

Converting Colors

YIQ(60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(60.7070, 2.6900,
83.4420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7306C8
RGB	115, 6, 200
RGB Percent	45%, 2%, 78%
CMY	0.5486, 0.9767, 0.2158
CMYK	0.42, 0.97, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	274°, 94%, 40%
HSV	274°, 97%, 78%
XYZ	17.5688, 7.9491, 55.2301
YIQ	60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

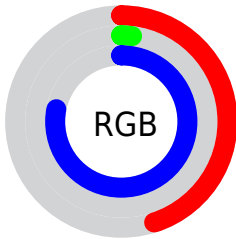
Format	Color
RYB	115, 6, 200
Decimal	7538376
CIELab	33.88, 69.83, -73.51
CIELCh	34, 101.392, 313.532
Yxy	7.9491, 0.2176, 0.0984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285728456 (0xFF7306C8)
YUV	60.7070, 68.6714, 47.6150
Hunter-Lab	28.1942, 61.8895, -96.4082

Details

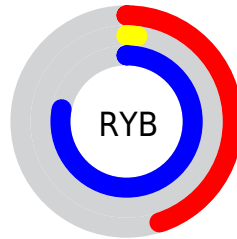
The YIQ color **60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600CC**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **145.2930, -2.6900, -83.4420**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.5940, 1.2700, 76.1340**, and **32.0780, -15.5530, 56.1190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.2880, 2.5520, 85.9440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.1380, 2.5540, 74.8900**.

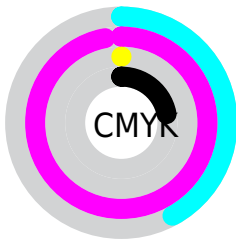
Distribution



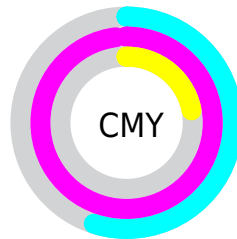
- Red (45%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420 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 60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.7070, 2.6900,
83.4420

60.7070, 2.6900,
83.4420

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.0230, -4.5520,
71.5120

126.5940, 1.2700,
76.1340

31.9640, -15.2320,
55.8080

152.0000, 11.4500,
67.8500

14.6480, -35.4940,
37.5460

177.4060, 21.6300,
59.5660

10.4880, -29.5320,
28.6120

199.8220, 25.8500,
49.1620

11.7470, -23.4320,
17.1760

216.8450, 17.8750,
33.9950


6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

233.8680, 9.9000,


3.2090, -7.6580,


18.8280


6.6300


 250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 60.7070, 2.6900,
83.4420


 60.7070, 2.6900,
83.4420

 56.2880, 2.5520,
85.9440

 75.1380, 2.5540,
74.8900

 89.5690, 2.4180,
66.3380

 103.7010, 1.6860,
57.5740

 118.1320, 1.5500,
49.0220

 132.5630, 1.4140,
40.4700

■ 146.9940, 1.2780,
31.9180

■ 161.1260, 0.5460,
23.1540

■ 175.5570, 0.4100,
14.6020

■ 189.9880, 0.2740,
6.0500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.8360, -100.5530, 32.6870



60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420



71.8860, 73.6650, 80.2010

Triad

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



60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420



73.8130, 63.3180, -2.1380



75.4460, -66.3860, -19.3620

Complementary

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



60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420



145.2930, -2.6900, -83.4420

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.



64.2400, -37.5880, -45.6840



60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420



70.4930, 13.3480, -32.6680

Square

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



60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420



54.4180, 108.4720, 38.5840



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



85.2840, -91.3320, 3.2280

Rectangle

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



60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420



70.4430, 99.2970, 67.2090



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



71.6670, -57.1230, -27.5470

Sweetspot

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



60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420



201.9940, 1.2780, 31.9180



79.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330



95.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420



71.8270, 3.3730, 109.6210



84.9820, 56.5600, 98.3520



92.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



46.0900, 2.5090, 70.1970



10.0840, 0.3640, 15.4360

Inverse Universe

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



73.6960, 88.3390, 67.5630



89.0130, 116.0280, 88.8920



121.0180, -56.5600, -98.3520



93.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



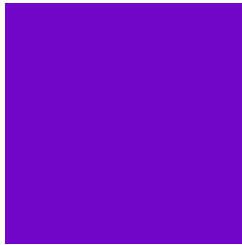
56.8310, 74.3570, 56.6370



12.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

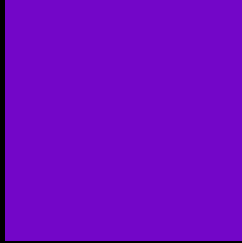
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

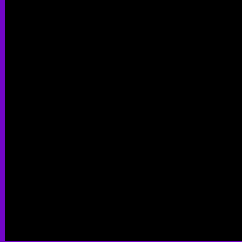
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7070, 2.6900,

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

60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420

Protanopia

65.1830, -74.6900, 9.9980

Deuteranopia

65.4960, -68.6820, 0.2300



Tritanopia

81.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420

Protanomaly

63.3740, -46.4060, 37.0660

Deuteranomaly

64.0120, -42.6910, 30.3090

Tritanomaly

74.1900, 3.6620, 32.7660

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.0540, 1.0490, 30.5610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420 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(115, 6, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 6, 200)  
}
```

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(115, 6, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 6, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420 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(115, 6, 200) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 6, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 6, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 6, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 6, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 6,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.7070, 2.6900, 83.4420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 6, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115, 6,  
200) }
```

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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