

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(66.6340, 29.0150,  
41.3590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	782069
RGB	120, 32, 105
RGB Percent	47%, 13%, 41%
CMY	0.5292, 0.8746, 0.5882
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.13, 0.53
HSL	310°, 58%, 30%
HSV	310°, 73%, 47%
XYZ	10.8208, 6.0490, 13.9659
YIQ	66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

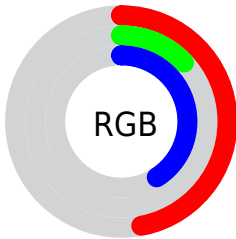
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 32, 105
Decimal	7872617
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.54, 46.06, -22.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 51.195, 334.111
Yxy	6.0490, 0.3509, 0.1962
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286062697 (0xFF782069)
YUV	66.6340, 18.9144, 46.8020
Hunter-Lab	24.5947, 35.4933, -16.4510

# Details

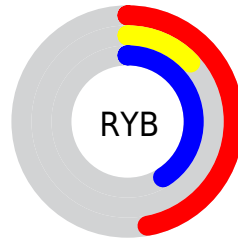
The YIQ color **66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **85.3660, -29.0150, -41.3590**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.1180, 30.5280, 41.4720**, and **26.8300, 22.2310, 32.1430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.3620, 32.9570, 47.0130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.9060, 25.0730, 35.7050**.

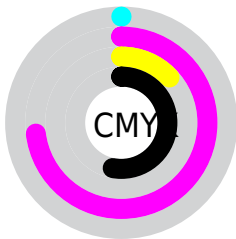
# Distribution



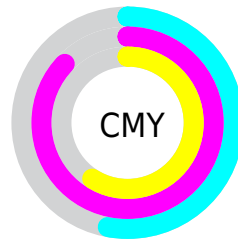
- Red (47%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590 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 66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66.6340, 29.0150,  
41.3590

66.6340, 29.0150,  
41.3590

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

37.3400, 30.0230,  
45.1190

120.1180, 30.5280,  
41.4720

26.8300, 22.2310,  
32.1430

146.8300, 31.3990,  
42.2070

17.8580, 15.8600,  
20.9480

174.4280, 32.5910,  
42.6310

1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

200.4600, 29.5650,  
42.4050

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

218.6060, 17.0500,  
32.4260

235.6290, 9.0750,

17.2590

252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

66.6340, 29.0150,  
41.3590

66.6340, 29.0150,  
41.3590

59.3620, 32.9570,  
47.0130

73.9060, 25.0730,  
35.7050

52.0900, 36.8990,  
52.6670

81.1780, 21.1310,  
30.0510

47.2800, 39.4200,  
56.5400

88.4500, 17.1890,  
24.3970

95.7220, 13.2470,  
18.7430

102.9940, 9.3050,  
13.0890

■ 110.2660, 5.3630,  
7.4350

■ 117.5380, 1.4210,  
1.7810

■ 124.8100, -2.5210,  
-3.8730

■ 132.0820, -6.4630,  
-9.5270

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.5020, -14.9520, 28.6960



66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590



56.7050, 56.6160, 42.2480

# Triad

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



66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590



65.3090, 29.0260, -19.4380



63.3640, -59.9230, -9.8350

# Complementary

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



66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590



85.3660, -29.0150, -41.3590

# 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.



58.9180, -47.4040, -21.9640



66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590



58.0340, 1.5190, -33.0490

# Square

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



66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590



65.1860, 51.9020, -4.4980



52.9560, -33.3720, -33.9800



64.7950, -68.0860, 0.4420



# Rectangle

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



66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590



58.7250, 61.8910, 29.2430



52.9560, -33.3720, -33.9800



62.5830, -56.3460, -14.0900

# Sweetspot

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



66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590



134.7710, 11.5510, 16.4390



46.5170, -19.3080, 30.5480



66.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590



72.8450, 45.3790, 64.1870



61.6180, 43.1390, 27.6750



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.2310, 41.1160, 58.8440



99.1740, 83.1030, 118.4230



# Inverse Universe

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



66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590



72.8450, 45.3790, 64.1870



90.3820, -43.1390, -27.6750



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.2310, 41.1160, 58.8440

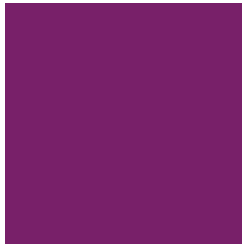


99.1740, 83.1030, 118.4230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

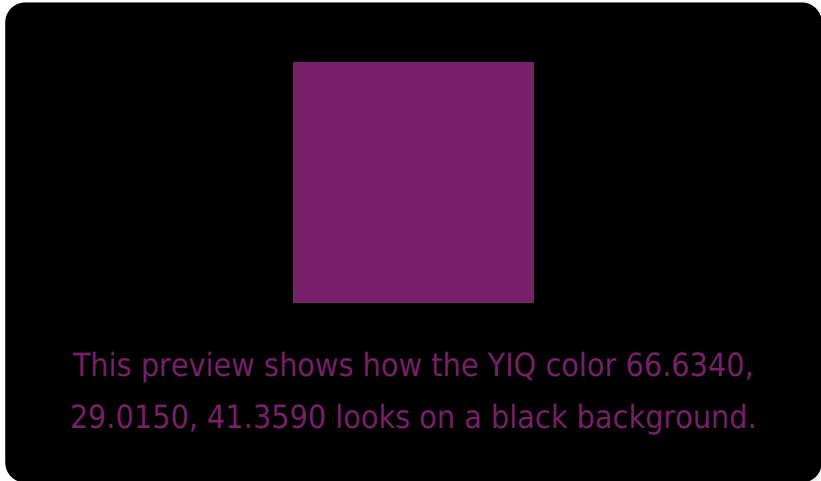
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

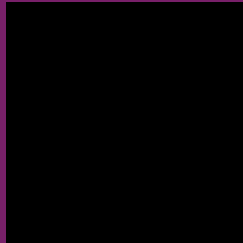
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6340, 29.0150,



# 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

66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590

### Protanopia

65.6890, -43.8800, 13.3040

### Deuteranopia

70.7290, -14.9940, 7.4220



## Tritanopia

69.1900, 38.0520, 15.2360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590

## Protanomaly

66.2580, -17.3810, 23.1550

## Deuteranomaly

69.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180

## Tritanomaly

68.4320, 34.7950, 24.7070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.6460, 10.4050, 15.1810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590 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(120, 32, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 32, 105)  
}
```

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(120, 32, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 32, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590 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(120, 32, 105) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 32, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(120, 32, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 32, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 32, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 32,  
105) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 32, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 32,  
105) }
```

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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