

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350)</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(67.1390, 16.8670,  
30.2350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	662B64
RGB	102, 43, 100
RGB Percent	40%, 17%, 39%
CMY	0.5998, 0.8315, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.02, 0.60
HSL	302°, 41%, 28%
HSV	302°, 58%, 40%
XYZ	8.6481, 5.4736, 12.6588
YIQ	67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

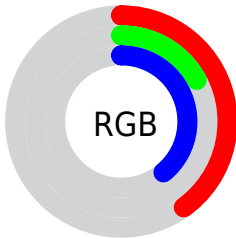
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	102, 43, 100
Decimal	6695780
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	28.04, 35.04, -21.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 41.206, 328.262
Yxy	5.4736, 0.3229, 0.2044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284885860 (0xFF662B64)
YUV	67.1390, 16.2005, 30.5731
Hunter-Lab	23.3957, 25.0391, -15.7032

# Details

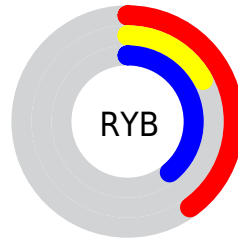
The YIQ color **67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **77.8610, -16.8670, -30.2350**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.5630, 18.6090, 31.7050**, and **21.5900, 13.9790, 27.5070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.2690, 19.6170, 35.4650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.0090, 14.1170, 25.0050**.

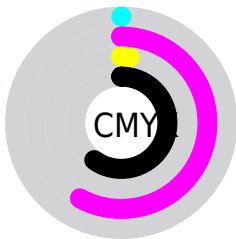
# Distribution



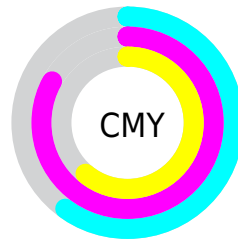
- Red (40%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350 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 67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.1390, 16.8670,  
30.2350

67.1390, 16.8670,  
30.2350

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

42.2530, 16.5460,  
30.5460

117.5630, 18.6090,  
31.7050

21.5900, 13.9790,  
27.5070

143.3890, 19.1590,  
32.7510

13.2160, 8.8000,  
16.7360

170.8020, 19.4340,  
33.2740

0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

198.5140, 20.3050,  
34.0090

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

221.5410, 15.6750,  
29.8110

238.5640, 7.7000,

14.6440

■ 67.1390, 16.8670,  
30.2350

■ 67.1390, 16.8670,  
30.2350

■ 61.2690, 19.6170,  
35.4650

■ 73.0090, 14.1170,  
25.0050

■ 55.2850, 22.6880,  
40.3840

■ 78.9930, 11.0460,  
20.0860

■ 48.8280, 25.7130,  
46.1370

■ 85.4500, 8.0210,  
14.3330

■ 42.9580, 28.4630,  
51.3670

■ 91.3200, 5.2710,  
9.1030

■ 41.7840, 29.0130,  
52.4130

■ 97.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

■ 103.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 109.0440, -3.3000,  
-6.2760

■ 115.6150, -6.6460,  
-11.7180

■ 121.4850, -9.3960,  
-16.9480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.7800, -19.0310, 20.0170



67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350



62.5300, 40.5710, 30.1630

# Triad

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



67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350



62.0860, 31.2720, -16.0880



57.7900, -52.4950, -12.2950

# Complementary

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



67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350



77.8610, -16.8670, -30.2350

# 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.



54.1420, -42.2230, -22.2470



67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350



58.1000, 10.3210, -27.3670

# Square

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



67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350



62.6570, 46.2620, -1.4020



49.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530



59.4660, -59.9700, -3.4740



# Rectangle

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



67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350



61.9080, 47.9540, 23.0100



49.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530



57.2370, -49.5600, -15.9280

# Sweetspot

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



67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350



119.3850, 6.6460, 11.7180



50.3240, -17.7470, 18.7730



58.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350



78.5400, 26.5840, 46.8720



63.8330, 26.1760, 21.2160



48.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



47.0390, 32.9090, 58.9010



99.0340, 69.1180, 124.0780



# Inverse Universe

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



67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350



78.5400, 26.5840, 46.8720



81.1670, -26.1760, -21.2160



48.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



47.0390, 32.9090, 58.9010

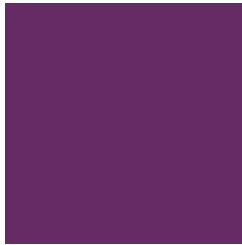


99.0340, 69.1180, 124.0780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

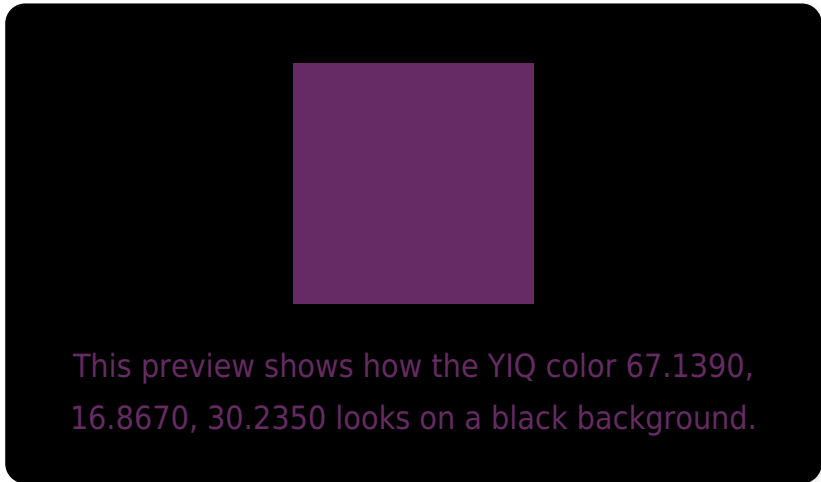
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

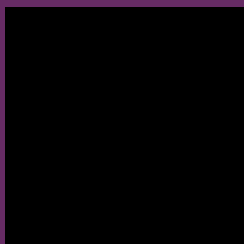
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1390, 16.8670,



# 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

67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350

### Protanopia

64.0940, -31.9590, 12.0170

### Deuteranopia

66.4300, -15.5900, 7.2100



## Tritanopia

67.3130, 24.3440, 10.3600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350

## Protanomaly

65.1780, -14.4000, 18.6880

## Deuteranomaly

66.9310, -3.5790, 15.3090

## Tritanomaly

67.2730, 21.8210, 17.5410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.9720, 6.3710, 11.1950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350 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(102, 43, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 43, 100)  
}
```

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(102, 43, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 43, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350 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(102, 43, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 43, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 43, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 43, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 43, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 43,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.1390, 16.8670, 30.2350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 43, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 43,  
100) }
```

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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