

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.2510, -5.1940,
72.1340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6510BE
RGB	101, 16, 190
RGB Percent	40%, 6%, 75%
CMY	0.6036, 0.9374, 0.2551
CMYK	0.47, 0.92, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	269°, 84%, 40%
HSV	269°, 92%, 74%
XYZ	14.8504, 6.8568, 49.2333
YIQ	61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

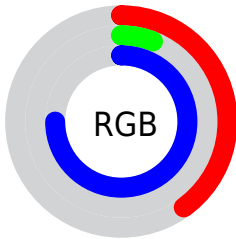
Format	Color
R_{YB}	101, 16, 190
Decimal	6623422
CIE _{Lab}	31.48, 64.65, -71.65
CIE _{LCh}	31, 96.505, 312.061
Yxy	6.8568, 0.2093, 0.0967
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284813502 (0xFF6510BE)
YUV	61.2510, 63.4733, 34.8599
Hunter-Lab	26.1855, 55.4070, -93.1458

Details

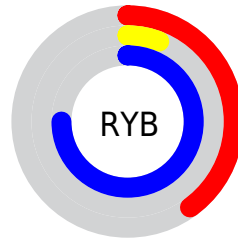
The YIQ color **61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600CC**. A complement of this color would be **144.7490, 5.1940, -72.1340**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.8980, -5.6980, 70.2540**, and **25.5560, -23.0710, 49.1930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.4670, -5.5620, 78.8060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.3940, -4.4590, 64.3170**.

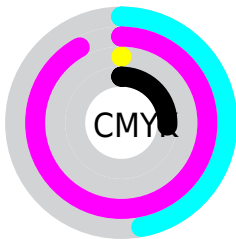
Distribution



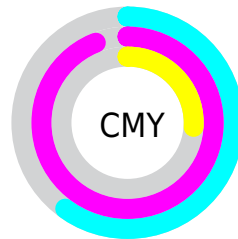
- Red (40%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340 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 61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.2510, -5.1940,
72.1340

61.2510, -5.1940,
72.1340

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.3980, -10.2820,
65.2220

121.8980, -5.6980,
70.2540

25.5560, -23.0710,
49.1930

147.5150, 2.5100,
64.6700

12.4260, -34.9890,
33.8990

172.3340, 12.9650,
56.9090

9.4620, -26.6430,
25.8130

198.0390, 23.7410,
48.8370

10.2480, -20.5890,
15.2110

215.6710, 18.4250,
35.0410


5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

232.6940, 10.4500,


2.0690, -4.4480,


19.8740


3.5200


 249.7170, 2.4750,
4.7070


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 61.2510, -5.1940,
72.1340

 61.2510, -5.1940,
72.1340

 49.4670, -5.5620,
78.8060

 75.3940, -4.4590,
64.3170

 89.2380, -4.3200,
56.2880

 103.3810, -3.5850,
48.4710

 117.5240, -2.8500,
40.6540

 131.6670, -2.1150,
32.8370

■ 145.5110, -1.9760,
24.8080

■ 159.6540, -1.2410,
16.9910

■ 173.7970, -0.5060,
9.1740

■ 187.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.7780, -94.6380, 30.1140



61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340



66.9450, 66.0090, 75.7770

Triad

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



61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340



68.4970, 61.3920, -0.2720



69.9690, -60.6090, -19.4330

Complementary

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



61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340



144.7490, 5.1940, -72.1340

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.



59.2190, -33.0950, -44.5110



61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340



66.3840, 15.2730, -29.0070

Square

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



61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340



51.4280, 102.5120, 36.4640



54.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390



79.4650, -84.5920, 2.2240

Rectangle

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



61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340



66.0290, 91.5950, 63.6190



54.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390



66.4180, -51.9880, -26.9960

Sweetspot

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



61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340



198.0920, -2.1140, 27.3100



88.6660, -80.6040, 7.0440



95.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340



64.3370, -7.1710, 102.4690



86.9650, 46.0620, 90.3660



87.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



41.0350, -4.8260, 65.4620



8.0190, -1.0110, 12.8210

Inverse Universe

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



78.1720, 75.1350, 64.5670



88.2170, 106.7660, 91.5500



119.0350, -46.0620, -90.3660



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



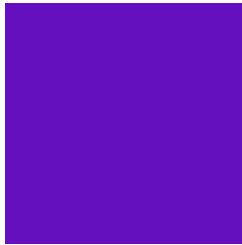
56.4760, 68.1670, 58.6870



11.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

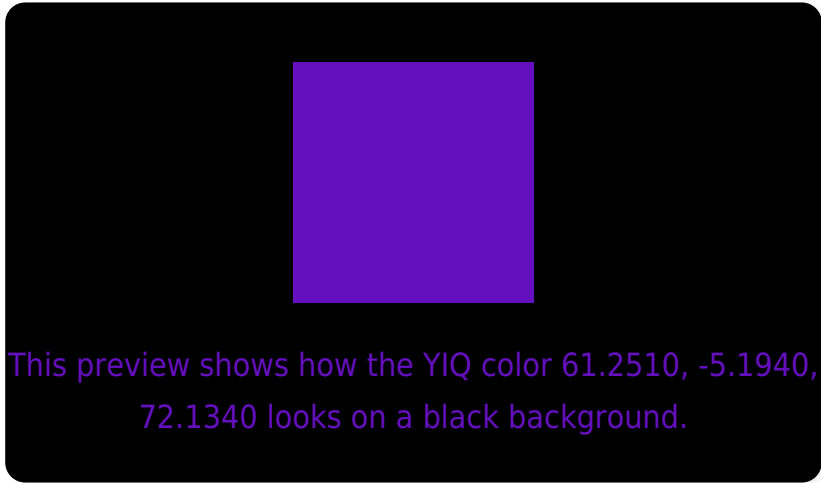
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

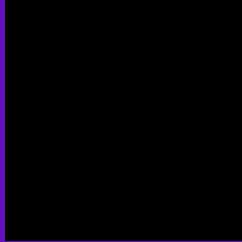
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.2510, -5.1940,

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

61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340

Protanopia

60.2930, -69.1880, 9.4040

Deuteranopia

60.1330, -63.2260, 0.4700



Tritanopia

75.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340

Protanomaly

60.5110, -45.5340, 32.2740

Deuteranomaly

60.6760, -41.8650, 26.3510

Tritanomaly

70.3090, -4.2230, 26.9850

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.4510, -1.7470, 26.1650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340 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(101, 16, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 16, 190)  
}
```

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(101, 16, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 16, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340 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(101, 16, 190) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 16, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 16, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 16, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 16, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 16,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.2510, -5.1940, 72.1340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 16, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 16,  
190) }
```

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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