

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.5190, -37.7030,  
83.1050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5217FA
RGB	82, 23, 250
RGB Percent	32%, 9%, 98%
CMY	0.6781, 0.9099, 0.0199
CMYK	0.67, 0.91, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	256°, 96%, 54%
HSV	256°, 91%, 98%
XYZ	21.0341, 9.3058, 91.0618
YIQ	66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

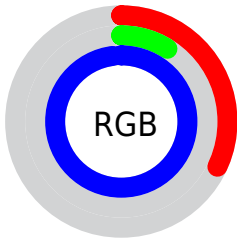
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	82, 23, 250
Decimal	5380090
CIE Lab	36.57, 75.86, -97.80
CIE LCh	37, 123.770, 307.798
Yxy	9.3058, 0.1733, 0.0767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283570170 (0xFF5217FA)
YUV	66.5190, 90.4561, 13.5768
Hunter-Lab	30.5054, 69.6950, -155.6329

# Details

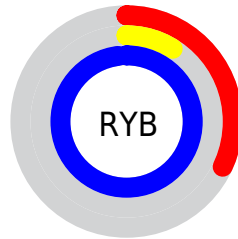
The YIQ color **66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **206.4810, 37.7030, -83.1050**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.1250, -13.7670, 67.8090**, and **21.8880, -61.6320, 59.7120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.9350, -41.5100, 91.5300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.8750, -33.2540, 74.0580**.

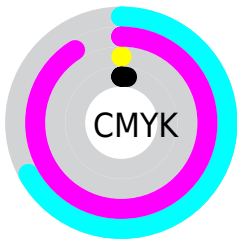
# Distribution



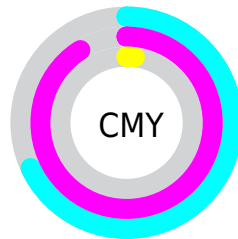
- Red (32%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050 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 66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.5190, -37.7030,  
83.1050

66.5190, -37.7030,  
83.1050

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

34.0500, -52.7400,  
74.7800

124.1250,  
-13.7670, 67.8090

21.8880, -61.6320,  
59.7120

150.4280, -1.7990,  
60.1610

18.5820, -52.3230,  
50.6930

176.4320, 9.5730,  
52.3010

15.5040, -43.6560,  
42.2960

202.4360, 20.9450,  
44.4410

15.9480, -36.6390,  
30.7610

220.3670, 16.2250,  
30.8570

16.0330, -29.9890,  
20.3710

237.3900, 8.2500,

10.3620, -20.9100,

15.6900

15.5220

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

■ 66.5190, -37.7030,  
83.1050

■ 66.5190, -37.7030,  
83.1050

■ 47.9350, -41.5100,  
91.5300

■ 86.8750, -33.2540,  
74.0580

■ 106.9320,  
-29.4010, 64.7990

■ 127.2880,  
-24.9520, 55.7520

■ 147.3450,  
-21.0990, 46.4930

■ 167.4020,  
-17.2460, 37.2340

■ 187.7580,  
-12.7970, 28.1870

■ 207.8150, -8.9440,  
18.9280

■ 228.1710, -4.4950,  
9.8810

■ 248.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.5960, -108.8050, 28.0510



66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050



82.0840, 73.7080, 95.9480

# Triad

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



66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050



73.6790, 84.7270, 11.8550



80.7460, -67.5310, -26.1470

# Complementary

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



66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050



206.4810, 37.7030, -83.1050

# 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.



66.3310, -31.0750, -59.0990



66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050



78.5220, 23.5720, -30.7320

# Square

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



66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050



65.1820, 129.9280, 46.2160



63.3960, -29.7000, -56.4840



93.7930, -100.1350, 3.0730



# Rectangle

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



66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050



82.4480, 110.0690, 81.2450



63.3960, -29.7000, -56.4840



76.1690, -56.0210, -36.5090

# Sweetspot

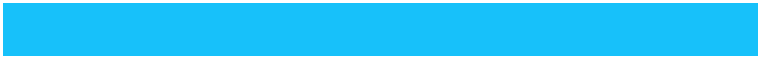
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050



199.2480, -11.4210, 25.2750



148.6680, -119.6170, -18.3130



94.6640, -7.2010, 14.8710



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.



66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050



48.8040, -42.5190, 93.2970



99.7080, 28.4530, 106.6370



114.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910



36.1970, -31.4650, 69.1670



11.7380, -10.0450, 22.3630



# Inverse Universe

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



110.0250, 81.3640, 100.3720



97.7910, 91.3110, 112.8390



173.2920, -28.4530, -106.6370



117.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



72.4710, 67.7040, 83.6080

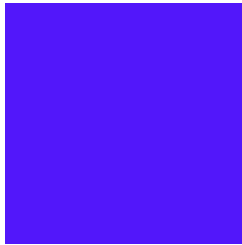


23.3690, 21.9110, 26.9270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

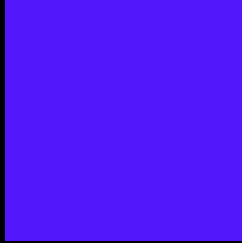
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050 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 66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.5190, -37.7030,



# 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

66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050

### Protanopia

68.5570, -78.6790, 10.7050

### Deuteranopia

68.5280, -71.7080, 0.0040



## Tritanopia

67.2790, -58.5460, -18.2740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050

## Protanomaly

67.8050, -63.7370, 37.2790

## Deuteranomaly

67.6280, -59.1050, 30.4230

## Tritanomaly

67.1430, -50.8500, 18.4780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.7410, -14.1270, 30.2650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050 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(82, 23, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 23, 250)  
}
```

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(82, 23, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 23, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050 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(82, 23, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 23, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 23, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 23, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 23, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 23,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.5190, -37.7030, 83.1050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 23, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 23,  
250) }
```

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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