

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(61.9210, 13.8310,
85.2790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8003C0
RGB	128, 3, 192
RGB Percent	50%, 1%, 75%
CMY	0.4976, 0.9884, 0.2471
CMYK	0.33, 0.98, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	280°, 97%, 38%
HSV	280°, 98%, 75%
XYZ	18.4619, 8.4661, 50.5167
YIQ	61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

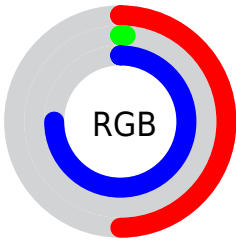
Format	Color
RYB	128, 3, 192
Decimal	8389568
CIELab	34.94, 70.02, -67.01
CIELCh	35, 96.917, 316.257
Yxy	8.4661, 0.2384, 0.1093
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286579648 (0xFF8003C0)
YUV	61.9210, 64.1289, 57.9513
Hunter-Lab	29.0966, 62.3394, -82.5699

Details

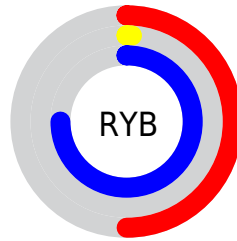
The YIQ color **61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **133.0790, -13.8310, -85.2790**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.1990, 9.7520, 76.6000**, and **36.2490, -2.8530, 57.2350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.8610, 14.0600, 86.6360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.1670, 12.7780, 76.8260**.

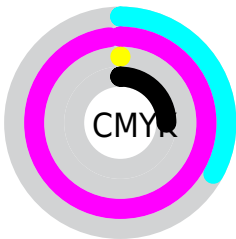
Distribution



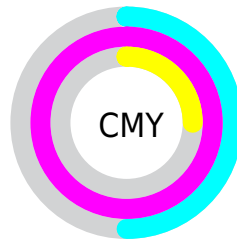
- Red (50%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790 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 61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.9210, 13.8310,
85.2790

61.9210, 13.8310,
85.2790

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

48.2970, 6.3600,
71.9920

130.1990, 9.7520,
76.6000

36.2490, -2.8530,
57.2350

156.1750, 18.3270,
69.8710

23.7170, -13.5790,
42.3650

182.1680, 28.2320,
61.0640

9.6900, -27.2850,
26.4350

200.9960, 25.3000,
48.1160

8.1280, -20.1310,
17.9250

218.0190, 17.3250,
32.9490


6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490


235.0420, 9.3500,


2.2970, -5.0900,


17.7820


4.1420


 252.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 61.9210, 13.8310,
85.2790


 61.9210, 13.8310,
85.2790

 59.8610, 14.0600,
86.6360

 75.1670, 12.7780,
76.8260

 88.1140, 11.1290,
68.1610

 101.9470, 9.8010,
59.1850

 114.8940, 8.1520,
50.5200

 128.1400, 7.0990,
42.0670

■ 141.0870, 5.4500,
33.4020

■ 154.3330, 4.3970,
24.9490

■ 167.8670, 2.4730,
15.7610

■ 180.8140, 0.8240,
7.0960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.4510, -98.0310, 31.0330



61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790



71.8000, 76.7830, 78.7590

Triad

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



61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790



77.0250, 59.6050, -6.4350



78.1190, -69.7790, -18.4430

Complementary

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



61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790



133.0790, -13.8310, -85.2790

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.



67.5970, -42.9070, -42.8990



61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790



71.9440, 10.4600, -35.3960

Square

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



61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790



53.5210, 106.6840, 37.9480



59.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



86.9140, -93.1660, 3.4260

Rectangle

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



61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790



69.6880, 99.9850, 65.7530



59.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



74.4540, -60.8370, -26.3170

Sweetspot

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



61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790



198.5000, 5.7250, 33.9250



63.2880, -78.8190, 24.2610



94.1000, 3.4350, 20.3550



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790



77.8350, 18.0900, 112.7300



77.8650, 60.9630, 90.1390



90.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



50.0480, 11.4950, 72.5430



10.3400, 2.5190, 14.9270

Inverse Universe

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



66.8070, 92.1000, 59.9720



84.3260, 122.0360, 79.1240



117.1350, -60.9630, -90.1390



90.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



54.2950, 78.6220, 50.9260



11.1210, 16.1370, 10.4170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

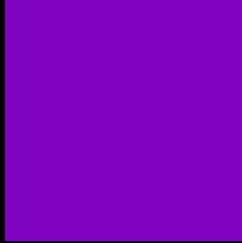
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

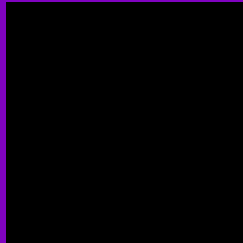
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.9210, 13.8310,

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

61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790

Protanopia

67.0410, -77.1660, 10.8180

Deuteranopia

67.3540, -71.1580, 1.0500



Tritanopia

85.5510, 17.7420, 8.8620

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790

Protanomaly

65.5700, -44.0220, 37.9140

Deuteranomaly

65.6210, -40.0320, 31.6800

Tritanomaly

76.9420, 16.2240, 36.3840

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.2070, 4.9920, 30.6880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790 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(128, 3, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 3, 192)  
}
```

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(128, 3, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 3, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790 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(128, 3, 192) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 3, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 3, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 3, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 3, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 3,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.9210, 13.8310, 85.2790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 3, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 3,  
192) }
```

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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