

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.0500, 51.5710,  
51.0830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8E0E5B
RGB	142, 14, 91
RGB Percent	56%, 5%, 36%
CMY	0.4428, 0.9453, 0.6430
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.36, 0.44
HSL	324°, 82%, 31%
HSV	324°, 90%, 56%
XYZ	13.2170, 6.8273, 10.5271
YIQ	61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

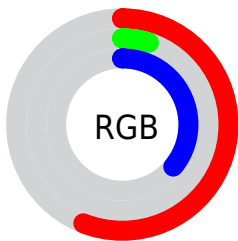
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 14, 91
Decimal	9309787
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.41, 54.68, -10.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 55.601, 349.585
Yxy	6.8273, 0.4323, 0.2233
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287499867 (0xFF8E0E5B)
YUV	61.0500, 14.7653, 70.9931
Hunter-Lab	26.1292, 44.5651, -5.5967

# Details

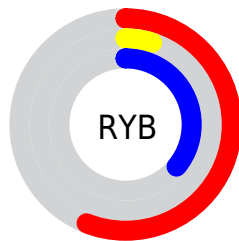
The YIQ color **61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **94.9500, -51.5710, -51.0830**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.6600, 52.4890, 45.4570**, and **30.8440, 36.8110, 32.2270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.1480, 57.3470, 56.5390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.9520, 45.7950, 45.6270**.

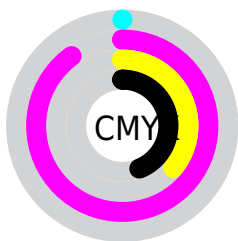
# Distribution



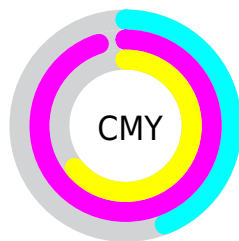
- Red (56%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830 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 61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.0500, 51.5710,  
51.0830

61.0500, 51.5710,  
51.0830

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

41.8380, 46.1160,  
45.3160

121.6600, 52.4890,  
45.4570

30.8440, 36.8110,  
32.2270

149.2580, 53.6810,  
45.8810

21.0890, 28.3310,  
20.7070

176.5460, 52.8100,  
45.1460

9.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

196.1740, 36.1220,  
39.2100

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

215.8020, 19.4340,  
33.2740

233.2810, 10.1750,

19.3510

250.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

61.0500, 51.5710,  
51.0830

61.0500, 51.5710,  
51.0830

52.1480, 57.3470,  
56.5390

69.9520, 45.7950,  
45.6270

78.7400, 40.3400,  
39.8600

88.2290, 34.2890,  
33.8810

97.1310, 28.5130,  
28.4250

105.9190, 23.0580,  
22.6580

■ 114.8210, 17.2820,  
17.2020

■ 123.7230, 11.5060,  
11.7460

■ 133.0980, 5.7760,  
5.4560

■ 142.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.9400, 10.5380, 40.3140



61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830



58.5290, 68.6750, 38.4590

# Triad

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



61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830



66.3950, 16.7400, -28.0600



69.3770, -69.9650, -4.0530

# Complementary

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



61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830



94.9500, -51.5710, -51.0830

# 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.



65.6320, -58.0420, -16.3940



61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830



52.2260, -25.8050, -44.4690

# Square

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



61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830



70.4250, 43.5590, -12.9930



59.9150, -43.3220, -29.8660



67.6620, -74.7810, 6.1390



# Rectangle

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



61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830



65.2720, 67.1200, 17.0720



59.9150, -43.3220, -29.8660



68.7100, -66.7090, -7.9970

# Sweetspot

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



61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830



152.3700, 20.1700, 19.9300



43.2430, -11.8840, 50.1960



73.0220, 12.1020, 11.9580



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830



67.5560, 74.3540, 73.2180



53.9820, 71.4730, 31.8010



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.5990, 54.4590, 53.8110



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



# Inverse Universe

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



61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830



67.5560, 74.3540, 73.2180



102.0180, -71.4730, -31.8010



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.5990, 54.4590, 53.8110

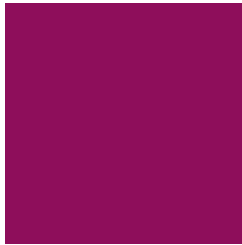


2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

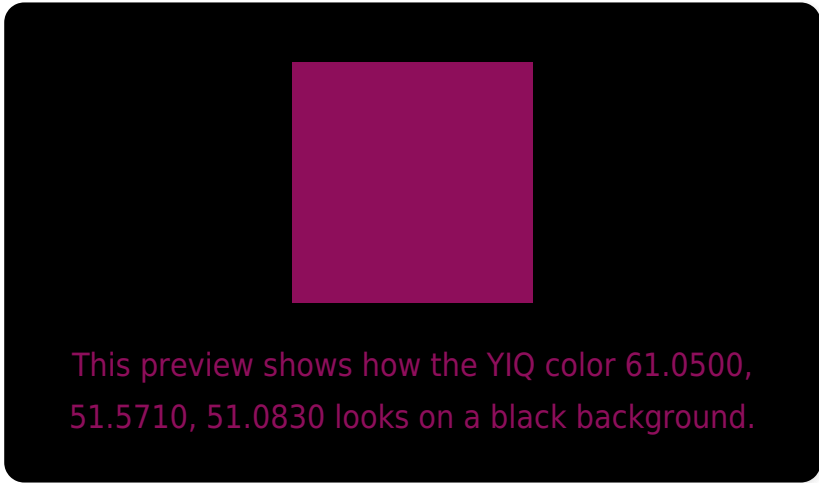
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

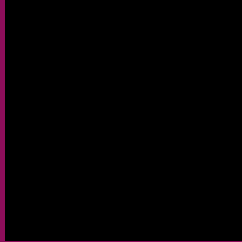
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.0500, 51.5710,



# 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

61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830

### Protanopia

73.9910, -30.1710, 12.6530

### Deuteranopia

76.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



## Tritanopia

68.3130, 59.8750, 21.7230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830

## Protanomaly

69.0490, -0.5550, 26.5890

## Deuteranomaly

70.9400, 18.5650, 21.4850

## Tritanomaly

65.4950, 56.8470, 32.5510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

60.9460, 18.4280, 18.4600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830 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(142, 14, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 14, 91)  
}
```

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(142, 14, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 14, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830 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(142, 14, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 14, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(142, 14, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 14, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 14, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 14,  
91) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 14, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 14,  
91) }
```

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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