, 22%, 36%
CMY	0.7058, 0.7765, 0.6353
CMYK	0.19, 0.39, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	270°, 24%, 29%
HSV	270°, 39%, 36%
XYZ	6.3411, 5.2122, 11.0259
YIQ	66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

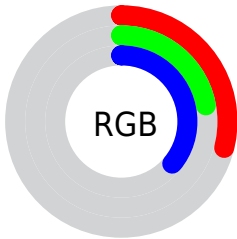
Format	Color
RYB	75, 57, 93
Decimal	4929885
CIELab	27.33, 16.02, -18.51
CIElCh	27, 24.481, 310.869
Yxy	5.2122, 0.2808, 0.2308
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283119965 (0xFF4B395D)
YUV	66.4860, 13.0714, 7.4668
Hunter-Lab	22.8303, 9.6256, -12.6530

Details

The YIQ color **66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **83.5140, 0.8280, -15.0120**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.4260, -0.5990, 16.3690**, and **23.1330, -1.3320, 13.1320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.7080, -1.3330, 18.6590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2640, -0.3230, 11.3650**.

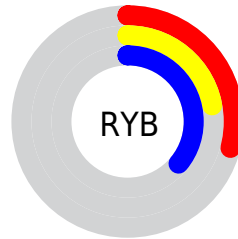
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (22%)

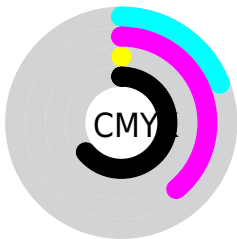
Blue (36%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (36%)

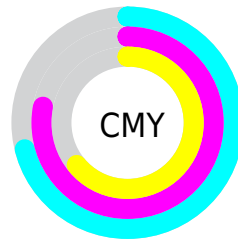


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120 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 66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.4860, -0.8280,
15.0120

■ 66.4860, -0.8280,
15.0120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.9590, -0.7820,
14.1780

■ 114.4260, -0.5990,
16.3690

■ 23.1330, -1.3320,
13.1320

■ 140.2520, -0.0490,
17.4150

■ 2.9640, -8.3460,
8.0860

■ 166.9530, -0.6450,
17.2030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 193.7790, -0.0950,
18.2490

■ 221.8930, -0.4160,
18.5600

■ 245.0210, 4.6750,

8.8910

■ 66.4860, -0.8280,
15.0120

■ 66.4860, -0.8280,
15.0120

■ 59.7080, -1.3330,
18.6590

■ 73.2640, -0.3230,
11.3650

■ 52.6420, -0.9670,
23.0410

■ 80.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 45.8640, -1.4720,
26.6880

■ 87.1080, -0.1840,
3.3360

■ 39.0860, -1.9770,
30.3350

■ 93.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 32.0200, -1.6110,
34.7170

■ 100.3650, 0.2300,
-4.1700

■ 25.2420, -2.1160,
38.3640

■ 107.7300, 0.4600,
-8.3400

■ 24.6550, -1.8410,
38.8870

■ 114.5080, 0.9650,
-11.9870

■ 120.9870, 0.8740,
-15.8460

■ 128.3520, 1.1040,
-20.0160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.8360, -22.6050, 7.6910



66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120



66.5220, 16.6860, 16.9900

Triad

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



66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120



63.6530, 25.7220, -3.6060



51.5320, -43.1410, -16.6210

Complementary

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



66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120



83.5140, 0.8280, -15.0120

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.



55.0580, -24.2510, -17.5550



66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120



62.3370, 14.6280, -11.8040

Square

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



66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120



64.7880, 30.0760, 5.5960



59.7310, -1.2810, -15.3370



52.9970, -48.6440, -10.5000

Rectangle

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



66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120



65.7740, 24.6640, 15.5760



59.7310, -1.2810, -15.3370



50.8480, -41.2150, -18.4870

Sweetspot

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



66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120



109.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610



71.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



55.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120



79.3430, -1.5630, 22.8290



71.8680, 9.9000, 18.8280



42.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



28.9850, -2.5300, 45.8700



62.5990, -5.1530, 98.9350

Inverse Universe

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



69.8160, 15.6780, 13.2300



84.5230, 24.1130, 20.0570



78.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



39.1600, 47.9050, 40.4250



84.3150, 103.3740, 86.9420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120 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 66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

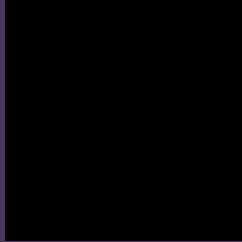
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.4860, -0.8280,

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

66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120

Protanopia

64.2880, -18.0660, 8.0300

Deuteranopia

64.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000



Tritanopia

65.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120

Protanomaly

64.6910, -11.8310, 10.6730

Deuteranomaly

64.8330, -9.3550, 9.8530

Tritanomaly

65.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120 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(75, 57, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 57, 93)  
}
```

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(75, 57, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 57, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120 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(75, 57, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 57, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(75, 57, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 57, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 57, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 57, 93)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.4860, -0.8280, 15.0120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 57, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 57,  
93) }
```

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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