

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.2140, -3.7720,
68.3880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6412B6
RGB	100, 18, 182
RGB Percent	39%, 7%, 71%
CMY	0.6075, 0.9296, 0.2864
CMYK	0.45, 0.90, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	270°, 82%, 39%
HSV	270°, 90%, 71%
XYZ	13.9194, 6.5211, 44.7614
YIQ	61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

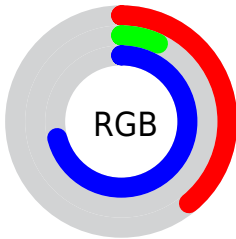
Format	Color
RYB	100, 18, 182
Decimal	6558390
CIELab	30.69, 62.30, -68.21
CIELCh	31, 92.378, 312.406
Yxy	6.5211, 0.2135, 0.1000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284748470 (0xFF6412B6)
YUV	61.2140, 59.5475, 34.0153
Hunter-Lab	25.5364, 52.6086, -86.0510

Details

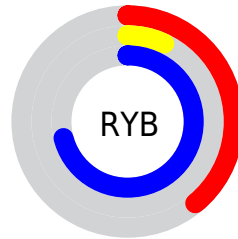
The YIQ color **61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. A complement of this color would be **138.7860, 3.7720, -68.3880**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.5730, -3.4050, 67.2430**, and **25.3560, -19.6320, 47.4400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.9570, -4.1860, 75.8940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.4710, -3.3580, 60.8820**.

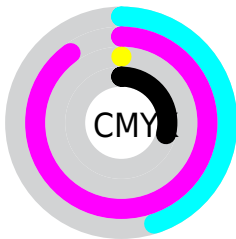
Distribution



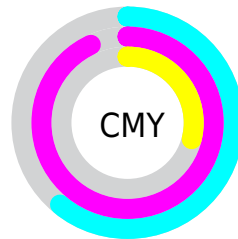
- Red (39%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880 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 61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.2140, -3.7720,
68.3880

61.2140, -3.7720,
68.3880

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

38.4860, -7.7140,
62.7340

120.5730, -3.4050,
67.2430

25.3560, -19.6320,
47.4400

146.9170, 1.3180,
64.2460

11.6280, -32.7420,
31.7220

171.7360, 11.7730,
56.4850

8.7780, -24.7170,
23.9470

197.1420, 21.9530,
48.2010

8.9770, -18.3880,
13.8680

215.6710, 18.4250,
35.0410


4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

232.1070, 10.7250,


0.1140, -0.3210,


20.3970


0.3110


 249.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 61.2140, -3.7720,
68.3880


 61.2140, -3.7720,
68.3880

 47.9570, -4.1860,
75.8940

 74.4710, -3.3580,
60.8820

 87.7280, -2.9440,
53.3760

 101.5720, -2.8050,
45.3470

 114.8290, -2.3910,
37.8410

 128.3850, -1.3810,
30.5470

■ 141.6420, -0.9670,
23.0410

■ 154.8990, -0.5530,
15.5350

■ 168.7430, -0.4140,
7.5060

■ 182.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.9910, -90.9240, 28.8840



61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880



64.8800, 64.6340, 73.1620

Triad

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



61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880



66.7140, 59.2830, -0.5970



67.9800, -59.1420, -18.4860

Complementary

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



61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880



138.7860, 3.7720, -68.3880

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.



57.6860, -32.9120, -42.3200



61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880



64.6120, 14.6310, -28.3850

Square

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



61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880



49.6340, 98.9360, 35.1920



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



77.0200, -81.8410, 1.9270

Rectangle

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



61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880



63.7080, 88.0650, 61.5130



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



65.1300, -51.1170, -26.2610

Sweetspot

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



61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880



189.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880



84.8300, -75.1940, 8.1180



91.4260, -0.5990, 16.3690



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880



62.5990, -5.1530, 98.9350



85.7320, 45.1000, 85.7720



85.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



41.1060, -3.5880, 65.0520



7.3780, -0.6440, 11.6760

Inverse Universe

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



76.3840, 71.4220, 60.2700



84.3150, 103.3740, 86.9420



114.2680, -45.1000, -85.7720



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



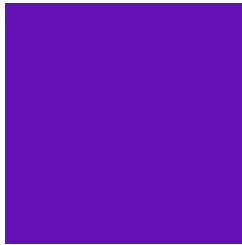
55.5360, 67.9380, 57.3300



9.9680, 12.1940, 10.2900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

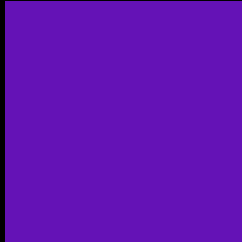
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

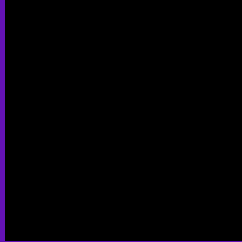
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.2140, -3.7720,

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

61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880

Protanopia

58.6630, -67.3540, 9.2060

Deuteranopia

59.2040, -61.9880, 0.0600



Tritanopia

73.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880

Protanomaly

59.6420, -44.5250, 30.5070

Deuteranomaly

59.9210, -41.1770, 24.8950

Tritanomaly

68.8640, -1.4720, 26.6880

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880 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(100, 18, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 18, 182)  
}
```

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(100, 18, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 18, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880 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(100, 18, 182) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 18, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 18, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 18, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 18, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 18,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.2140, -3.7720, 68.3880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 18, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 18,  
182) }
```

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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