

# Converting Colors

YIQ(61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(61.6920, -11.2900,  
61.4620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5919B3
RGB	89, 25, 179
RGB Percent	35%, 10%, 70%
CMY	0.6507, 0.9021, 0.2982
CMYK	0.50, 0.86, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	265°, 76%, 40%
HSV	265°, 86%, 70%
XYZ	12.6054, 6.0741, 43.1337
YIQ	61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

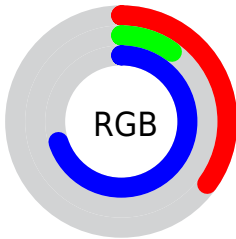
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	89, 25, 179
Decimal	5839283
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.60, 58.44, -68.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 89.863, 310.563
Yxy	6.0741, 0.2039, 0.0983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284029363 (0xFF5919B3)
YUV	61.6920, 57.8328, 23.9491
Hunter-Lab	24.6457, 48.1667, -86.5146

# Details

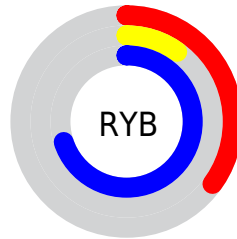
The YIQ color **61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. A complement of this color would be **142.3080, 11.2900, -61.4620**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.1160, -9.5480, 62.9320**, and **19.3330, -29.9930, 42.4790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.1360, -12.3000, 68.7560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.5470, -9.6840, 54.3800**.

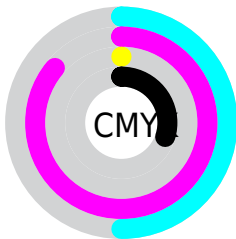
# Distribution



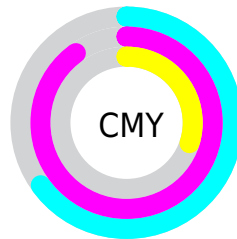
- Red (35%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620 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 61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.6920, -11.2900,  
61.4620

61.6920, -11.2900,  
61.4620

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

34.5560, -13.9030,  
59.2570

118.1160, -9.5480,  
62.9320

19.3330, -29.9930,  
42.4790

144.2150, -5.5130,  
61.3910

11.2860, -31.7790,  
30.7890

169.0340, 4.9420,  
53.6300

8.4360, -23.7540,  
23.0140

194.4400, 15.1220,  
45.3460

8.0480, -17.1500,  
13.4580

215.6710, 18.4250,  
35.0410

4.3660, -9.5380,  
7.6620

232.6940, 10.4500,

0.0000, 0.0000,

19.8740

0.0000

249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

61.6920, -11.2900,  
61.4620

61.6920, -11.2900,  
61.4620

48.1360, -12.3000,  
68.7560

75.5470, -9.6840,  
54.3800

42.5320, -13.3550,  
71.3570

89.1030, -8.6740,  
47.0860

102.6590, -7.6640,  
39.7920

116.5140, -6.0580,  
32.7100

129.4830, -4.7730,  
25.9390

■ 143.3380, -3.1670,  
18.8570

■ 156.8940, -2.1570,  
11.5630

■ 170.7490, -0.5510,  
4.4810

■ 184.3050, 0.4590,  
-2.8130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.6060, -88.4020, 27.2300



61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620



62.1890, 59.2700, 71.2540

# Triad

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



61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620



63.7680, 59.1910, 1.0710



65.3070, -55.7490, -19.4050

# Complementary

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



61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620



142.3080, 11.2900, -61.4620

# 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.



55.1270, -29.8400, -42.9280



61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620



63.1610, 17.5190, -25.6570

# Square

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



61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620



48.7370, 97.1480, 34.5560



51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010



73.6460, -77.8520, 1.2200



# Rectangle

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



61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620



62.0280, 84.1680, 60.5520



51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010



61.9840, -47.7700, -26.3460

# Sweetspot

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



61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620



186.3150, -4.3600, 23.9600



96.5600, -74.7340, -0.2220



89.5890, -2.6160, 14.3760



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620



55.4510, -16.6600, 92.7160



84.1170, 33.4100, 77.3620



82.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



36.5780, -10.9690, 61.1510



6.2530, -1.7900, 10.4180



# Inverse Universe

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



81.3060, 62.8940, 60.6380



84.7580, 94.9370, 91.1690



119.8830, -33.4100, -77.3620



83.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



55.8930, 62.6190, 60.1150

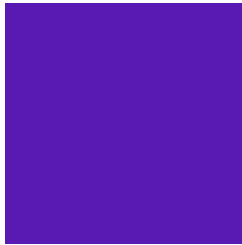


9.4840, 10.6810, 10.1770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

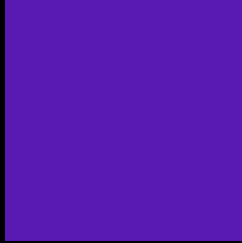
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

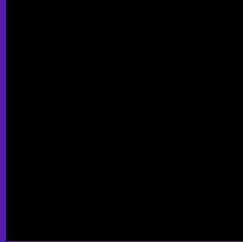
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.6920, -11.2900,



# 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

61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620

### Protanopia

56.2180, -64.6030, 8.9090

### Deuteranopia

56.8730, -59.5580, 0.0740



## Tritanopia

69.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620

## Protanomaly

57.8760, -45.3040, 28.1040

## Deuteranomaly

58.7420, -42.2310, 21.9690

## Tritanomaly

66.6240, -9.7240, 22.0520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.2610, -4.2680, 22.2920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620 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(89, 25, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 25, 179)  
}
```

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(89, 25, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 25, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620 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(89, 25, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 25, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 25, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 25, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 25, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 25,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.6920, -11.2900, 61.4620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 25, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 25,  
179) }
```

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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