

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.8640, -1.4720,  
26.6880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4C2C6C
RGB	76, 44, 108
RGB Percent	30%, 17%, 42%
CMY	0.7018, 0.8275, 0.5765
CMYK	0.30, 0.59, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	270°, 42%, 30%
HSV	270°, 59%, 42%
XYZ	6.5891, 4.4205, 14.6894
YIQ	60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

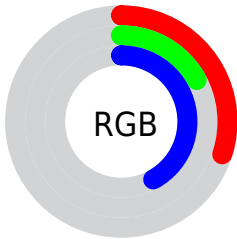
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	76, 44, 108
Decimal	4992108
CIE Lab	25.02, 28.61, -31.86
CIE LCh	25, 42.818, 311.922
Yxy	4.4205, 0.2564, 0.1720
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283182188 (0xFF4C2C6C)
YUV	60.8640, 23.2380, 13.2743
Hunter-Lab	21.0250, 19.1467, -26.7063

# Details

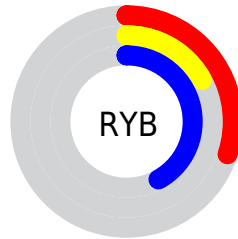
The YIQ color **60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **91.1360, 1.4720, -26.6880**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.6300, -0.6930, 29.0910**, and **15.2120, -2.5720, 24.5960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.9120, -1.4270, 31.3810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.8160, -1.5170, 21.9950**.

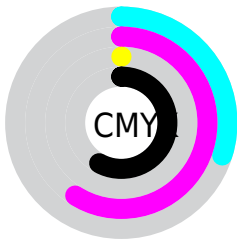
# Distribution



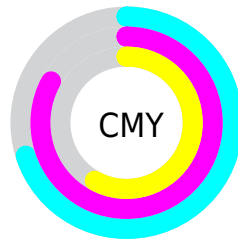
- Red (30%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 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 60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.8640, -1.4720,  
26.6880

60.8640, -1.4720,  
26.6880

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

37.9240, -1.7010,  
25.3310

109.6300, -0.6930,  
29.0910

15.2120, -2.5720,  
24.5960

135.4560, -0.1430,  
30.1370

4.3320, -12.1980,  
11.8180

161.9830, -0.1890,  
30.9710

2.1830, -4.7690,  
3.8310

189.5100, -0.2350,  
31.8050

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

215.2840, 6.0930,  
27.2530

236.8030, 8.5250,

16.2130

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 60.8640, -1.4720,  
26.6880

■ 60.8640, -1.4720,  
26.6880

■ 52.9120, -1.4270,  
31.3810

■ 68.8160, -1.5170,  
21.9950

■ 44.6610, -1.9780,  
35.8620

■ 77.0670, -0.9660,  
17.5140

■ 37.2960, -2.2080,  
40.0320

■ 84.4320, -0.7360,  
13.3440

■ 29.0450, -2.7590,  
44.5130

■ 92.6830, -0.1850,  
8.8630

■ 28.4580, -2.4840,  
45.0360

■ 100.6350, -0.2300,  
4.1700

■ 108.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 116.8380, 0.2760,  
-5.0040

■ 124.2030, 0.5060,  
-9.1740

■ 132.4540, 1.0570,  
-13.6550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.6550, -55.7080, 7.3960



60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



56.0760, 30.3460, 33.7540

# Triad

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



60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



55.9610, 39.2940, -7.2820



51.6460, -43.4620, -16.3100

# Complementary

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



60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



91.1360, 1.4720, -26.6880

# 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.



46.5960, -31.9980, -25.8380



60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



54.9320, 19.9020, -19.2820

# Square

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



60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



54.7750, 49.2860, 9.8780



47.6080, -5.9090, -30.5890



54.4790, -52.8170, -6.4570



# Rectangle

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



60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



52.8510, 44.1010, 32.2690



47.6080, -5.9090, -30.5890



49.8050, -39.6560, -19.2080

# Sweetspot

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



60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



121.7370, -0.2770, 10.5310



70.0800, -29.3440, 3.1680



60.1020, -0.0470, 6.3610



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



67.2360, -1.9790, 41.3890



70.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



49.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



30.9790, -2.3930, 48.8950



64.7070, -5.3370, 102.2710



# Inverse Universe

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



66.7840, 27.8720, 23.5200



76.1870, 43.2750, 36.2270



81.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



41.7090, 50.7930, 43.1530

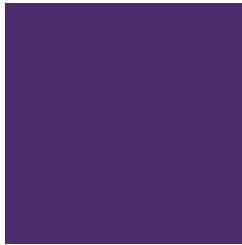


87.1630, 106.8580, 89.8820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

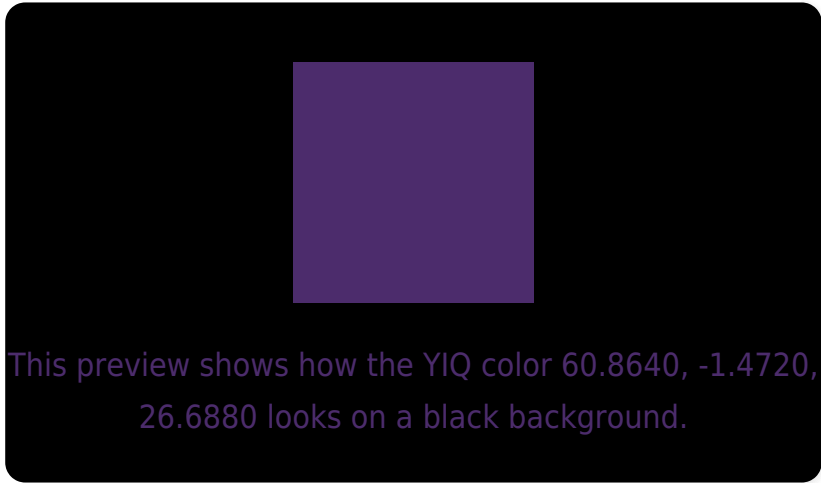
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

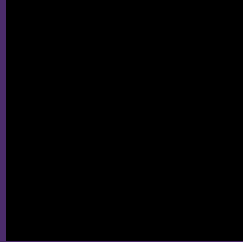
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.8640, -1.4720,



# 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

60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880

### Protanopia

50.0470, -50.9400, 9.0920

### Deuteranopia

54.6540, -36.7720, 5.6280



## Tritanopia

60.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880

## Protanomaly

54.0170, -33.0600, 15.4520

## Deuteranomaly

56.9270, -24.1190, 13.1050

## Tritanomaly

60.3460, 2.3820, 11.9020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 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(76, 44, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 44, 108)  
}
```

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(76, 44, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 44, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 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(76, 44, 108) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 44, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 44, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 44, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 44, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 44,  
108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 44, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 44,  
108) }
```

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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