

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940)
contains.

YIQ(61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940)	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(61.4750, -10.3220,
32.8940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	482B81
RGB	72, 43, 129
RGB Percent	28%, 17%, 51%
CMY	0.7175, 0.8314, 0.4942
CMYK	0.44, 0.67, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	260°, 50%, 34%
HSV	260°, 67%, 51%
XYZ	7.4989, 4.6901, 21.2694
YIQ	61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

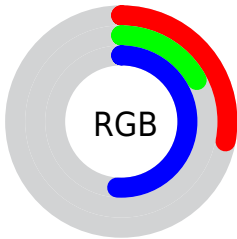
Format	Color
R_{YB}	72, 43, 129
Decimal	4729729
CIE _{Lab}	25.83, 34.13, -43.92
CIE _{LCh}	26, 55.625, 307.854
Yxy	4.6901, 0.2241, 0.1402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282919809 (0xFF482B81)
YUV	61.4750, 33.2898, 9.2304
Hunter-Lab	21.6565, 23.9093, -43.0704

Details

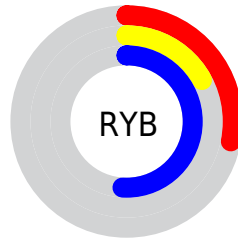
The YIQ color **61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **110.5250, 10.3220, -32.8940**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.0670, -8.9930, 36.3430**, and **13.7900, -15.8230, 27.9610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1530, -12.1110, 37.7850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7970, -8.5330, 28.0030**.

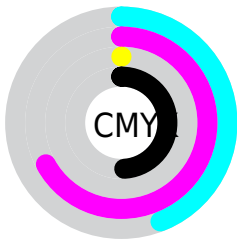
Distribution



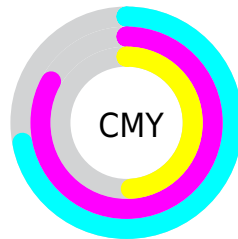
- Red (28%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940 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 61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.4750, -10.3220,
32.8940

■ 61.4750, -10.3220,
32.8940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.9370, -11.7430,
31.1130

■ 111.0670, -8.9930,
36.3430

■ 13.7900, -15.8230,
27.9610

■ 137.0070, -8.7640,
37.7000

■ 6.2700, -17.6550,
17.1050

■ 163.8330, -8.2140,
38.7460

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 190.1770, -3.4910,
35.7490

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 214.6970, 6.3680,
27.7760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 236.8030, 8.5250,

16.2130

253.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

61.4750, -10.3220,
32.8940

61.4750, -10.3220,
32.8940

51.1530, -12.1110,
37.7850

71.7970, -8.5330,
28.0030

41.1300, -13.3040,
42.8880

81.8200, -7.3400,
22.9000

30.8080, -15.0930,
47.7790

92.1420, -5.5510,
18.0090

27.8620, -15.1850,
49.4470

102.1650, -4.3580,
12.9060

111.9000, -2.2940,
8.5380

■ 121.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 132.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 142.2680, 1.8810,
-6.5590

■ 152.5900, 3.6700,
-11.4500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.2120, -64.4660, 11.9340



61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940



47.1720, 39.6040, 53.2040

Triad

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



61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940



57.7880, 47.2710, -3.1690



53.9940, -44.5620, -18.4020

Complementary

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



61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940



110.5250, 10.3220, -32.8940

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.



47.5760, -29.2460, -31.6620



61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940



56.7150, 22.0110, -18.9570

Square

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



61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940



47.6080, 66.2940, 21.0300



46.7490, -10.8600, -34.4760



58.6680, -57.7230, -5.6510

Rectangle

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



61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940



46.3940, 56.2940, 48.0860



46.7490, -10.8600, -34.4760



52.2840, -39.7470, -23.0670

Sweetspot

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



61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940



142.0510, -4.0370, 12.5950



86.2630, -43.2810, -3.0650



68.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940



62.7310, -16.1940, 51.2140



74.3320, 15.3060, 42.0100



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



27.4490, -15.4600, 48.9240



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



75.2120, 32.9590, 35.9590



84.2120, 51.2950, 56.0870



97.6680, -15.3060, -42.0100



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



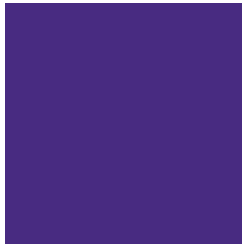
47.8480, 49.3240, 53.2600



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940 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 61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

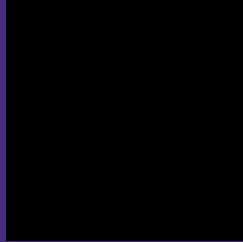
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.4750, -10.3220,

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

61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940

Deuteranopia

49.4070, -52.3140, 0.9500

Tritanopia

61.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940

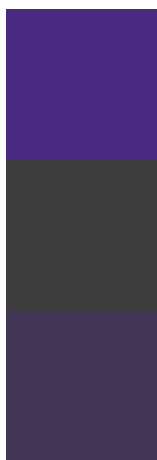
Deuteranomaly

53.8700, -37.1400, 12.3000

Tritanomaly

61.0830, -7.0630, 12.3690

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.9370, -3.7160, 12.2840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940 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(72, 43, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 43, 129)  
}
```

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(72, 43, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 43, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940 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(72, 43, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 43, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 43, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 43, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 43, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 43,  
129) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 43, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 43,  
129) }
```

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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