

Converting Colors

YIQ(66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(66.6940, -6.7450,
28.6390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E327B
RGB	78, 50, 123
RGB Percent	31%, 20%, 48%
CMY	0.6940, 0.8040, 0.5177
CMYK	0.37, 0.59, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	263°, 42%, 34%
HSV	263°, 59%, 48%
XYZ	7.8582, 5.3307, 19.3467
YIQ	66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

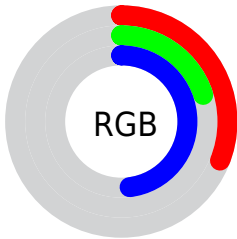
Format	Color
R_{YB}	78, 50, 123
Decimal	5124731
CIE _{Lab}	27.66, 29.64, -37.17
CIE _{LCh}	28, 47.542, 308.575
Yxy	5.3307, 0.2415, 0.1638
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283314811 (0xFF4E327B)
YUV	66.6940, 27.7589, 9.9154
Hunter-Lab	23.0882, 20.3488, -33.5201

Details

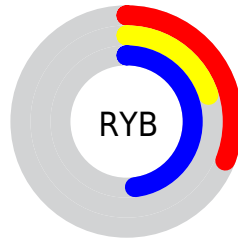
The YIQ color $[66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333366 . A complement of this color would be $[106.3060, 6.7450, -28.6390]$, and the grayscale version is $[66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[116.4600, -5.9660, 31.0420]$, and $[19.9170, -8.9910, 25.2890]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[57.2580, -8.2130, 33.2190]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[76.1300, -5.2770, 24.0590]$.

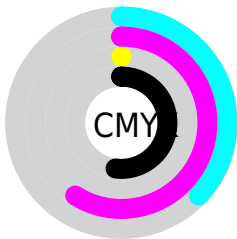
Distribution



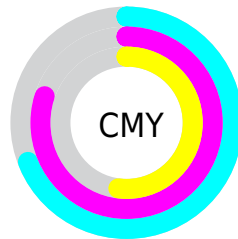
- Red (31%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390 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 66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.6940, -6.7450,
28.6390

■ 66.6940, -6.7450,
28.6390

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.4550, -7.5700,
27.0700

■ 116.4600, -5.9660,
31.0420

■ 19.9170, -8.9910,
25.2890

■ 142.4000, -5.7370,
32.3990

■ 5.9990, -15.4540,
15.7620

■ 169.2260, -5.1870,
33.4450

■ 4.3660, -9.5380,
7.6620

■ 196.0690, -3.3070,
32.4130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.5890, 6.5520,
24.4400

■ 240.9120, 6.6000,

12.5520

■ 66.6940, -6.7450,
28.6390

■ 66.6940, -6.7450,
28.6390

■ 57.2580, -8.2130,
33.2190

■ 76.1300, -5.2770,
24.0590

■ 47.5340, -8.8100,
38.5340

■ 85.8540, -4.6800,
18.7440

■ 38.0980, -10.2780,
43.1140

■ 95.2900, -3.2120,
14.1640

■ 28.9610, -11.1500,
47.9060

■ 104.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720

■ 28.0750, -11.4710,
48.2170

■ 113.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

■ 123.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 133.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

■ 142.4590, 2.6610,
-9.6830

■ 152.1830, 3.2580,
-14.9980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.0610, -62.7230, 7.8770



66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390



62.3090, 31.3080, 38.3480

Triad

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



66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390



61.3100, 45.6210, -6.3070



56.0970, -46.3500, -19.0380

Complementary

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



66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390



106.3060, 6.7450, -28.6390

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.



50.5910, -33.6020, -29.8100



66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390



60.8570, 24.4870, -19.7770

Square

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



66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390



58.8300, 56.6210, 14.6130



52.6960, -3.3410, -33.0770



59.5000, -57.3100, -7.6300

Rectangle

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



66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390



56.1060, 47.9970, 38.7570



52.6960, -3.3410, -33.0770



54.6150, -42.1770, -23.0810

Sweetspot

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



66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390



138.5950, -2.7530, 11.3510



84.7370, -35.8080, -0.8320



68.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390



72.8530, -10.9660, 44.5700



77.4580, 14.7110, 36.2710



56.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



28.6020, -11.5170, 49.0510



57.7310, -23.0800, 98.9360

Inverse Universe

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



76.9570, 29.0630, 29.4710



89.0660, 45.4740, 45.9380



95.5420, -14.7110, -36.2710



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



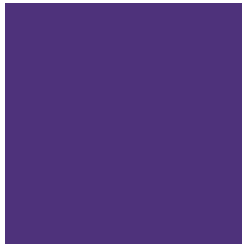
46.1530, 49.7830, 50.4470



93.0180, 100.4370, 101.6290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

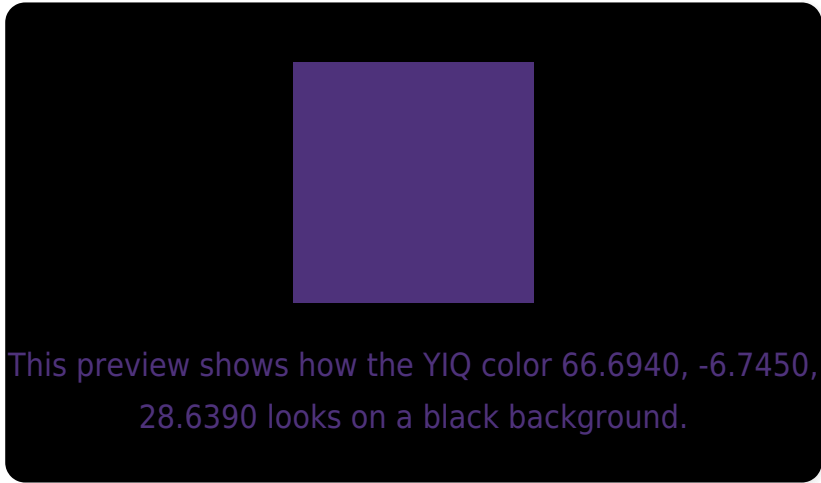
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

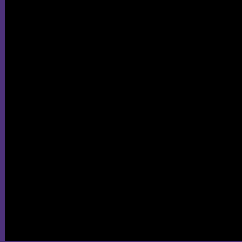
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.6940, -6.7450,

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

66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390

Protanopia

52.3710, -60.6600, 9.0360

Deuteranopia

52.7810, -56.3030, 1.6570



Tritanopia

66.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390

Protanomaly

57.3520, -41.3130, 16.3430

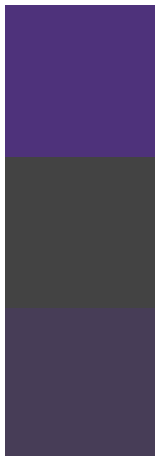
Deuteranomaly

57.8590, -38.6070, 11.3530

Tritanomaly

66.5950, -2.7530, 11.3510

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.9540, -2.3860, 10.2060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390 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(78, 50, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 50, 123)  
}
```

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(78, 50, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 50, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390 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(78, 50, 123) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 50, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 50, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 50, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 50, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 50,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 50, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 50,  
123) }
```

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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