

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.1250, 99.7120,  
54.1760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BF002C
RGB	191, 0, 44
RGB Percent	75%, 0%, 17%
CMY	0.2505, 0.9999, 0.8271
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.77, 0.25
HSL	346°, 100%, 37%
HSV	346°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	21.9731, 11.2748, 3.4101
YIQ	62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

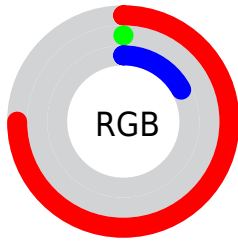
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	191, 0, 44
Decimal	12517420
CIELab	40.04, 65.32, 33.58
CIElCh	40, 73.445, 27.205
Yxy	11.2748, 0.5994, 0.3076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290707500 (0xFFBF002C)
YUV	62.1250, -8.9356, 113.0234
Hunter-Lab	33.5780, 58.0470, 17.4833

# Details

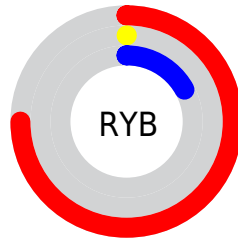
The YIQ color **62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0033**. A complement of this color would be **128.8750, -99.7120, -54.1760**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.2260, 100.2650, 38.6410**, and **38.5710, 76.8840, 27.3480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.9880, 89.6720, 48.9040**.

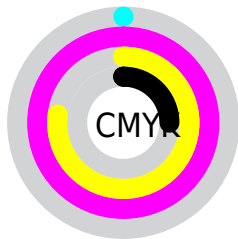
# Distribution



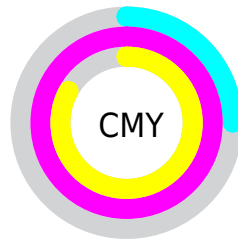
- Red (75%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760 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 62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62.1250, 99.7120,  
54.1760

■ 62.1250, 99.7120,  
54.1760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 50.4620, 87.9770,  
41.0730

■ 135.2260,  
100.2650, 38.6410

■ 38.5710, 76.8840,  
27.3480

■ 154.9850, 84.5860,  
30.9380

■ 29.0030, 57.8120,  
20.5640

■ 174.9720, 68.2650,  
23.8570

■ 20.9730, 40.1610,  
15.5610

■ 194.9590, 51.9440,  
16.7760

■ 10.8780, 21.1350,  
7.9430

■ 215.0600, 35.3020,  
10.0060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 235.8620, 18.0640,

3.0240

254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

62.1250, 99.7120,  
54.1760

74.9880, 89.6720,  
48.9040

87.8510, 79.6320,  
43.6320

100.6000, 69.9130,  
38.0490

113.4630, 59.8730,  
32.7770

126.9130, 49.5580,  
26.9820

■ 139.6620, 39.8390,  
21.3990

■ 152.5250, 29.7990,  
16.1270

■ 165.3880, 19.7590,  
10.8550

■ 178.1370, 10.0400,  
5.2720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.1500, 81.3690, 72.7370



62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760



85.4300, 80.6940, 2.3420

# Triad

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



62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760



68.9700, -37.1280, -54.0240



86.2590, -98.2110, 12.2610

# Complementary

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



62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760



128.8750, -99.7120, -54.1760

# 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.



90.4360, -94.8160, 0.2880



62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760



79.1840, -60.3770, -34.6570

# Square

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



62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760



80.4610, 7.2060, -42.5060



86.7250, -80.2330, -16.2090



89.8250, -49.2940, 34.3380



# Rectangle

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



62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760



89.0970, 59.1020, -13.8420



86.7250, -80.2330, -16.2090



88.2650, -98.3480, 9.2360

# Sweetspot

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



62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760



197.0640, 38.6470, 20.9750



65.7270, 26.3010, 90.5650



94.5950, 23.6100, 12.6500



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.



62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760



80.3510, 128.9150, 70.0910



87.0460, 99.8110, 13.8190



87.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



51.3460, 82.6120, 44.6920



10.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490



# Inverse Universe

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



62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760



80.3510, 128.9150, 70.0910



103.9540, -99.8110, -13.8190



87.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



51.3460, 82.6120, 44.6920



10.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

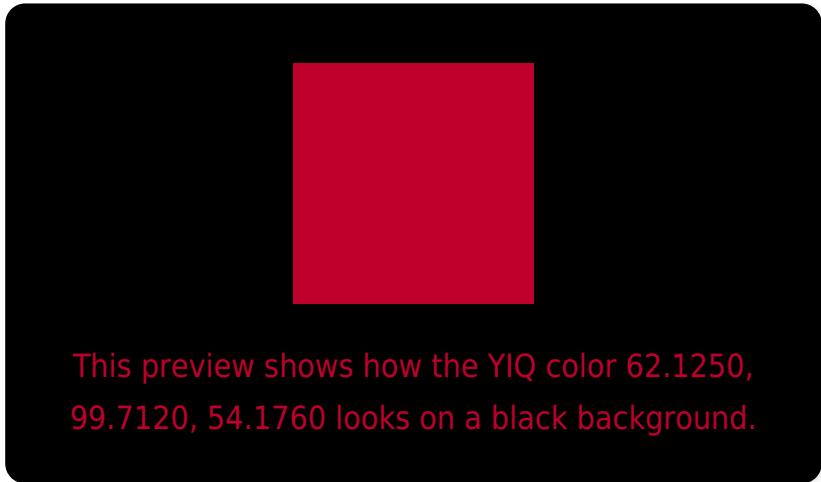
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

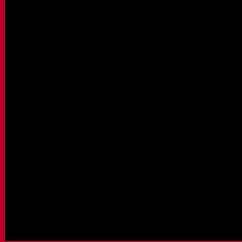
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1250, 99.7120,



# 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

62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760

### Protanopia

95.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

### Deuteranopia

93.8310, 36.5440, -12.5120



## Tritanopia

68.7010, 105.9970, 33.8770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760

## Protanomaly

83.7840, 45.0670, 14.7550

## Deuteranomaly

82.3910, 59.2350, 11.2910

## Tritanomaly

66.0740, 103.7490, 41.5810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

61.7540, 36.5840, 19.8160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760 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(191, 0, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 0, 44)  
}
```

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(191, 0, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 0, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760 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(191, 0, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 0, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(191, 0, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(191, 0, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 0, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 0, 44)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.1250, 99.7120, 54.1760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 0, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191, 0,  
44) }
```

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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