

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.8390, -25.5460,  
44.4860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4027A5
RGB	64, 39, 165
RGB Percent	25%, 15%, 65%
CMY	0.7489, 0.8471, 0.3531
CMYK	0.61, 0.76, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	252°, 62%, 40%
HSV	252°, 76%, 65%
XYZ	9.6287, 5.2563, 36.0802
YIQ	60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

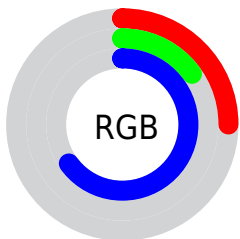
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	64, 39, 165
Decimal	4204453
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.45, 45.79, -63.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 78.271, 305.803
Yxy	5.2563, 0.1889, 0.1031
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282394533 (0xFF4027A5)
YUV	60.8390, 51.3514, 2.7722
Hunter-Lab	22.9266, 34.8449, -77.2574

# Details

The YIQ color **60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **143.1610, 25.5460, -44.4860**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.0400, -21.5580, 49.3060**, and **12.7680, -35.9520, 34.8320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9730, -28.6190, 50.6210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1180, -22.1980, 38.8740**.

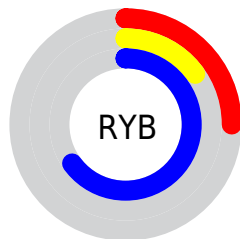
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (15%)

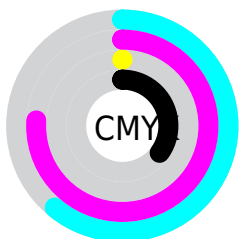
Blue (65%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (65%)

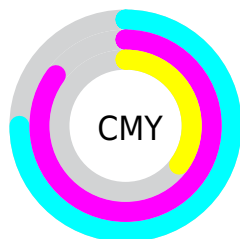


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860 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 60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.8390, -25.5460,  
44.4860

60.8390, -25.5460,  
44.4860

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

32.3220, -31.4600,  
41.5320

113.3390,  
-20.9620, 49.5180

12.7680, -35.9520,  
34.8320

140.2790,  
-20.7330, 50.8750

9.8040, -27.6060,  
26.7460

165.0810,  
-11.6080, 45.1920

10.5900, -21.5520,  
16.1440

189.6010, -1.7490,  
37.2190

6.2070, -13.3440,  
10.5600

214.4200, 8.7060,  
29.4580

2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

235.0420, 9.3500,

0.0000, 0.0000,

17.7820

0.0000

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

60.8390, -25.5460,  
44.4860

60.8390, -25.5460,  
44.4860

46.9730, -28.6190,  
50.6210

74.1180, -22.1980,  
38.8740

33.6940, -31.9670,  
56.2330

87.9840, -19.1250,  
32.7390

28.6770, -33.2970,  
58.3110

101.5620,  
-15.1810, 27.3390

115.4280,  
-12.1080, 21.2040

128.7070, -8.7600,  
15.5920

■ 142.5730, -5.6870,  
9.4570

■ 156.1510, -1.7430,  
4.0570

■ 170.0170, 1.3300,  
-2.0780

■ 183.2960, 4.6780,  
-7.6900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.6960, -80.1480, 20.8120



60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860



54.9700, 46.5250, 65.4450

# Triad

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



60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860



58.4630, 58.7320, 3.8840



59.1460, -48.0460, -21.3420

# Complementary

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



60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860



143.1610, 25.5460, -44.4860

# 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.



49.1770, -24.1090, -42.1650



60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860



60.2590, 23.2950, -20.2010

# Square

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



60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860



45.1490, 89.9960, 32.0120



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



66.4590, -67.2600, -3.5160



# Rectangle

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



60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860



55.9060, 69.7720, 57.1320



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



56.0510, -40.7090, -27.6610

# Sweetspot

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



60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860



173.5760, -9.7690, 17.3590



113.8250, -68.7710, -14.6830



82.2140, -6.0540, 10.6020



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860



51.1190, -39.9930, 69.5350



79.0780, 10.8100, 57.4180



74.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



25.2010, -29.2610, 51.2430



3.2480, -3.3940, 6.4460



# Inverse Universe

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



88.1880, 42.6750, 58.1230



93.9150, 66.6940, 90.9020



124.9220, -10.8100, -57.4180



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



56.5790, 49.1840, 66.8160

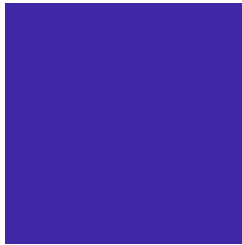


6.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860 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 60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

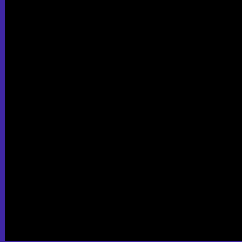
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8390, -25.5460,



# 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

60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860

### Protanopia

52.0290, -59.6970, 8.1030

### Deuteranopia

52.2110, -54.6980, 0.1020



## Tritanopia

56.2390, -34.7060, -9.7940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860

## Protanomaly

54.9910, -47.3660, 21.4180

## Deuteranomaly

55.3840, -44.3390, 16.1170

## Tritanomaly

57.9260, -31.5460, 10.0380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.9350, -9.4020, 16.2140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860 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(64, 39, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 39, 165)  
}
```

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(64, 39, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 39, 165) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860 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(64, 39, 165) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 39, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 39, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 39, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 39, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 39,  
165) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.8390, -25.5460, 44.4860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 39, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 39,  
165) }
```

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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