

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060)
contains.

YIQ(61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

**YIQ(61.1720, -13.1220,
50.6060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5020A2
RGB	80, 32, 162
RGB Percent	31%, 13%, 64%
CMY	0.6861, 0.8746, 0.3649
CMYK	0.51, 0.80, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	262°, 67%, 38%
HSV	262°, 80%, 64%
XYZ	10.3466, 5.3468, 34.6510
YIQ	61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

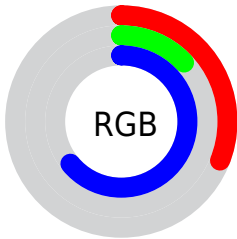
Format	Color
R_{YB}	80, 32, 162
Decimal	5251234
CIE Lab	27.70, 50.37, -61.20
CIE LCh	28, 79.265, 309.457
Yxy	5.3468, 0.2055, 0.1062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283441314 (0xFF5020A2)
YUV	61.1720, 49.7082, 16.5122
Hunter-Lab	23.1232, 39.4047, -72.6618

Details

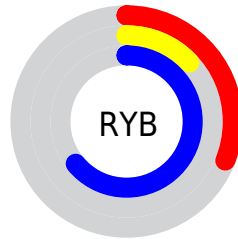
The YIQ color **61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **132.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.5360, -11.1510, 53.4330**, and **14.5190, -30.8170, 35.3830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.7900, -14.6820, 56.8540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.5540, -11.5620, 44.3580**.

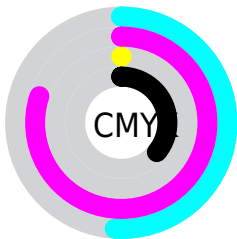
Distribution



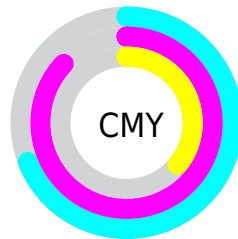
- Red (31%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060 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 61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.1720, -13.1220,
50.6060

61.1720, -13.1220,
50.6060

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

30.9270, -13.8100,
52.0620

114.5360,
-11.1510, 53.4330

14.5190, -30.8170,
35.3830

141.7750,
-10.3260, 55.0020

9.5760, -26.9640,
26.1240

166.6200, -2.7600,
50.0400

10.2480, -20.5890,
15.2110

191.4390, 7.6950,
42.2790

5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

215.9590, 17.5540,
34.3060

2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

233.2810, 10.1750,

0.0000, 0.0000,

19.3510

0.0000

250.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

61.1720, -13.1220,
50.6060

61.1720, -13.1220,
50.6060

48.7900, -14.6820,
56.8540

73.5540, -11.5620,
44.3580

36.4080, -16.2420,
63.1020

85.9360, -10.0020,
38.1100

99.2040, -8.1210,
31.5510

111.5860, -6.5610,
25.3030

123.9680, -5.0010,
19.0550

■ 136.3500, -3.4410,
12.8070

■ 148.7320, -1.8810,
6.5590

■ 162.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 174.3820, 1.5600,
-6.2480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.7500, -80.2400, 22.4800



61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060



56.1940, 51.7060, 65.1620

Triad

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



61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060



60.5010, 55.5690, 0.6330



60.6450, -50.8890, -19.3770

Complementary

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



61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060



132.8280, 13.1220, -50.6060

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.



51.7190, -28.5110, -39.4790



61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060



60.2260, 18.8940, -23.0420

Square

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



61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060



44.5510, 88.8040, 31.5880



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



67.3710, -69.8280, -1.0280

Rectangle

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



61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060



56.4180, 74.0820, 56.1140



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



57.6640, -43.8730, -25.3850

Sweetspot

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



61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060



172.4950, -5.0470, 19.8890



94.9540, -64.2800, -2.4560



83.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850



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.



61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060



53.9800, -20.1880, 79.5560



80.6070, 25.6180, 64.3860



74.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



32.6760, -14.3610, 56.5430



4.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820

Inverse Universe

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



80.2180, 51.1580, 53.0620



83.7020, 80.1750, 83.3670



113.3930, -25.6180, -64.3860



76.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



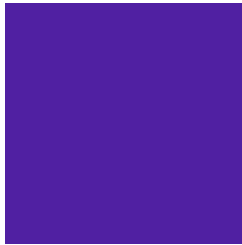
53.8430, 56.8880, 59.3520



6.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060 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 61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

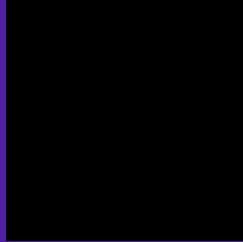
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.1720, -13.1220,

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

61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060

Deuteranopia

53.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010

Tritanopia

64.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060

Deuteranomaly

56.0040, -40.2130, 18.4350

Tritanomaly

63.2060, -11.6030, 17.5570

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8540, -4.6800, 18.7440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060 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(80, 32, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 32, 162)  
}
```

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(80, 32, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 32, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060 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(80, 32, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 32, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 32, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 32, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 32, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 32,  
162) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 32, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 32,  
162) }
```

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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