

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.3490, 7.4680,  
29.8680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	562767
RGB	86, 39, 103
RGB Percent	34%, 15%, 40%
CMY	0.6626, 0.8471, 0.5961
CMYK	0.16, 0.62, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	284°, 45%, 28%
HSV	284°, 62%, 40%
XYZ	7.0141, 4.4092, 13.3120
YIQ	60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

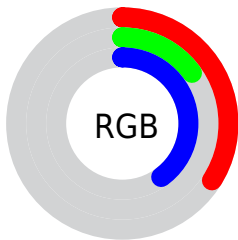
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	86, 39, 103
Decimal	5646183
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	24.98, 33.08, -28.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	25, 43.737, 319.150
Yxy	4.4092, 0.2836, 0.1783
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283836263 (0xFF562767)
YUV	60.3490, 21.0269, 22.4959
Hunter-Lab	20.9981, 22.8788, -22.8890

# Details

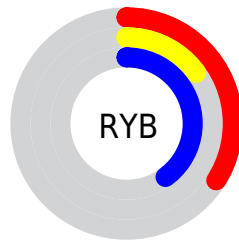
The YIQ color **60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **81.6510, -7.4680, -29.8680**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.0010, 8.5680, 31.9600**, and **17.6320, 4.9930, 25.1610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.5820, 8.4300, 34.4620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.1160, 6.5060, 25.2740**.

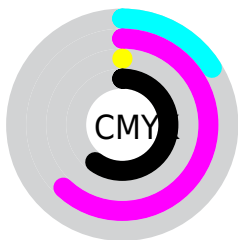
# Distribution



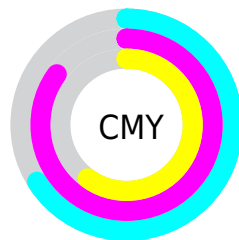
- Red (34%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680 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 60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.3490, 7.4680,  
29.8680

60.3490, 7.4680,  
29.8680

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

36.0500, 6.8720,  
29.6560

110.0010, 8.5680,  
31.9600

17.6320, 4.9930,  
25.1610

135.8270, 9.1180,  
33.0060

5.6700, -7.3380,  
11.8460

162.2400, 9.3930,  
33.5290

0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

190.0660, 9.9430,  
34.5750

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

216.5240, 14.3450,  
31.8890

234.4550, 9.6250,

18.3050

251.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

60.3490, 7.4680,  
29.8680

60.3490, 7.4680,  
29.8680

53.5820, 8.4300,  
34.4620

67.1160, 6.5060,  
25.2740

46.5270, 10.2630,  
39.7910

74.1710, 4.6730,  
19.9450

39.7600, 11.2250,  
44.3850

80.9380, 3.7110,  
15.3510

34.4660, 12.2330,  
48.1450

87.7050, 2.7490,  
10.7570

94.4720, 1.7870,  
6.1630

■ 101.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 108.2940, -1.0080,  
-3.7600

■ 115.0610, -1.9700,  
-8.3540

■ 122.4150, -3.2070,  
-13.4710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.6570, -40.8540, 13.5300



60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680



53.8380, 36.9480, 35.2520

# Triad

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



60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680



56.2270, 35.4890, -9.9110



52.5580, -46.0300, -13.8220

# Complementary

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



60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680



81.6510, -7.4680, -29.8680

# 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.



48.0950, -34.8410, -23.8730



60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680



53.7140, 14.5840, -22.0240

# Square

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



60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680



54.4990, 49.8830, 4.5630



42.2300, -22.4600, -33.5000



54.6900, -54.7890, -3.7570



# Rectangle

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



60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680



51.3630, 48.4110, 31.2510



42.2300, -22.4600, -33.5000



51.3040, -42.4990, -17.2430

# Sweetspot

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



60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680



117.6450, 2.9780, 12.1140



56.2750, -25.2190, 11.0130



58.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680



67.6400, 11.6830, 47.0990



63.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070



47.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



38.2260, 13.1490, 53.5730



80.8100, 28.4060, 112.9980



# Inverse Universe

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



60.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550



67.2770, 51.5290, 29.8090



78.2780, -22.4150, -28.8070



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



37.8050, 58.9100, 33.7100



79.6540, 123.6880, 71.2080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

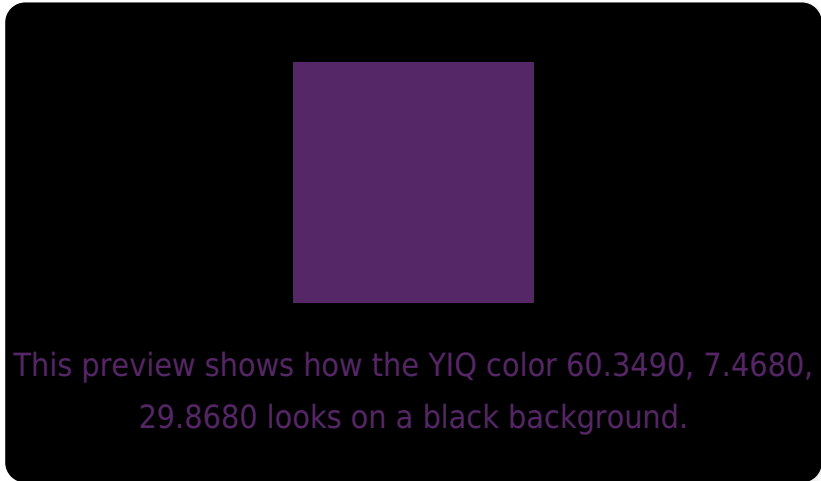
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

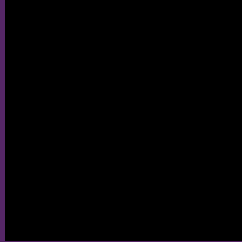
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.3490, 7.4680,



# 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

60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680

### Protanopia

51.2430, -48.5560, 9.9400

### Deuteranopia

56.9710, -27.4190, 6.8290



## Tritanopia

60.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680

## Protanomaly

54.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480

## Deuteranomaly

58.0700, -14.2160, 15.3520

## Tritanomaly

60.4290, 12.5140, 15.5060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680

## Achromatopsia

60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

59.8190, 2.4280, 11.0680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680 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(86, 39, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 39, 103)  
}
```

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(86, 39, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 39, 103) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680 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(86, 39, 103) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 39, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 39, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 39, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 39, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 39,  
103) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.3490, 7.4680, 29.8680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 39, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 39,  
103) }
```

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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