

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.3070, 70.3210,  
63.7050)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7005B
RGB	167, 0, 91
RGB Percent	65%, 0%, 36%
CMY	0.3446, 0.9999, 0.6429
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.46, 0.34
HSL	327°, 100%, 33%
HSV	327°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	17.8514, 8.9844, 10.7028
YIQ	60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

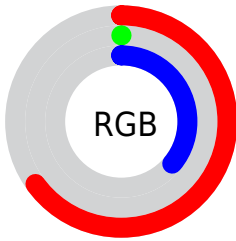
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 0, 91
Decimal	10944603
CIELab	35.95, 62.40, -2.73
CIELCh	36, 62.459, 357.499
Yxy	8.9844, 0.4755, 0.2393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289134683 (0xFFA7005B)
YUV	60.3070, 15.1316, 93.5698
Hunter-Lab	29.9739, 53.8542, -0.1891

# Details

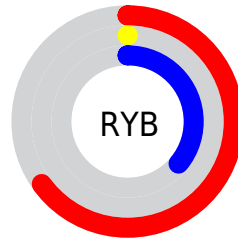
The YIQ color **60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **106.6930, -70.3210, -63.7050**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.3200, 68.3060, 50.6580**, and **37.8350, 50.1980, 37.4140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.1980, 63.0780, 57.3020**.

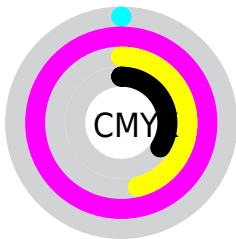
# Distribution



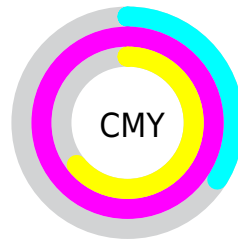
- Red (65%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050 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 60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.3070, 70.3210,  
63.7050

■ 60.3070, 70.3210,  
63.7050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 49.0140, 60.4200,  
50.4040

■ 130.3200, 68.3060,  
50.6580

■ 37.8350, 50.1980,  
37.4140

■ 158.6790, 68.6730,  
49.5130

■ 26.7700, 39.6550,  
24.7350

■ 178.3070, 51.9850,  
43.5770

■ 16.3740, 31.5420,  
12.0700

■ 198.4080, 35.3430,  
36.8070

■ 1.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

■ 218.1500, 18.3340,  
31.1820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 236.2160, 8.8000,

16.7360

253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

60.3070, 70.3210,  
63.7050

71.1980, 63.0780,  
57.3020

81.3880, 56.4310,  
51.1110

92.2790, 49.1880,  
44.7080

103.0560, 42.2660,  
37.9940

113.9470, 35.0230,  
31.5910

■ 124.2510, 28.0550,  
25.7110

■ 135.0280, 21.1330,  
18.9970

■ 145.9190, 13.8900,  
12.5940

■ 156.2230, 6.9220,  
6.7140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.0610, 26.6750, 50.7310



60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050



68.5100, 78.8540, 35.7020

# Triad

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



60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050



73.1070, 8.4430, -37.3890



79.1400, -82.2990, -0.7870

# Complementary

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



60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050



106.6930, -70.3210, -63.7050

# 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.



76.4550, -70.6050, -14.4850



60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050



62.6100, -35.7540, -45.8820

# Square

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



60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050



79.8390, 42.0930, -19.4670



70.6410, -54.2340, -30.3460



75.7950, -85.2810, 9.2070



# Rectangle

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



60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050



74.4930, 76.3830, 8.8870



70.6410, -54.2340, -30.3460



79.0600, -79.3180, -5.2540

# Sweetspot

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



60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050



175.4250, 27.5050, 24.6650



41.4630, -8.9070, 67.8370



84.4680, 16.7780, 15.3220



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050



78.3350, 91.4540, 82.7020



50.8450, 96.9640, 37.8920



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



53.4860, 62.2070, 56.5670



7.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610



# Inverse Universe

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



60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050



78.3350, 91.4540, 82.7020



116.1550, -96.9640, -37.8920



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



53.4860, 62.2070, 56.5670



7.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

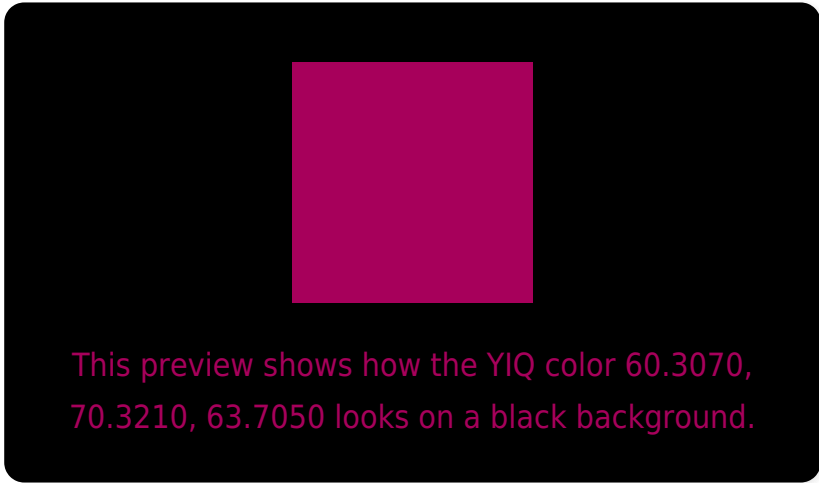
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

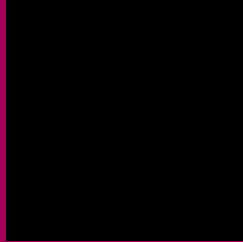
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050.



# 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

60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050

### Protanopia

86.9440, -22.7890, 11.0270

### Deuteranopia

88.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330



## Tritanopia

74.3860, 75.9670, 27.4470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050

## Protanomaly

77.5020, 11.4110, 29.9950

## Deuteranomaly

78.0940, 29.9350, 24.6790

## Tritanomaly

69.3340, 73.7180, 40.6780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.0010, 25.7630, 23.1950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050 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(167, 0, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 0, 91)  
}
```

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(167, 0, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 0, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050 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(167, 0, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 0, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 0, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 0, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 0, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 0, 91)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.3070, 70.3210, 63.7050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 0, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 0,  
91) }
```

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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