

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.5070, 14.1560,  
62.8600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	721199
RGB	114, 17, 153
RGB Percent	45%, 7%, 60%
CMY	0.5526, 0.9335, 0.4000
CMYK	0.25, 0.89, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	283°, 80%, 33%
HSV	283°, 89%, 60%
XYZ	12.8985, 6.2819, 30.6643
YIQ	61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

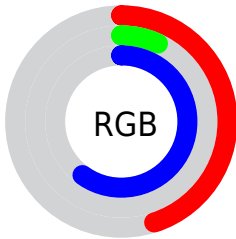
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	114, 17, 153
Decimal	7475609
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.11, 58.18, -51.59
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 77.759, 318.435
Yxy	6.2819, 0.2588, 0.1260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285665689 (0xFF721199)
YUV	61.5070, 45.1060, 46.0364
Hunter-Lab	25.0638, 47.9989, -54.9936

# Details

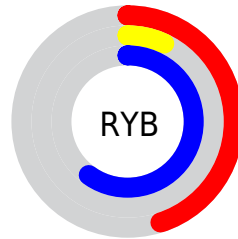
The YIQ color **61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **108.4930, -14.1560, -62.8600**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.3280, 13.1020, 59.9340**, and **29.1550, 2.7430, 43.9190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.5060, 15.8970, 69.8570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.5080, 12.4150, 55.8630**.

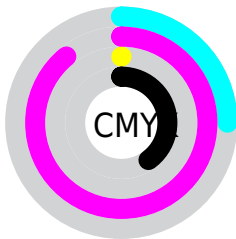
# Distribution



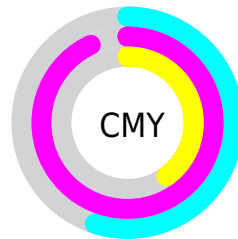
- Red (45%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600 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 61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.5070, 14.1560,  
62.8600

61.5070, 14.1560,  
62.8600

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

40.3770, 11.4060,  
57.6300

120.3280, 13.1020,  
59.9340

29.1550, 2.7430,  
43.9190

148.1540, 13.6520,  
60.9800

19.1290, -3.5360,  
31.0560

174.7260, 17.7330,  
58.6050

5.9280, -16.6920,  
16.1720

198.6480, 26.4000,  
50.2080


4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840


215.0840, 18.7000,  
35.5640

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


232.1070, 10.7250,


20.3970


 249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300


 61.5070, 14.1560,  
62.8600

 61.5070, 14.1560,  
62.8600

 51.5060, 15.8970,  
69.8570

 71.5080, 12.4150,  
55.8630

 50.0330, 15.8510,  
70.6910

 82.3950, 10.9950,  
48.5550

 92.3960, 9.2540,  
41.5580

 102.6960, 8.1090,  
34.7730

 112.6970, 6.3680,  
27.7760

■ 123.2850, 4.3520,  
20.2560

■ 133.5850, 3.2070,  
13.4710

■ 143.5860, 1.4660,  
6.4740

■ 154.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.8750, -79.0940, 23.7380



61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600



59.1970, 64.8190, 64.2990

# Triad

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



61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600



67.2130, 47.2720, -8.6960



66.9030, -60.2430, -15.0510

# Complementary

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



61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600



108.4930, -14.1560, -62.8600

# 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.



58.4330, -39.1490, -33.9090



61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600



61.6220, 8.6710, -30.5050

# Square

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



61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600



48.0620, 85.6870, 27.5030



51.6560, -24.2000, -46.0240



73.1730, -77.8980, 2.0540



# Rectangle

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



61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600



57.0290, 82.4270, 53.5550



51.6560, -24.2000, -46.0240



64.5090, -53.5020, -21.5820

# Sweetspot

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



61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600



162.8170, 5.9100, 25.0620



56.5710, -54.9310, 20.8530



78.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600



65.1440, 20.7530, 91.9930



70.0900, 46.0670, 62.7310



71.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



45.8600, 14.6600, 64.7400



4.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510



# Inverse Universe

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



62.1100, 68.5370, 40.9610



65.9990, 100.3070, 59.9150



99.9100, -46.0670, -62.7310



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



46.4200, 70.6000, 42.1200

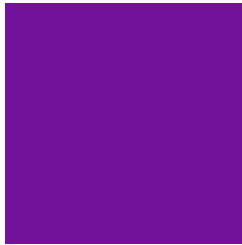


4.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600 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

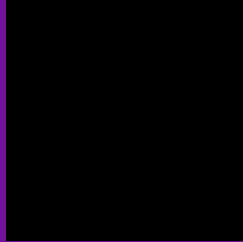
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.5070, 14.1560,



# 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

61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600

### Protanopia

57.9620, -66.7580, 9.4180

### Deuteranopia

58.1440, -61.7590, 1.4170



## Tritanopia

73.2310, 21.6390, 9.8230

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600

**Protanomaly**

59.2960, -37.7390, 28.6690

**Deuteranomaly**

59.1020, -34.4370, 23.8910

**Tritanomaly**

68.9820, 18.7470, 29.2030

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600

**Achromatopsia**

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

62.0510, 5.1310, 22.6590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600 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(114, 17, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 17, 153)  
}
```

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(114, 17, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 17, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600 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(114, 17, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 17, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 17, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 17, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 17, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 17,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.5070, 14.1560, 62.8600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 17, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 17,  
153) }
```

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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