

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.7480, 2.3310,  
40.3710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	58227F
RGB	88, 34, 127
RGB Percent	35%, 13%, 50%
CMY	0.6547, 0.8667, 0.5020
CMYK	0.31, 0.73, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	275°, 58%, 32%
HSV	275°, 73%, 50%
XYZ	8.4301, 4.7517, 20.5461
YIQ	60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

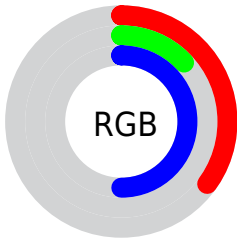
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 34, 127
Decimal	5775999
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.02, 41.88, -42.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 59.508, 314.732
Yxy	4.7517, 0.2499, 0.1409
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283966079 (0xFF58227F)
YUV	60.7480, 32.6622, 23.9000
Hunter-Lab	21.7984, 30.8844, -40.6249

# Details

The YIQ color **60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **100.2520, -2.3310, -40.3710**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.9870, 3.1560, 41.9400**, and **19.5420, -3.2610, 31.5790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.6220, 2.9260, 46.1100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.8740, 1.7360, 34.6320**.

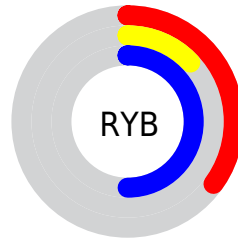
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (13%)

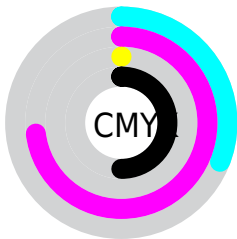
Blue (50%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (50%)

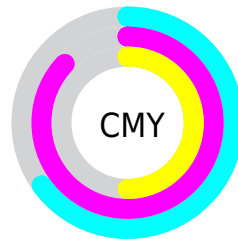


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710 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 60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.7480, 2.3310,  
40.3710

60.7480, 2.3310,  
40.3710

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

33.5740, 2.8810,  
41.4170

111.9870, 3.1560,  
41.9400

19.5420, -3.2610,  
31.5790

138.2260, 3.9810,  
43.5090

8.8470, -11.9700,  
18.7020

165.1660, 4.2100,  
44.8660

4.7080, -10.5010,  
8.5950

191.7380, 8.2910,  
42.4910

0.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

216.2580, 18.1500,  
34.5180

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

233.2810, 10.1750,

19.3510

249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

60.7480, 2.3310,  
40.3710

60.7480, 2.3310,  
40.3710

51.6220, 2.9260,  
46.1100

69.8740, 1.7360,  
34.6320

42.7840, 2.6500,  
51.1140

78.7120, 2.0120,  
29.6280

36.6040, 3.3370,  
55.1850

87.8380, 1.4170,  
23.8890

96.9640, 0.8220,  
18.1500

105.8020, 1.0980,  
13.1460

■ 114.9280, 0.5030,  
7.4070

■ 124.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 133.4790, -0.0910,  
-3.8590

■ 142.0180, -0.4110,  
-9.0750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.4340, -64.9710, 15.5810



60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710



48.1900, 48.3610, 54.1930

# Triad

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



60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710



58.3420, 42.5950, -6.5330



55.9490, -48.6890, -15.1930

# Complementary

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



60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710



100.2520, -2.3310, -40.3710

# 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.



49.8900, -33.0060, -29.5980



60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710



56.0730, 14.9510, -23.1690

# Square

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



60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710



48.8160, 68.4040, 15.8280



43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020



60.6230, -61.8500, -2.4420



# Rectangle

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



60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710



47.4610, 63.3550, 46.7710



43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020



54.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690

# Sweetspot

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



60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710



139.4970, 0.6390, 15.9590



68.0820, -40.8530, 8.0030



68.3950, 0.6860, 9.5980



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710



62.0590, 3.7940, 63.4260



71.7250, 27.5010, 46.7730



58.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



36.7180, 3.0160, 55.4960



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



66.2530, 42.9090, 31.8450



70.6080, 67.4350, 49.9230



89.2750, -27.5010, -46.7730



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



44.3140, 59.2750, 43.6190

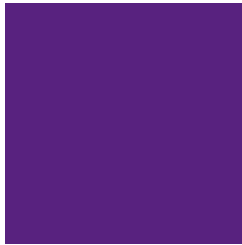


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710 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 60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

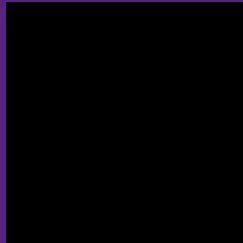
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.7480, 2.3310,



# 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

60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710

### Protanopia

49.8120, -57.5880, 8.4280

### Deuteranopia

50.2220, -53.2310, 1.0490



## Tritanopia

63.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710

## Protanomaly

54.0970, -36.0410, 19.9190

## Deuteranomaly

54.0170, -33.0600, 15.4520

## Tritanomaly

62.4870, 6.5990, 18.0790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.8560, 1.0060, 14.8140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710 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(88, 34, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 34, 127)  
}
```

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(88, 34, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 34, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710 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(88, 34, 127) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 34, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 34, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 34, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 34, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 34,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.7480, 2.3310, 40.3710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 34, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 34,  
127) }
```

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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