

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.4250, 29.7870,  
82.4510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D00A9
RGB	141, 0, 169
RGB Percent	55%, 0%, 66%
CMY	0.4466, 1.0000, 0.3373
CMYK	0.16, 1.00, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	290°, 100%, 33%
HSV	290°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	18.1648, 8.5370, 38.2249
YIQ	61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

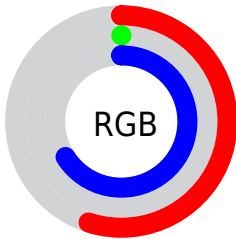
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 0, 169
Decimal	9240745
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.08, 67.84, -53.02
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 86.108, 321.990
Yxy	8.5370, 0.2798, 0.1315
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287430825 (0xFF8D00A9)
YUV	61.4250, 53.0345, 69.7873
Hunter-Lab	29.2182, 59.8404, -57.1139

# Details

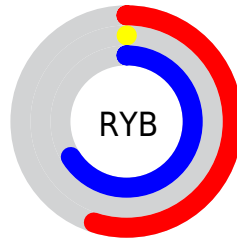
The YIQ color **61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. A complement of this color would be **107.5750, -29.7870, -82.4510**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.9370, 24.9290, 71.3690**, and **38.6390, 13.4240, 54.0960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.3010, 26.9000, 74.1960**.

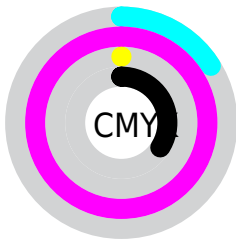
# Distribution



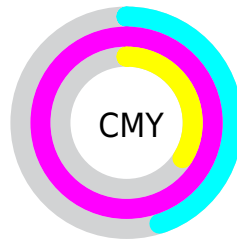
- Red (55%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510 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 61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 61.4250, 29.7870,  
82.4510


 61.4250, 29.7870,  
82.4510


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 49.9750, 21.7660,  
68.1180


 130.9370, 24.9290,  
71.3690


 38.6390, 13.4240,  
54.0960


 159.3500, 25.2040,  
71.8920


 27.3030, 5.0820,  
40.0740


 184.5600, 33.0000,  
62.7600

 16.1950, -3.9020,  
26.6740

 200.9960, 25.3000,  
48.1160

 4.9020, -13.8030,  
13.3730

 218.0190, 17.3250,  
32.9490

 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

 235.0420, 9.3500,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

17.7820

0.0000

252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

61.4250, 29.7870,  
82.4510

72.3010, 26.9000,  
74.1960

83.1770, 24.0130,  
65.9410

93.7540, 20.5300,  
57.4740

104.6300, 17.6430,  
49.2190

115.5060, 14.7560,  
40.9640

■ 125.7950, 12.1440,  
33.2320

■ 136.6710, 9.2570,  
24.9770

■ 147.2480, 5.7740,  
16.5100

■ 158.1240, 2.8870,  
8.2550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.8340, -89.0440, 27.8520



61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510



68.0680, 78.6640, 72.2000

# Triad

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



61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510



78.4210, 49.3820, -13.8980



78.5580, -72.3930, -15.1210

# Complementary

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



61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510



107.5750, -29.7870, -82.4510

# 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.



69.1760, -48.7310, -36.4670



61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510



70.1280, 3.9500, -38.5620

# Square

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



61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510



63.7110, 90.8690, 21.6930



60.4610, -28.3250, -53.8690



84.6970, -91.0570, 3.7510



# Rectangle

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



61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510



64.7320, 96.6850, 59.4770



60.4610, -28.3250, -53.8690



75.3490, -64.7350, -21.7510

# Sweetspot

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



61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510



177.5560, 11.3190, 31.6630



35.7020, -61.9490, 37.9150



84.4270, 6.8280, 19.4360



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510



79.6830, 38.7690, 106.9050



63.4130, 64.4510, 70.9710



79.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



53.6490, 25.8000, 72.1040



7.3630, 3.7120, 9.8240



# Inverse Universe

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



53.7230, 91.7360, 44.5360



69.5850, 118.9680, 57.6240



105.5870, -64.4510, -70.9710



78.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



46.9880, 80.5040, 38.8400



6.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

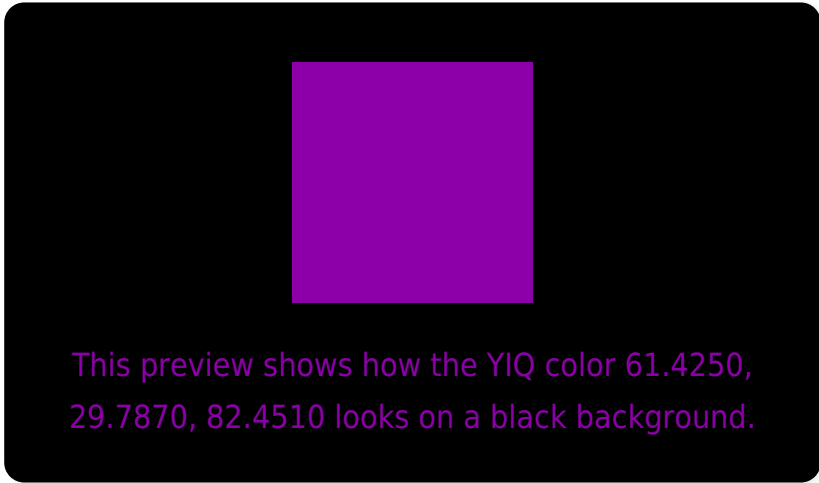
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

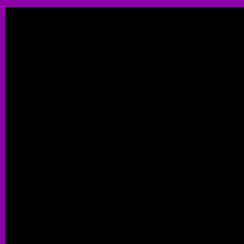
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4250, 29.7870,



# 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

61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510

### Protanopia

67.8560, -78.0830, 10.9170

### Deuteranopia

68.5110, -73.0380, 2.0820



## Tritanopia

85.1080, 35.3470, 14.6990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510

## Protanomaly

65.3810, -39.1160, 37.1080

## Deuteranomaly

65.6600, -35.7680, 31.4960

## Tritanomaly

76.6190, 33.3710, 39.5070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510

## Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.2030, 10.8150, 29.7830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510 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(141, 0, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 0, 169)  
}
```

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(141, 0, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 0, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510 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(141, 0, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 0, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 0, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 0, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 0, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 0,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.4250, 29.7870, 82.4510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 0, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 0,  
169) }
```

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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