

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.6490, 8.6050,
80.8690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7706BD
RGB	119, 6, 189
RGB Percent	47%, 2%, 74%
CMY	0.5329, 0.9767, 0.2589
CMYK	0.37, 0.97, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	277°, 94%, 38%
HSV	277°, 97%, 74%
XYZ	16.8681, 7.7310, 48.7317
YIQ	60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

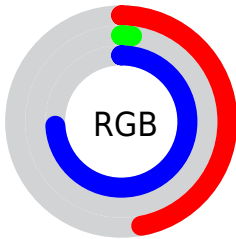
Format	Color
R_{YB}	119, 6, 189
Decimal	7800509
CIE _{Lab}	33.42, 67.98, -67.78
CIE _{LCh}	33, 96.001, 315.083
Yxy	7.7310, 0.2300, 0.1054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285990589 (0xFF7706BD)
YUV	60.6490, 63.2770, 51.1738
Hunter-Lab	27.8047, 59.6313, -84.4509

Details

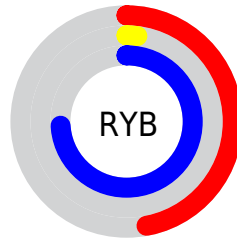
The YIQ color **60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. A complement of this color would be **134.3510, -8.6050, -80.8690**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.4650, 5.9470, 73.9710**, and **32.9170, -7.8500, 54.1820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.5290, 9.0630, 83.5830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.8950, 7.5520, 72.4160**.

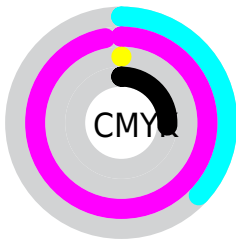
Distribution



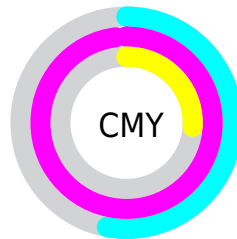
- Red (47%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690 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 60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.6490, 8.6050,
80.8690

60.6490, 8.6050,
80.8690

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.2640, 1.9590,
69.1510

126.4650, 5.9470,
73.9710

32.9170, -7.8500,
54.1820

152.5980, 12.6420,
68.2740

19.7870, -19.7680,
38.8880

178.0040, 22.8220,
59.9900

9.4620, -26.6430,
25.8130

199.8220, 25.8500,
49.1620

10.1340, -20.2680,
14.9000

216.8450, 17.8750,
33.9950


5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

233.2810, 10.1750,

1.2540, -3.5310,

19.3510


3.4210

 250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 60.6490, 8.6050,
80.8690


 60.6490, 8.6050,
80.8690


 56.5290, 9.0630,
83.5830

 73.8950, 7.5520,
72.4160

 87.4400, 7.0950,
64.1750

 100.6860, 6.0420,
55.7220

 113.9320, 4.9890,
47.2690

 126.5910, 4.2110,
39.3390

■ 139.8370, 3.1580,
30.8860

■ 153.3820, 2.7010,
22.6450

■ 166.6280, 1.6480,
14.1920

■ 179.8740, 0.5950,
5.7390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.7070, -95.8760, 30.5240



60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690



69.5930, 72.9320, 76.9640

Triad

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



60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690



73.7800, 58.9170, -4.9790



74.3860, -66.1570, -18.0050

Complementary

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



60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690



134.3510, -8.6050, -80.8690

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.



63.8640, -39.2850, -42.4610



60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690



69.0090, 11.8350, -32.7810

Square

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



60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690



52.3250, 104.3000, 37.1000



57.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540



83.6540, -89.4980, 3.0300

Rectangle

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



60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690



67.7800, 96.7300, 64.1700



57.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540



71.3080, -57.4900, -26.4020

Sweetspot

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



60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690



195.2500, 3.4330, 31.4090



67.9520, -77.9930, 20.3030



92.5620, 2.0140, 18.5740



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690



73.0790, 11.3510, 108.2070



79.1850, 57.0660, 89.1780



87.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



47.3140, 7.6900, 69.9140



9.2150, 1.3730, 13.6690

Inverse Universe

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



68.6970, 86.5980, 60.5660



83.8570, 116.1670, 80.8630



115.8150, -57.0660, -89.1780



88.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



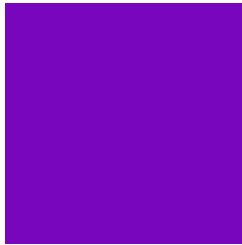
54.0820, 74.9080, 52.1560



10.6370, 14.6240, 10.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

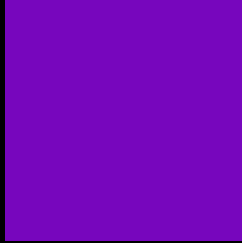
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

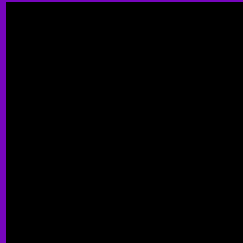
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.6490, 8.6050,

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

60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690

Protanopia

64.4820, -74.0940, 10.2100

Deuteranopia

64.7950, -68.0860, 0.4420



Tritanopia

81.8600, 12.3780, 6.9540

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690

Protanomaly

63.1030, -44.2050, 35.7230

Deuteranomaly

63.1540, -40.2150, 29.4890

Tritanomaly

74.1370, 11.1810, 34.1650

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690 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(119, 6, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 6, 189)  
}
```

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(119, 6, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 6, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690 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(119, 6, 189) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 6, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(119, 6, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 6, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 6, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 6,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.6490, 8.6050, 80.8690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 6, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119, 6,  
189) }
```

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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