

# Converting Colors

YIQ(42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(42.0720, 10.9470,  
60.4430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5A0085
RGB	90, 0, 133
RGB Percent	35%, 0%, 52%
CMY	0.6468, 1.0000, 0.4785
CMYK	0.32, 1.00, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	281°, 100%, 26%
HSV	281°, 100%, 52%
XYZ	8.4564, 3.8705, 22.4862
YIQ	42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

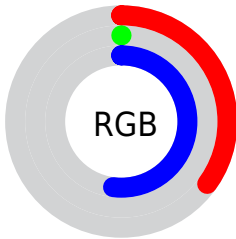
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	90, 0, 133
Decimal	5898373
CIELab	23.24, 54.08, -50.56
CIELCh	23, 74.037, 316.924
Yxy	3.8705, 0.2429, 0.1112
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284088453 (0xFF5A0085)
YUV	42.0720, 44.8275, 42.0329
Hunter-Lab	19.6736, 42.2970, -53.9948

# Details

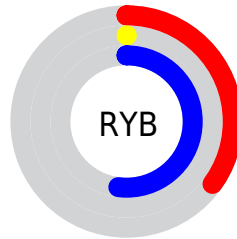
The YIQ color **42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **90.9280, -10.9470, -60.4430**, and the grayscale version is **42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.2410, 8.7930, 55.4250**, and **20.1120, -4.8660, 33.1340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.8990, 9.7560, 54.4920**.

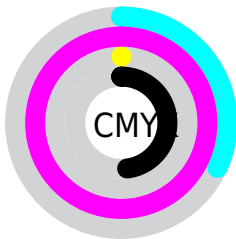
# Distribution



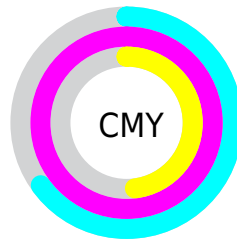
- Red (35%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430 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 42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



42.0720, 10.9470,  
60.4430

42.0720, 10.9470,  
60.4430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

31.0350, 3.2010,  
46.6330

102.2410, 8.7930,  
55.4250

20.1120, -4.8660,  
33.1340

129.6540, 9.0680,  
55.9480

6.6120, -18.6180,  
18.0380

156.8930, 9.8930,  
57.5170

5.1640, -11.7850,  
9.8390

182.6670, 16.2210,  
52.9650

1.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

206.2790, 22.8250,  
43.4090

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

222.7150, 15.1250,

28.7650

■ 239.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980

■ 42.0720, 10.9470,  
60.4430

■ 50.8990, 9.7560,  
54.4920

■ 60.6120, 8.8860,  
48.2300

■ 69.4390, 7.6950,  
42.2790

■ 78.2660, 6.5040,  
36.3280

■ 87.3920, 5.9090,  
30.5890

■ 96.8060, 4.4430,  
24.1150

■ 105.6330, 3.2520,  
18.1640

■ 114.4600, 2.0610,  
12.2130

■ 124.1730, 1.1910,  
5.9510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.5080, -67.8150, 23.0730



42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430



50.0120, 54.7340, 54.3340

# Triad

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



42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430



52.4390, 40.9440, -4.1440



53.9430, -48.5520, -12.1680

# Complementary

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



42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430



90.9280, -10.9470, -60.4430

# 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.



46.0430, -29.0630, -29.4710



42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430



47.7560, 5.5980, -24.3700

# Square

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



42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430



37.0760, 73.9040, 26.2880



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



59.7570, -64.9230, 3.6930



# Rectangle

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



42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430



48.3000, 71.0580, 44.8340



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



51.1900, -42.1780, -17.5540

# Sweetspot

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



42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430



137.6920, 4.7640, 23.8040



40.9900, -54.7930, 18.3510



65.2260, 2.8400, 14.6160



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430



54.7050, 14.1990, 78.6070



52.4210, 43.6370, 62.7170



61.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



41.1320, 10.7180, 59.0860



0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



# Inverse Universe

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



44.6690, 65.4650, 41.5690



58.1110, 85.1320, 54.0920



80.5790, -43.6370, -62.7170



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



43.6580, 63.9980, 40.6220



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

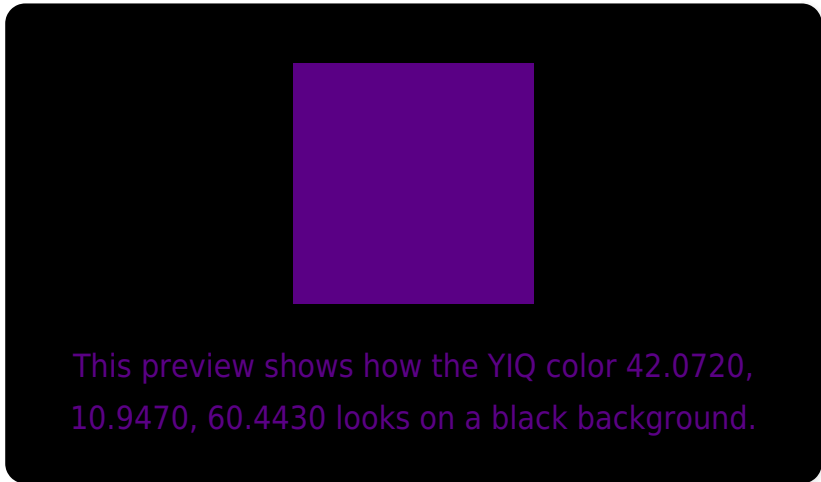
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

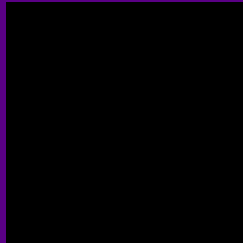
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.0720, 10.9470,



# 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

42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430

### Protanopia

47.1390, -54.1950, 7.5090

### Deuteranopia

47.0760, -49.8840, 0.9640



## Tritanopia

59.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430

## Protanomaly

45.2490, -30.3570, 27.0430

## Deuteranomaly

45.2830, -27.6970, 22.8870

## Tritanomaly

53.1660, 12.2370, 26.0370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430

## Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

42.0400, 3.6640, 21.7120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430 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(90, 0, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 0, 133)  
}
```

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(90, 0, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 0, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430 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(90, 0, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 0, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(90, 0, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 0, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 0, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 0, 133)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.0720, 10.9470, 60.4430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 0, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 0,  
133) }
```

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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