

# Converting Colors

YIQ(59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(59.1190, -4.4620,  
80.8980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6908CA
RGB	105, 8, 202
RGB Percent	41%, 3%, 79%
CMY	0.5879, 0.9688, 0.2080
CMYK	0.48, 0.96, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	270°, 92%, 41%
HSV	270°, 96%, 79%
XYZ	16.5782, 7.4437, 56.4135
YIQ	59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	105, 8, 202
Decimal	6883530
CIE Lab	32.80, 69.03, -76.50
CIE LCh	33, 103.045, 312.062
Yxy	7.4437, 0.2061, 0.0925
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285073610 (0xFF6908CA)
YUV	59.1190, 70.4403, 40.2376
Hunter-Lab	27.2832, 60.7174, -103.4959

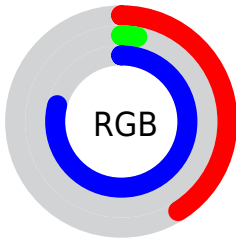
# Details

The YIQ color **59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600CC**.

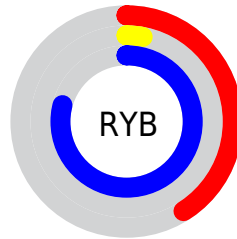
The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **150.8810, 4.4620, -80.8980**, and the grayscale version is **58.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.6040, -4.6900, 74.0140**, and **27.4080, -25.4100, 53.0380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.2270, -4.6460, 84.2340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.8490, -4.0020, 72.5580**.

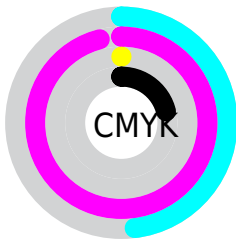
# Distribution



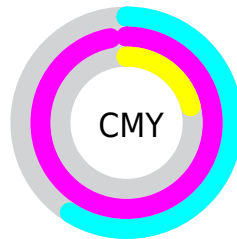
- Red (41%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980 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 59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.1190, -4.4620,  
80.8980

■ 59.1190, -4.4620,  
80.8980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 41.6630, -12.3460,  
69.5900

■ 123.9030, -4.0940,  
74.2260

■ 27.4080, -25.4100,  
53.0380

■ 148.7220, 6.3610,  
66.4650

■ 13.6800, -38.5200,  
37.3200

■ 174.1280, 16.5410,  
58.1810

■ 10.7160, -30.1740,  
29.2340

■ 199.2350, 26.1250,  
49.6850

■ 12.5620, -24.3490,  
17.2750

■ 215.6710, 18.4250,  
35.0410

■ 7.0050, -15.5910,  
12.7370

■ 232.6940, 10.4500,


■ 3.3230, -7.9790,


19.8740


6.9410


 250.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 59.1190, -4.4620,  
80.8980

 59.1190, -4.4620,  
80.8980


 53.2270, -4.6460,  
84.2340

 73.8490, -4.0020,  
72.5580

 88.5790, -3.5420,  
64.2180

 103.8960, -3.3570,  
55.3550

 118.6260, -2.8970,  
47.0150

 133.6550, -1.8410,  
38.8870

■ 148.3850, -1.3810,  
30.5470

■ 163.1150, -0.9210,  
22.2070

■ 178.4320, -0.7360,  
13.3440

■ 193.1620, -0.2760,  
5.0040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.8360, -100.5530, 32.6870



59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980



70.9180, 70.6390, 79.9750

# Triad

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



59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980



70.8780, 64.6930, 0.4770



73.0010, -63.6350, -19.6590

# Complementary

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



59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980



150.8810, 4.4620, -80.8980

# 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.



61.3390, -33.5530, -47.2250



59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980



69.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870

# Square

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



59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980



54.4180, 108.4720, 38.5840



56.9390, -26.6750, -50.7310



83.0670, -89.2230, 3.5530



# Rectangle

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



59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980



69.9590, 97.7840, 67.0960



56.9390, -26.6750, -50.7310



69.6950, -54.3260, -28.6780

# Sweetspot

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



59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980



200.4990, -1.7020, 30.8580



87.0550, -88.9490, 9.6030



94.7080, -1.3330, 18.6590



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.



59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980



67.3420, -5.5670, 106.4410



88.1220, 53.3500, 101.4620



94.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



43.7410, -3.8180, 69.2220



10.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460



# Inverse Universe

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



77.0640, 84.4870, 71.2950



90.7230, 111.2130, 93.5570



121.8780, -53.3500, -101.4620



95.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



59.0960, 72.2930, 61.0050

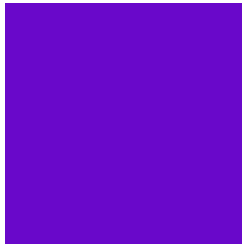


13.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

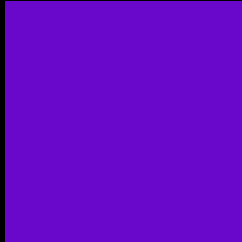
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

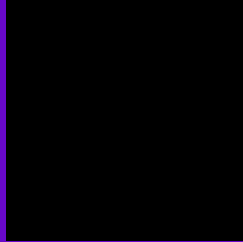
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.1190, -4.4620,



# 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

59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980

### Protanopia

62.8520, -72.2600, 10.0120

### Deuteranopia

63.1650, -66.2520, 0.2440



## Tritanopia

78.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980

## Protanomaly

61.2490, -47.5520, 35.8080

## Deuteranomaly

61.4140, -43.8830, 29.8850

## Tritanomaly

71.1180, -5.0030, 30.1090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980

## Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

58.8580, -1.3350, 29.7130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980 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(105, 8, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 8, 202)  
}
```

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(105, 8, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 8, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980 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(105, 8, 202) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 8, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(105, 8, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 8, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 8, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 8,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.1190, -4.4620, 80.8980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 8, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105, 8,  
202) }
```

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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