

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.2380, 39.2380,  
48.8220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	801264
RGB	128, 18, 100
RGB Percent	50%, 7%, 39%
CMY	0.4977, 0.9296, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.86, 0.22, 0.50
HSL	315°, 75%, 29%
HSV	315°, 86%, 50%
XYZ	11.4310, 5.9471, 12.6080
YIQ	60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

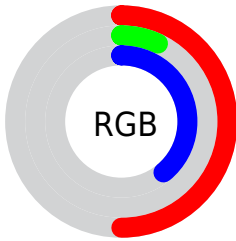
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 18, 100
Decimal	8393316
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.28, 51.64, -19.42
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 55.168, 339.394
Yxy	5.9471, 0.3812, 0.1983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286583396 (0xFF801264)
YUV	60.2380, 19.6027, 59.4273
Hunter-Lab	24.3866, 40.9940, -13.5826

# Details

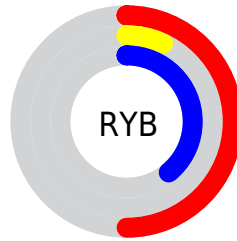
The YIQ color **60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **85.7620, -39.2380, -48.8220**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.0160, 39.7430, 45.1750**, and **28.1680, 27.0910, 32.1710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.2650, 43.7760, 54.6880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.2110, 34.7000, 42.9560**.

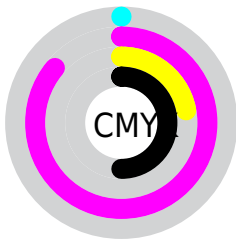
# Distribution



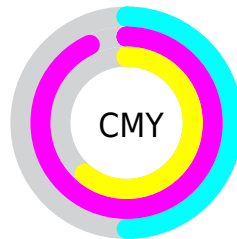
- Red (50%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220 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 60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.2380, 39.2380,  
48.8220

60.2380, 39.2380,  
48.8220

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

38.8630, 35.8000,  
45.0480

118.0160, 39.7430,  
45.1750

28.1680, 27.0910,  
32.1710

145.0270, 41.2100,  
46.1220

18.8970, 20.1240,  
20.7640

172.6250, 42.4020,  
46.5460

4.2290, 6.7850,  
3.6890

196.2540, 33.1410,  
43.6770

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

215.0840, 18.7000,  
35.5640

232.1070, 10.7250,

20.3970

249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

60.2380, 39.2380,  
48.8220

60.2380, 39.2380,  
48.8220

52.2650, 43.7760,  
54.6880

68.2110, 34.7000,  
42.9560

49.1020, 45.7930,  
56.6810

76.2980, 29.8410,  
37.4010

83.6840, 25.5780,  
32.0580

91.6570, 21.0400,  
26.1920

99.6300, 16.5020,  
20.3260

■ 107.7170, 11.6430,  
14.7710

■ 115.6900, 7.1050,  
8.9050

■ 123.0760, 2.8420,  
3.5620

■ 131.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.2690, -6.7460, 34.1660



60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220



49.0700, 66.0140, 48.1420

# Triad

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



60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220



64.3900, 24.3040, -21.9680



64.5040, -63.1330, -6.7250

# Complementary

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



60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220



85.7620, -39.2380, -48.8220

# 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.



60.4170, -50.2470, -19.9990



60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220



53.5270, -10.3550, -38.1230

# Square

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



60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220



64.8760, 49.8390, -5.6570



54.1130, -35.2520, -32.9480



65.2340, -70.7000, 3.7640



# Rectangle

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



60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220



55.8350, 67.3930, 28.6490



54.1130, -35.2520, -32.9480



63.6090, -59.2350, -11.2910

# Sweetspot

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



60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220



139.5050, 15.3560, 19.0680



38.6130, -19.2180, 39.9340



68.0540, 9.0760, 11.7320



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220



63.7700, 59.1320, 73.7560



53.9680, 56.8930, 31.7170



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.1020, 45.7930, 56.6810



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220



63.7700, 59.1320, 73.7560



92.0320, -56.8930, -31.7170



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.1020, 45.7930, 56.6810

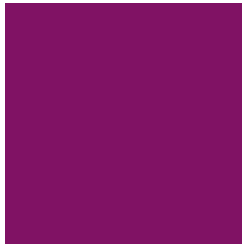


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220 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

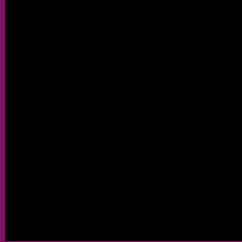
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.2380, 39.2380,



# 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

60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220

### Protanopia

64.9060, -45.9890, 12.9790

### Deuteranopia

71.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040



## Tritanopia

66.7460, 48.2300, 18.0060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220

## Protanomaly

62.9210, -14.8140, 26.1940

## Deuteranomaly

67.1930, 7.6070, 21.8390

## Tritanomaly

64.0420, 44.8810, 29.1450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.3800, 14.2100, 17.8100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220 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(128, 18, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 18, 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(128, 18, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 18, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220 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(128, 18, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 18, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 18, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 18, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 18, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 18,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.2380, 39.2380, 48.8220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 18, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 18,  
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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