

# Converting Colors

YIQ(66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(66.9250, 17.1760,  
96.2480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F00D4
RGB	143, 0, 212
RGB Percent	56%, 0%, 83%
CMY	0.4387, 1.0000, 0.1687
CMYK	0.32, 1.00, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	281°, 100%, 42%
HSV	281°, 100%, 83%
XYZ	23.2291, 10.6026, 63.0934
YIQ	66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

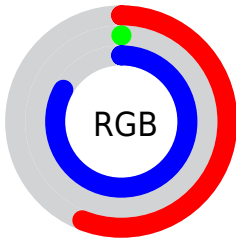
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 0, 212
Decimal	9371860
CIE Lab	38.90, 75.96, -72.08
CIE LCh	39, 104.714, 316.501
Yxy	10.6026, 0.2397, 0.1094
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287561940 (0xFF8F00D4)
YUV	66.9250, 71.5220, 66.7178
Hunter-Lab	32.5617, 70.3570, -92.0905

# Details

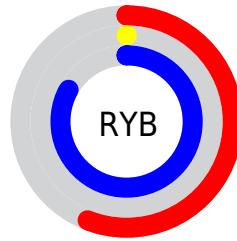
The YIQ color **66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **145.0750, -17.1760, -96.2480**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.9010, 16.5830, 79.4550**, and **42.6010, -0.6080, 66.1120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.3450, 15.5730, 86.7490**.

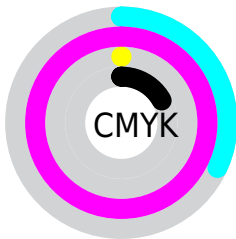
# Distribution



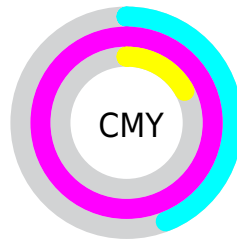
- Red (56%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480 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 66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 66.9250, 17.1760,  
96.2480


 66.9250, 17.1760,  
96.2480


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 54.7630, 8.2840,  
81.1800


 137.9010, 16.5830,  
79.4550


 42.6010, -0.6080,  
66.1120


 163.8940, 26.4880,  
70.6480


 29.9550, -11.0130,  
50.9310


 187.4950, 31.6250,  
60.1450

 15.9280, -24.7190,  
35.0010

 203.9310, 23.9250,  
45.5010

 8.8920, -25.0380,  
24.2580

 220.9540, 15.9500,  
30.3340

 9.0910, -18.7090,  
14.1790

 238.5640, 7.7000,

 4.7080, -10.5010,

14.6440

8.5950

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 66.9250, 17.1760,  
96.2480

■ 81.3450, 15.5730,  
86.7490

■ 95.7650, 13.9700,  
77.2500

■ 110.7720, 12.0920,  
67.2280

■ 125.1920, 10.4890,  
57.7290

■ 139.6120, 8.8860,  
48.2300

■ 153.7330, 6.6870,  
38.5190

■ 168.1530, 5.0840,  
29.0200

■ 183.1600, 3.2060,  
18.9980

■ 197.5800, 1.6030,  
9.4990

# 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



66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480



79.5610, 85.1260, 87.2540

# Triad

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



66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480



86.1950, 64.8780, -8.3860



86.8730, -77.8940, -20.0540

# Complementary

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



66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480



145.0750, -17.1760, -96.2480

# 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.



74.7380, -47.8580, -46.7860



66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480



79.6080, 11.2860, -39.3540

# Square

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



66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480



59.2020, 118.0080, 41.9760



66.9180, -31.3500, -59.6220



96.3520, -103.2070, 3.6810



# Rectangle

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



66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480



77.0640, 110.8500, 72.5940



66.9180, -31.3500, -59.6220



82.8660, -67.9890, -28.8610

# Sweetspot

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



66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480



202.9130, 6.0000, 34.4480



65.8450, -87.5770, 28.7990



96.5130, 3.7100, 20.8780



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.



66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480



80.4980, 20.6570, 115.7690



83.5660, 69.5350, 99.9910



99.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



53.8790, 13.6490, 77.5610



13.5730, 3.4810, 19.5210



# Inverse Universe

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



71.2540, 104.2030, 66.4030



85.7070, 125.3370, 79.8730



128.4340, -69.5350, -99.9910



99.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



57.3990, 84.2610, 53.3570



14.4530, 21.1340, 13.4700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

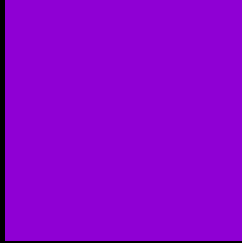
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

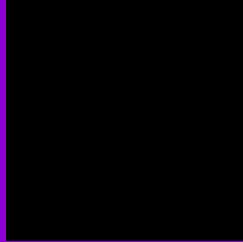
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 66.9250, 17.1760,



# 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

66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480

### Protanopia

74.4900, -85.7400, 12.0200

### Deuteranopia

75.1620, -79.3650, 1.1070



## Tritanopia

95.0460, 20.7220, 9.9220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480

## Protanomaly

71.5790, -48.2410, 42.7910

## Deuteranomaly

72.1030, -44.2050, 35.7230

## Tritanomaly

84.9580, 19.2950, 41.3030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.3260, 6.2750, 34.9710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480 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(143, 0, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 0, 212)  
}
```

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(143, 0, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 0, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480 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(143, 0, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 0, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(143, 0, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 0, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 0, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 0,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 66.9250, 17.1760, 96.2480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 0, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 0,  
212) }
```

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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