

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.6870, -22.0620,  
47.4260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4625A7
RGB	70, 37, 167
RGB Percent	27%, 15%, 65%
CMY	0.7253, 0.8550, 0.3453
CMYK	0.58, 0.78, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	255°, 64%, 40%
HSV	255°, 78%, 65%
XYZ	10.1605, 5.4141, 37.0455
YIQ	61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

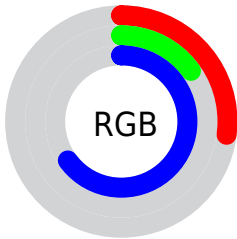
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	70, 37, 167
Decimal	4597159
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.88, 48.15, -63.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 80.056, 306.970
Yxy	5.4141, 0.1931, 0.1029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282787239 (0xFF4625A7)
YUV	61.6870, 51.9193, 7.2905
Hunter-Lab	23.2683, 37.2253, -78.1078

# Details

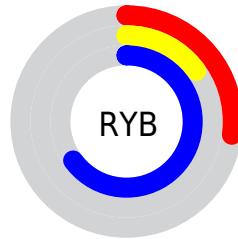
The YIQ color **61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **142.3130, 22.0620, -47.4260**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.4750, -18.3490, 51.7230**, and **12.9960, -36.5940, 35.4540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.1200, -24.5390, 53.7730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.2540, -19.5850, 41.0790**.

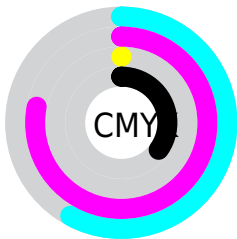
# Distribution



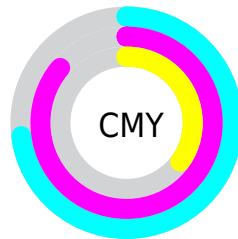
- Red (27%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260 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 61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.6870, -22.0620,  
47.4260

61.6870, -22.0620,  
47.4260

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

32.5940, -26.2340,  
45.9420

114.4750,  
-18.3490, 51.7230

12.9960, -36.5940,  
35.4540

141.7140,  
-17.5240, 53.2920

10.0320, -28.2480,  
27.3680

165.9890, -8.3530,  
46.7750

11.4050, -22.4690,  
16.2430

190.8080, 2.1020,  
39.0140

6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

215.6270, 12.5570,  
31.2530

2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

235.0420, 9.3500,

0.0000, 0.0000,

17.7820

0.0000

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

61.6870, -22.0620,  
47.4260

61.6870, -22.0620,  
47.4260

48.1200, -24.5390,  
53.7730

75.2540, -19.5850,  
41.0790

34.8410, -27.8870,  
59.3850

88.5330, -16.2370,  
35.4670

31.5960, -28.5750,  
60.8410

102.1000,  
-13.7600, 29.1200

115.9660,  
-10.6870, 22.9850

128.9460, -7.9350,  
17.1610

■ 142.8120, -4.8620,  
11.0260

■ 156.3790, -2.3850,  
4.6790

■ 170.2450, 0.6880,  
-1.4560

■ 183.2250, 3.4400,  
-7.2800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.1520, -81.4320, 22.0560



61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260



56.4650, 49.5050, 66.5050

# Triad

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



61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260



59.3490, 59.0530, 3.5730



60.0750, -49.2840, -20.9320

# Complementary

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



61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260



142.3130, 22.0620, -47.4260

# 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.



50.6930, -25.6220, -42.2780



61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260



61.1340, 22.1490, -21.4590

# Square

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



61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260



45.7470, 91.1880, 32.4360



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



67.6160, -69.1400, -2.4840



# Rectangle

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



61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260



56.9880, 72.4770, 57.6690



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



57.0940, -42.2680, -26.9400

# Sweetspot

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



61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260



176.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060



108.7590, -68.4050, -10.3010



84.9260, -5.1830, 11.3370



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.



61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260



53.2770, -34.4460, 73.6340



80.8230, 16.0820, 60.9940



77.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



28.2340, -24.8600, 54.0840



3.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800



# Inverse Universe

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



86.9280, 46.3430, 57.7270



92.4980, 72.2420, 89.4740



122.8780, -16.6780, -61.2060



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



56.7920, 52.8980, 65.5860

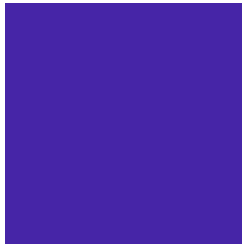


7.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

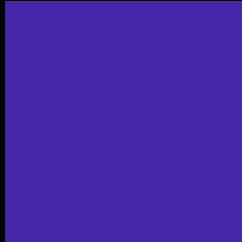
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

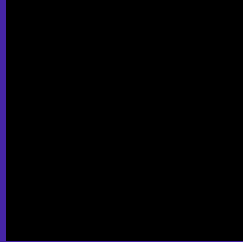
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.6870, -22.0620,



# 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

61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260

### Protanopia

52.9580, -60.9350, 8.5130

### Deuteranopia

53.0260, -55.6150, 0.2010



## Tritanopia

61.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260

## Protanomaly

55.9310, -47.1370, 22.7750

## Deuteranomaly

56.2100, -43.7890, 17.1630

## Tritanomaly

60.9270, -24.1190, 13.1050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.9460, -7.9350, 17.1610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260 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(70, 37, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 37, 167)  
}
```

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(70, 37, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 37, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260 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(70, 37, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 37, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 37, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 37, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 37, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 37,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.6870, -22.0620, 47.4260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 37, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 37,  
167) }
```

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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