

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790)
contains.

YIQ(60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(60.3410, 38.5910,
77.0790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	910095
RGB	145, 0, 149
RGB Percent	57%, 0%, 58%
CMY	0.4309, 1.0000, 0.4156
CMYK	0.03, 1.00, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	298°, 100%, 29%
HSV	298°, 100%, 58%
XYZ	17.1223, 8.2001, 29.1181
YIQ	60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

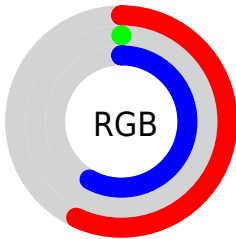
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 0, 149
Decimal	9502869
CIE _{Lab}	34.40, 65.16, -41.96
CIE _{LCh}	34, 77.505, 327.219
Yxy	8.2001, 0.3145, 0.1506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287692949 (0xFF910095)
YUV	60.3410, 43.7089, 74.2459
Hunter-Lab	28.6359, 56.6183, -40.2434

Details

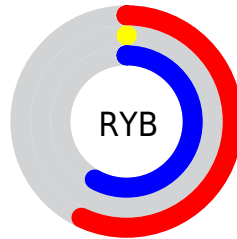
The YIQ color **60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **88.6590, -38.5910, -77.0790**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.8530, 33.7330, 65.9970**, and **37.9680, 22.5030, 49.2470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.4450, 35.0620, 69.4460**.

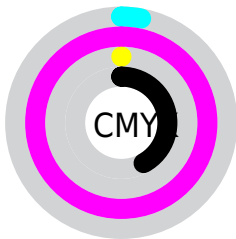
Distribution



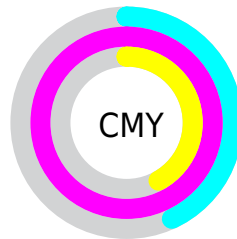
- Red (57%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790 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 60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.3410, 38.5910,
77.0790

60.3410, 38.5910,
77.0790

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

49.0050, 30.2490,
63.0570

129.1520, 34.3290,
66.2090

37.9680, 22.5030,
49.2470

158.0380, 34.6500,
65.8980

27.1590, 14.1150,
36.0590

183.9730, 33.2750,
63.2830

16.7630, 6.0020,
23.3940

200.4090, 25.5750,
48.6390

3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

217.4320, 17.6000,
33.4720

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.4550, 9.6250,

18.3050

252.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

60.3410, 38.5910,
77.0790

69.4450, 35.0620,
69.4460

78.2500, 30.9370,
61.6010

87.0550, 26.8120,
53.7560

96.1590, 23.2830,
46.1230

104.9640, 19.1580,
38.2780

■ 113.1820, 15.3080,
30.9560

■ 122.2860, 11.7790,
23.3230

■ 131.0910, 7.6540,
15.4780

■ 140.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.8990, -61.3060, 31.7660



60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790



64.0800, 78.3900, 66.1500

Triad

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



60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790



76.5940, 41.4050, -18.0110



77.1390, -72.5310, -12.6190

Complementary

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



60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790



88.6590, -38.5910, -77.0790

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.



68.7830, -51.7580, -31.1660



60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790



66.8500, -1.1390, -39.9470

Square

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



60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790



70.6780, 77.3000, 8.7880



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



81.0780, -87.7560, 4.5000

Rectangle

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



60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790



60.1180, 92.4220, 54.1340



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



74.2720, -65.8360, -18.3160

Sweetspot

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



60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790



159.3560, 14.7580, 29.9100



19.9210, -49.2040, 43.7240



76.1560, 9.0290, 18.0930



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790



78.6270, 50.3700, 100.4020



53.5570, 63.4450, 56.1570



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



55.7980, 35.5660, 71.3260



4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Inverse Universe

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



45.0070, 87.5200, 32.8320



58.5760, 114.0190, 42.6830



95.4430, -63.4450, -56.1570



69.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



41.7180, 80.9640, 30.5000



2.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

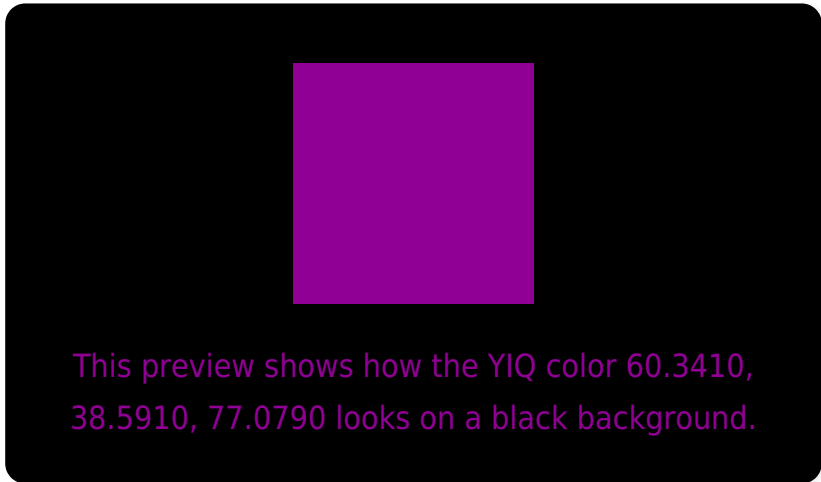
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

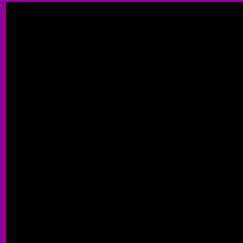
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3410, 38.5910,

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

60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790

Protanopia

67.0410, -77.1660, 10.8180

Deuteranopia

78.7230, -41.2200, 9.1480



Tritanopia

81.4790, 44.6080, 17.5680

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790



Protanomaly

64.9530, -35.0350, 34.7330



Deuteranomaly

71.6320, -12.2020, 33.9260



Tritanomaly

73.9960, 42.4950, 39.3510

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790



Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

60.0030, 14.2540, 28.0300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790 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(145, 0, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 0, 149)  
}
```

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(145, 0, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 0, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790 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(145, 0, 149) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 0, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 0, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 0, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 0, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 0,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.3410, 38.5910, 77.0790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 0, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 0,  
149) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor