

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.0370, 61.6130,  
45.3010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	951047
RGB	149, 16, 71
RGB Percent	58%, 6%, 28%
CMY	0.4153, 0.9374, 0.7214
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.52, 0.42
HSL	335°, 81%, 32%
HSV	335°, 89%, 58%
XYZ	13.7342, 7.2225, 6.6401
YIQ	62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

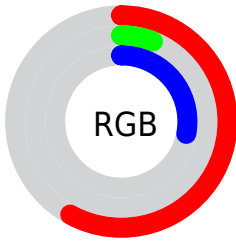
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	149, 16, 71
Decimal	9769031
CIE Lab	32.31, 54.15, 4.57
CIE LCh	32, 54.344, 4.821
Yxy	7.2225, 0.4977, 0.2617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287959111 (0xFF951047)
YUV	62.0370, 4.4188, 76.2666
Hunter-Lab	26.8747, 44.1909, 4.1631

# Details

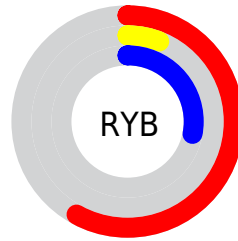
The YIQ color **62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **102.9630, -61.6130, -45.3010**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.1310, 64.0440, 39.7880**, and **30.7000, 45.8440, 28.2120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.2060, 68.6270, 50.3470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.8680, 54.5990, 40.2550**.

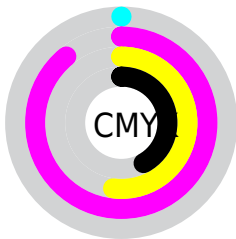
# Distribution



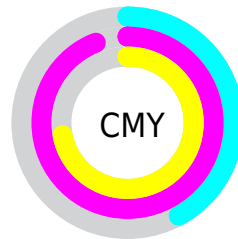
- Red (58%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010 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 62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.0370, 61.6130,  
45.3010

62.0370, 61.6130,  
45.3010

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

41.4660, 55.7910,  
40.6790

122.1310, 64.0440,  
39.7880

30.7000, 45.8440,  
28.2120

150.5010, 65.8780,  
39.5900

19.9620, 38.6940,  
14.6140

174.3970, 60.2390,  
37.1590

10.5790, 20.5390,  
7.7310

193.9110, 43.8720,  
30.9120

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

214.1260, 26.9090,  
24.4530

234.4550, 9.6250,

18.3050

251.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

62.0370, 61.6130,  
45.3010

62.0370, 61.6130,  
45.3010

52.2060, 68.6270,  
50.3470

71.8680, 54.5990,  
40.2550

51.6190, 68.9020,  
50.8700

81.6990, 47.5850,  
35.2090

91.4160, 40.8920,  
29.8520

101.2470, 33.8780,  
24.8060

111.0780, 26.8640,  
19.7600

■ 120.2080, 20.4460,  
14.9260

■ 130.0390, 13.4320,  
9.8800

■ 139.8700, 6.4180,  
4.8340

■ 149.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.5960, 32.1780, 44.6100



62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010



67.0210, 66.5690, 21.5530

# Triad

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



62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010



63.3280, 0.5110, -36.8090



70.3860, -74.1840, 0.8240

# Complementary

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



62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010



102.9630, -61.6130, -45.3010

# 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.



69.3140, -65.6540, -10.5980



62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010



58.2220, -37.1770, -36.6090

# Square

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



62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010



71.5110, 31.2730, -21.6150



64.5260, -52.1720, -23.6600



64.8410, -73.7270, 9.0650



# Rectangle

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



62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010



69.3940, 63.1800, 0.3640



64.5260, -52.1720, -23.6600



70.6480, -72.1660, -2.7100

# Sweetspot

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



62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010



159.3550, 24.5260, 18.0780



54.4840, 3.7950, 57.8990



76.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010



67.1260, 89.9440, 66.0080



62.2240, 76.2430, 22.4430



69.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



47.7600, 63.9510, 46.9830



3.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



# Inverse Universe

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



62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010



67.1260, 89.9440, 66.0080



102.7760, -76.2430, -22.4430



69.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



47.7600, 63.9510, 46.9830

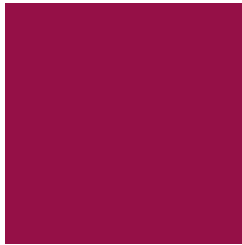


3.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

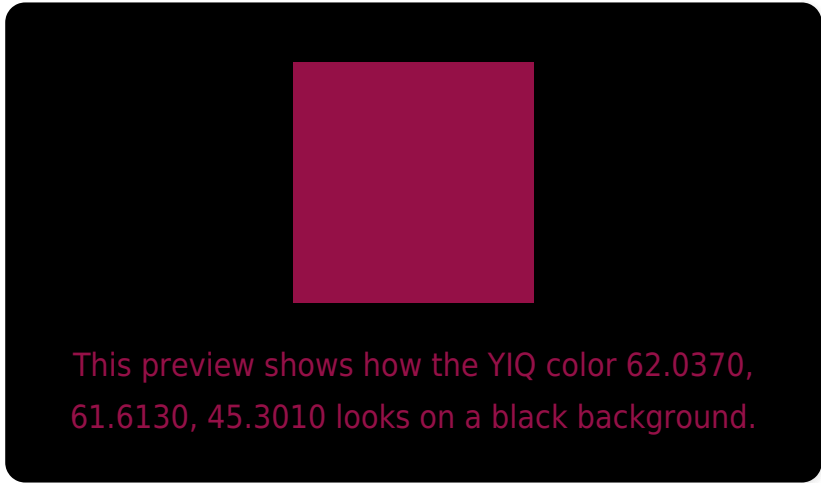
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

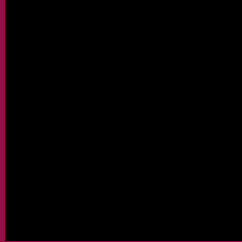
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.0370, 61.6130,



# 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

62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010

### Protanopia

78.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040

### Deuteranopia

78.3450, 12.1500, 0.0700



## Tritanopia

65.6840, 69.1360, 24.5920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010

## Protanomaly

72.4450, 15.5850, 20.4250

## Deuteranomaly

72.5250, 29.7990, 16.1270

## Tritanomaly

64.7580, 66.2920, 32.0840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.9310, 22.7840, 16.6080

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010 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(149, 16, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 16, 71)  
}
```

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(149, 16, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 16, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010 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(149, 16, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 16, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(149, 16, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 16, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 16, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 16,  
71) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.0370, 61.6130, 45.3010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 16, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149, 16,  
71) }
```

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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