

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.0410, -21.0170,  
100.0950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.0410, -21.0170,  
100.0950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6702FF
RGB	103, 2, 255
RGB Percent	40%, 1%, 100%
CMY	0.5956, 0.9924, 0.0003
CMYK	0.60, 0.99, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	264°, 100%, 50%
HSV	264°, 99%, 100%
XYZ	23.6649, 10.1475, 95.2590
YIQ	61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

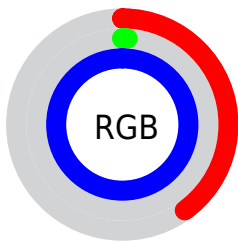
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	103, 2, 255
Decimal	6750975
CIELab	38.11, 81.34, -98.00
CIElCh	38, 127.355, 309.692
Yxy	10.1475, 0.1833, 0.0786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284941055 (0xFF6702FF)
YUV	61.0410, 95.6218, 36.7980
Hunter-Lab	31.8551, 76.8599, -155.0012

# Details

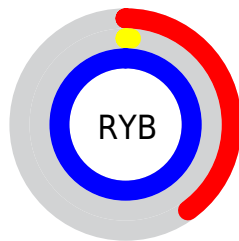
The YIQ color **61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated purple. A complement of this color would be **195.9590, 21.0170, -100.0950**, and the grayscale version is **60.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.8600, -2.5350, 73.5050**, and **22.3440, -62.9160, 60.9560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.5680, -21.0630, 100.9290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.2010, -18.9520, 90.2000**.

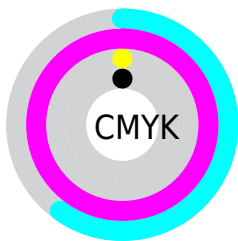
# Distribution



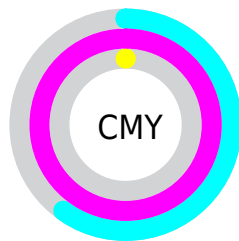
- Red (40%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950 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 61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 61.0410, -21.0170,  
100.0950

 61.0410, -21.0170,  
100.0950


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 44.7860, -34.0810,  
83.5430


 126.8600, -2.5350,  
73.5050


 22.3440, -62.9160,  
60.9560


 153.7500, 9.1580,  
65.3340


 19.1520, -53.9280,  
52.2480


 179.7540, 20.5300,  
57.4740

 16.0740, -45.2610,  
43.8510

 202.7570, 24.4750,  
46.5470

 12.9960, -36.5940,  
35.4540

 219.7800, 16.5000,  
31.3800

 17.0760, -31.5480,  
21.0920

 236.8030, 8.5250,

 11.4050, -22.4690,

16.2130

16.2430

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 61.0410, -21.0170,  
100.0950

■ 61.0410, -21.0170,  
100.0950

■ 59.5680, -21.0630,  
100.9290

■ 80.2010, -18.9520,  
90.2000

■ 100.2470,  
-16.5660, 79.9940

■ 119.4070,  
-14.5010, 70.0990

■ 139.1540,  
-12.7110, 59.6810

■ 158.6130,  
-10.0500, 49.9980

■ 178.3600, -8.2600,  
39.5800

■ 197.5200, -6.1950,  
29.6850

■ 217.2670, -4.4050,  
19.2670

■ 236.7260, -1.7440,  
9.5840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.7700, -109.3550, 27.0050



61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950



85.6720, 80.8600, 98.4920

# Triad

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



61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950



78.9730, 83.7190, 8.0950



85.0490, -72.7580, -25.0300

# Complementary

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



61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950



195.9590, 21.0170, -100.0950

# 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.



69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950



80.5600, 20.4090, -33.9830

# Square

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



61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950



66.6770, 132.9080, 47.2760



66.3310, -31.0750, -59.0990



98.3240, -106.0040, 4.8120



# Rectangle

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



61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950



85.2100, 116.6710, 82.7430



66.3310, -31.0750, -59.0990



79.6570, -60.3310, -35.4910

# Sweetspot

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



61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950



196.6340, -6.5160, 29.9960



122.4140, -124.1130, -2.9050



92.6260, -4.0380, 18.1220



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.



61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950



59.5680, -21.0630, 100.9290



97.5190, 51.6950, 125.9590



117.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



44.4980, -16.0150, 75.5130



14.7710, -5.6440, 25.2040



# Inverse Universe

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



94.9750, 101.9960, 100.9080



93.6870, 102.8670, 101.6430



159.1820, -52.2910, -126.1710



119.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



70.2190, 76.9210, 76.2570

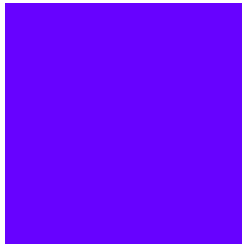


23.4680, 25.9460, 25.3860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

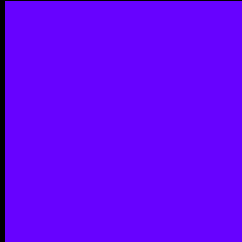
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0410, -21.0170,



# 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

61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950

### Protanopia

71.9310, -82.6680, 11.4120

### Deuteranopia

72.3750, -75.6510, -0.1230



## Tritanopia

80.4770, -41.3080, -11.2920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950

## Protanomaly

67.7610, -60.4370, 43.5550

## Deuteranomaly

68.1710, -56.0800, 36.1760

## Tritanomaly

73.5630, -34.1170, 29.1070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.2520, -8.0760, 36.2440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950 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(103, 2, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 2, 255)  
}
```

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(103, 2, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 2, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950 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(103, 2, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 2, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 2, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 2, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 2, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 2,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.0410, -21.0170, 100.0950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 2, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 2,  
255) }
```

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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