

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.2080, 4.3920,
52.5840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Hex | 611991 |
| RGB | 97, 25, 145 |
| RGB Percent | 38%, 10%, 57% |
| CMY | 0.6194, 0.9021, 0.4314 |
| CMYK | 0.33, 0.83, 0.00, 0.43 |
| HSL | 276°, 71%, 33% |
| HSV | 276°, 83%, 57% |
| XYZ | 10.3928, 5.2826, 27.2522 |
| YIQ | 60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

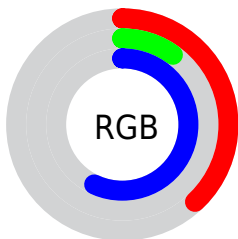
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 97, 25, 145 |
| Decimal | 6363537 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 27.53, 51.49, -51.00 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 28, 72.467, 315.273 |
| Yxy | 5.2826, 0.2421, 0.1231 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4284553617 (0xFF611991) |
| YUV | 60.2080, 41.8025, 32.2666 |
| Hunter-Lab | 22.9838, 40.4922, -54.2121 |

Details

The YIQ color **60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **109.7920, -4.3920, -52.5840**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.6210, 4.6670, 53.1070**, and **23.1600, -4.8210, 37.8270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.6090, 4.9410, 59.1570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.2200, 4.1180, 46.5340**.

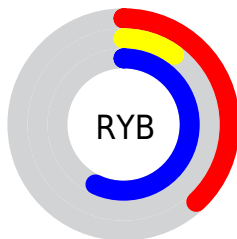
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (10%)

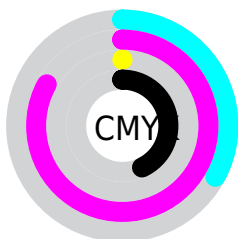
Blue (57%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (10%)

Blue (57%)

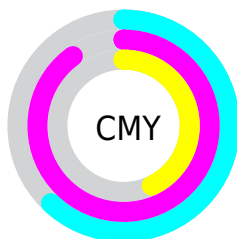


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (90%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840 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 60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.2080, 4.3920,
52.5840

60.2080, 4.3920,
52.5840

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

34.4960, 3.5210,
51.8490

114.6210, 4.6670,
53.1070

23.1600, -4.8210,
37.8270

141.7460, 5.8130,
54.3650

12.3510, -13.2090,
24.6390

168.4580, 6.6840,
55.1000

6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

193.8640, 16.8640,
46.8160

3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410


214.4970, 18.9750,
36.0870


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


231.5200, 11.0000,


20.9200


 248.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530


 60.2080, 4.3920,
52.5840


 60.2080, 4.3920,
52.5840


 49.6090, 4.9410,
59.1570

 70.2200, 4.1180,
46.5340

 42.5430, 5.3070,
63.5390

 80.8190, 3.5690,
39.9610

 90.5320, 2.6990,
33.6990

 101.1310, 2.1500,
27.1260

 111.1430, 1.8760,
21.0760

■ 121.7420, 1.3270,
14.5030

■ 131.7540, 1.0530,
8.4530

■ 142.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 152.0660, -0.3660,
-4.3820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.5180, -73.7750, 20.9530



60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840



54.1850, 55.9250, 60.2850

Triad

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



60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840



61.3210, 47.0880, -5.3600



60.4970, -53.2280, -15.5320

Complementary

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



60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840



109.7920, -4.3920, -52.5840

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.



53.1840, -34.0140, -33.3580



60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840



57.8230, 12.6590, -25.6850

Square

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



60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840



41.2620, 82.2480, 29.2560



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



66.4250, -69.9200, 0.6400

Rectangle

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



60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840



52.9570, 73.7620, 50.8980



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



58.3310, -47.1290, -21.4410

Sweetspot

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



60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840



155.7300, 1.6010, 20.5530



66.8560, -51.7200, 12.2160



74.2750, 1.1440, 12.3120



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840



56.8060, 6.7250, 81.9010



73.1920, 36.8520, 59.0280



66.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



39.6090, 4.9410, 59.1570



2.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480

Inverse Universe

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



66.3520, 56.1120, 40.3680



66.3490, 87.6980, 62.6580



96.8080, -36.8520, -59.0280



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



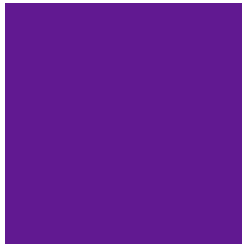
46.5210, 63.1260, 45.4140



2.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840 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 60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2080, 4.3920,

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

60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840

Protanopia

52.9580, -60.9350, 8.5130

Deuteranopia

53.2540, -56.2570, 0.8230



Tritanopia

67.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840

Protanomaly

55.6610, -37.5090, 24.4990

Deuteranomaly

55.4670, -34.2070, 19.7210

Tritanomaly

64.3180, 8.7530, 23.0970

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840

Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.7900, 1.3720, 19.1960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840 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(97, 25, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 25, 145)  
}
```

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(97, 25, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 25, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840 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(97, 25, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 25, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 25, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 25, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 25, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 25,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.2080, 4.3920, 52.5840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 25, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 25,  
145) }
```

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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