

# Converting Colors

YIQ(60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(60.9520, 10.2640,  
34.2640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5C246C
RGB	92, 36, 108
RGB Percent	36%, 14%, 42%
CMY	0.6390, 0.8589, 0.5765
CMYK	0.15, 0.67, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	287°, 50%, 28%
HSV	287°, 67%, 42%
XYZ	7.7549, 4.6206, 14.6694
YIQ	60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

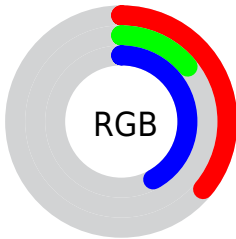
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	92, 36, 108
Decimal	6038636
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.63, 37.44, -30.76
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 48.458, 320.594
Yxy	4.6206, 0.2867, 0.1708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284228716 (0xFF5C246C)
YUV	60.9520, 23.1947, 27.2291
Hunter-Lab	21.4956, 26.7796, -25.4148

# Details

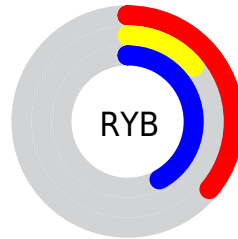
The YIQ color **60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **83.0480, -10.2640, -34.2640**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.1910, 11.0890, 35.8330**, and **19.6970, 6.3680, 27.7760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.8970, 12.0970, 39.5930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.0070, 8.4310, 28.9350**.

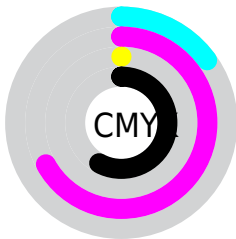
# Distribution



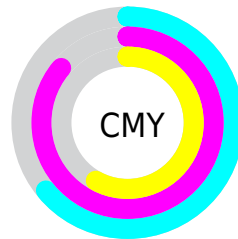
- Red (36%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640 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 60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.9520, 10.2640,  
34.2640

60.9520, 10.2640,  
34.2640

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

34.7780, 10.8140,  
35.3100

111.1910, 11.0890,  
35.8330

19.6970, 6.3680,  
27.7760

137.3160, 12.2350,  
37.0910

9.4150, -2.0660,  
15.4220

164.1420, 12.7850,  
38.1370

2.1830, -4.7690,  
3.8310


191.6690, 12.7390,  
38.9710


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


217.4320, 17.6000,  
33.4720


233.8680, 9.9000,

18.8280


 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610


 60.9520, 10.2640,  
34.2640


 60.9520, 10.2640,  
34.2640

 53.8970, 12.0970,  
39.5930


 68.0070, 8.4310,  
28.9350


 46.5430, 13.3340,  
44.7100


 75.3610, 7.1940,  
23.8180

 40.0750, 14.8920,  
49.5160

 81.8290, 5.6360,  
19.0120

 37.4280, 15.3960,  
51.3960

 89.1830, 4.3990,  
13.8950

 96.2380, 2.5660,  
8.5660

■ 103.2930, 0.7330,  
3.2370

■ 110.6470, -0.5040,  
-1.8800

■ 117.1150, -2.0620,  
-6.6860

■ 124.4690, -3.2990,  
-11.8030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.6720, -45.2100, 15.3820



60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640



49.8870, 44.4200, 43.0120

# Triad

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



60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640



57.7000, 35.5350, -10.7450



54.4160, -48.5060, -13.0020

# Complementary

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



60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640



83.0480, -10.2640, -34.2640

# 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.



49.9700, -35.9870, -25.1310



60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640



54.2900, 12.8420, -23.4940

# Square

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



60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640



54.6090, 55.3850, 3.9690



43.5350, -22.0010, -36.3130



57.3630, -58.1820, -2.8380



# Rectangle

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



60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640



46.1840, 56.5250, 38.3890



43.5350, -22.0010, -36.3130



52.9340, -44.3330, -17.0450

# Sweetspot

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



60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640



121.7700, 4.1240, 13.3720



54.1870, -27.7870, 13.5010



60.1240, 2.8870, 8.2550



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.



60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640



66.7810, 15.9000, 53.2760



63.5700, 25.8990, 31.7470



49.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



40.5470, 16.6790, 55.6790



85.0390, 35.1910, 116.6870



# Inverse Universe

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



59.3520, 37.7760, 20.2400



64.3380, 58.7270, 31.5190



80.4300, -25.8990, -31.7470



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.9470, 61.3860, 32.8900

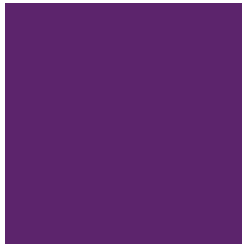


79.4110, 128.6860, 68.7340



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

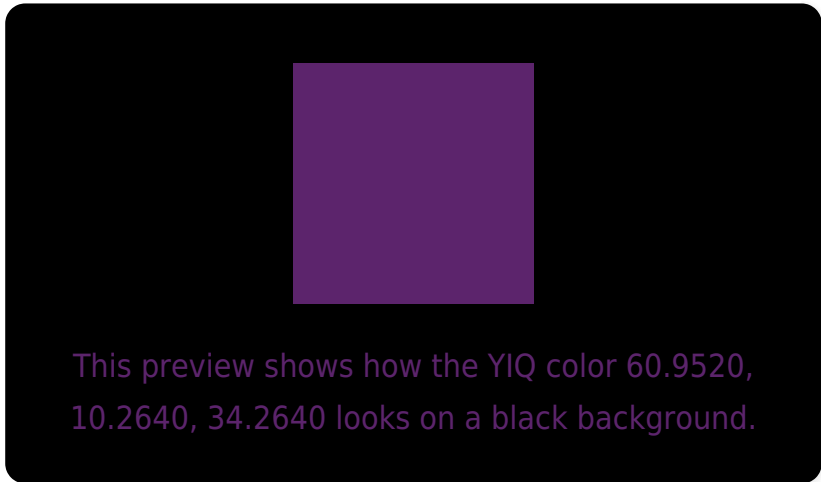
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

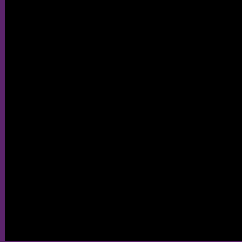
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 60.9520, 10.2640,



# 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

60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640

### Protanopia

48.9970, -56.6710, 8.3290

### Deuteranopia

58.0030, -30.4450, 6.6030



## Tritanopia

62.3230, 18.3840, 8.2400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640

## Protanomaly

53.3700, -32.5560, 17.3320

## Deuteranomaly

59.2270, -16.0960, 16.3840

## Tritanomaly

61.8640, 15.7230, 17.9230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.9440, 3.5740, 12.3260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640 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(92, 36, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 36, 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(92, 36, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 36, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640 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(92, 36, 108) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 36, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(92, 36, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 36, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 36, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 36,  
108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 60.9520, 10.2640, 34.2640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 36, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 36,  
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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