

# Converting Colors

YIQ(59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020)</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(59.6410, 9.9420,  
40.1020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5E1F75
RGB	94, 31, 117
RGB Percent	37%, 12%, 46%
CMY	0.6312, 0.8785, 0.5412
CMYK	0.20, 0.74, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	284°, 58%, 29%
HSV	284°, 74%, 46%
XYZ	8.3212, 4.6452, 17.2855
YIQ	59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

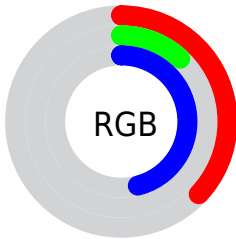
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	94, 31, 117
Decimal	6168437
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.70, 42.28, -36.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 55.789, 319.274
Yxy	4.6452, 0.2751, 0.1536
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284358517 (0xFF5E1F75)
YUV	59.6410, 28.2780, 30.1328
Hunter-Lab	21.5528, 31.1988, -32.4642

# Details

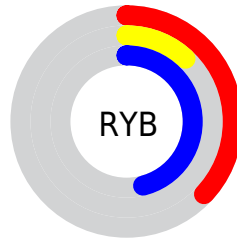
The YIQ color **59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **88.3590, -9.9420, -40.1020**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.8800, 10.7670, 41.6710**, and **20.9080, 4.3960, 30.4760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.7000, 11.4540, 45.7420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.5820, 8.4300, 34.4620**.

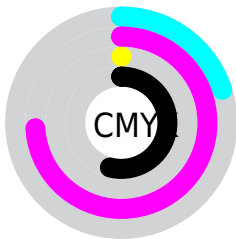
# Distribution



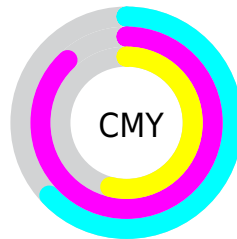
- Red (37%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020 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 59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.6410, 9.9420,  
40.1020

■ 59.6410, 9.9420,  
40.1020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 31.4070, 10.7210,  
42.5050

■ 110.8800, 10.7670,  
41.6710

■ 20.9080, 4.3960,  
30.4760

■ 137.5920, 11.6380,  
42.4060

■ 10.8110, -3.1210,  
18.0230

■ 164.4180, 12.1880,  
43.4520

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 192.2440, 12.7380,  
44.4980


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 215.0840, 18.7000,  
35.5640


■ 232.1070, 10.7250,

20.3970


 248.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530

 59.6410, 9.9420,  
40.1020


 59.6410, 9.9420,  
40.1020

 51.7000, 11.4540,  
45.7420


 67.5820, 8.4300,  
34.4620

 44.3460, 12.6910,  
50.8590

 74.9360, 7.1930,  
29.3450

 39.0520, 13.6990,  
54.6190

 82.8770, 5.6810,  
23.7050

 91.1170, 4.7650,  
18.2770

 98.4710, 3.5280,  
13.1600

■ 106.4120, 2.0160,  
7.5200

■ 114.3530, 0.5040,  
1.8800

■ 122.2940, -1.0080,  
-3.7600

■ 129.6480, -2.2450,  
-8.8770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.6470, -61.2570, 14.3510



59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020



46.5660, 50.0580, 50.9700

# Triad

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



59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020



58.0100, 37.5980, -9.5860



55.8180, -49.6980, -13.4260

# Complementary

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



59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020



88.3590, -9.9420, -40.1020

# 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.



50.2150, -35.2990, -26.5870



59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020



54.2790, 11.3750, -24.4410

# Square

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



59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020



52.5930, 61.4820, 9.1140



43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020



59.4490, -61.3000, -1.3960



# Rectangle

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



59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020



45.1680, 62.6220, 43.5340



43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020



54.1080, -44.8830, -18.0910

# Sweetspot

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



59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020



130.3510, 3.9860, 15.8740



54.8920, -34.2060, 14.1940



63.4660, 1.9240, 9.1880



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020



62.9910, 15.6690, 62.9730



64.3520, 29.7490, 39.0690



54.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



40.8180, 14.4780, 57.0220



83.2170, 28.8180, 116.5460



# Inverse Universe

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



59.3360, 43.8730, 25.3850



62.4690, 68.9040, 39.8160



83.6480, -29.7490, -39.0690



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



40.2400, 62.1190, 36.1270

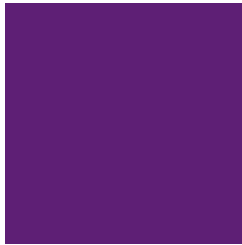


82.3880, 127.4930, 73.8370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020 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 59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

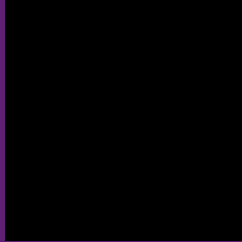
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.6410, 9.9420,



# 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

59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020

### Protanopia

49.6980, -57.2670, 8.1170

### Deuteranopia

52.9240, -46.4000, 3.9040



## Tritanopia

63.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020

## Protanomaly

52.9510, -32.6940, 19.8340

## Deuteranomaly

55.0780, -25.8620, 17.1620

## Tritanomaly

61.7330, 14.7140, 19.6900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.5250, 3.4360, 14.8280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020 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(94, 31, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 31, 117)  
}
```

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(94, 31, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 31, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020 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(94, 31, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 31, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 31, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 31, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 31, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 31,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.6410, 9.9420, 40.1020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 31, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 31,  
117) }
```

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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