

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290)
contains.

YIQ(62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(62.1870, -9.4510,
33.6290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A2B82
RGB	74, 43, 130
RGB Percent	29%, 17%, 51%
CMY	0.7097, 0.8314, 0.4903
CMYK	0.43, 0.67, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	261°, 50%, 34%
HSV	261°, 67%, 51%
XYZ	7.7174, 4.7950, 21.6284
YIQ	62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

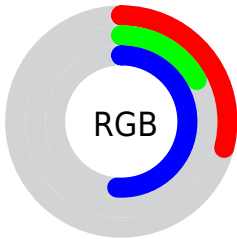
Format	Color
R_{YB}	74, 43, 130
Decimal	4860802
CIE _{Lab}	26.14, 34.86, -44.04
CIE _{LCh}	26, 56.166, 308.369
Yxy	4.7950, 0.2260, 0.1404
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283050882 (0xFF4A2B82)
YUV	62.1870, 33.4318, 10.3600
Hunter-Lab	21.8974, 24.5895, -43.2337

Details

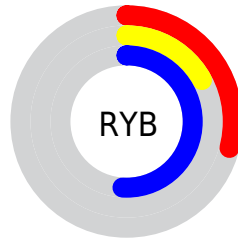
The YIQ color **62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **110.8130, 9.4510, -33.6290**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.3660, -8.3970, 36.5550**, and **14.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.1640, -10.6440, 38.7320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.2100, -8.2580, 28.5260**.

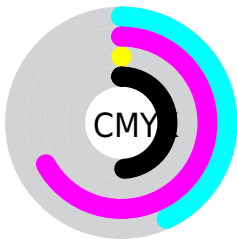
Distribution



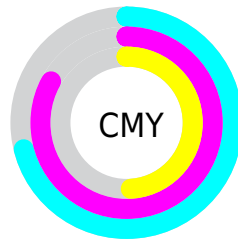
- Red (29%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290 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 62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.1870, -9.4510,
33.6290

■ 62.1870, -9.4510,
33.6290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 37.9480, -10.2760,
32.0600

■ 112.3660, -8.3970,
36.5550

■ 14.8010, -14.3560,
28.9080

■ 138.3060, -8.1680,
37.9120

■ 6.3840, -17.9760,
17.4160

■ 165.1320, -7.6180,
38.9580

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 190.7750, -2.2990,
36.1730

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 215.8820, 7.2850,
27.6770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 236.8030, 8.5250,

16.2130

253.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 62.1870, -9.4510,
33.6290

■ 62.1870, -9.4510,
33.6290

■ 52.1640, -10.6440,
38.7320

■ 72.2100, -8.2580,
28.5260

■ 41.8420, -12.4330,
43.6230

■ 82.5320, -6.4690,
23.6350

■ 31.8190, -13.6260,
48.7260

■ 92.5550, -5.2760,
18.5320

■ 28.5740, -14.3140,
50.1820

■ 102.5780, -4.0830,
13.4290

■ 112.9000, -2.2940,
8.5380

■ 122.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 133.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 143.2680, 1.8810,
-6.5590

■ 153.2910, 3.0740,
-11.6620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.4400, -65.1080, 12.5560



62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290



47.1830, 41.0710, 54.1510

Triad

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



62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290



57.7880, 47.2710, -3.1690



54.6950, -45.1580, -18.6140

Complementary

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



62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290



110.8130, 9.4510, -33.6290

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.



48.3910, -30.1630, -31.5630



62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290



57.3020, 21.7360, -19.4800

Square

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



62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290



48.3800, 66.9360, 20.4080



46.7380, -12.3270, -35.4230



59.4830, -58.6400, -5.5520

Rectangle

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



62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290



46.9920, 57.4860, 48.5100



46.7380, -12.3270, -35.4230



52.9850, -40.3430, -23.2790

Sweetspot

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



62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290



142.3500, -3.4410, 12.8070



86.3770, -43.6020, -2.7540



68.3730, -2.2480, 7.7040



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290



63.6280, -14.4060, 51.8500



75.0440, 16.1770, 42.7450



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



28.3460, -13.6720, 49.5600



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



75.3970, 33.8760, 35.8600



83.8700, 52.2580, 55.1540



97.9560, -16.1770, -42.7450



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



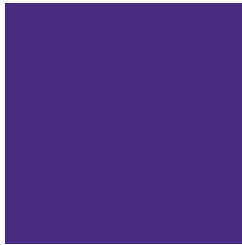
47.6200, 49.9660, 52.6380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

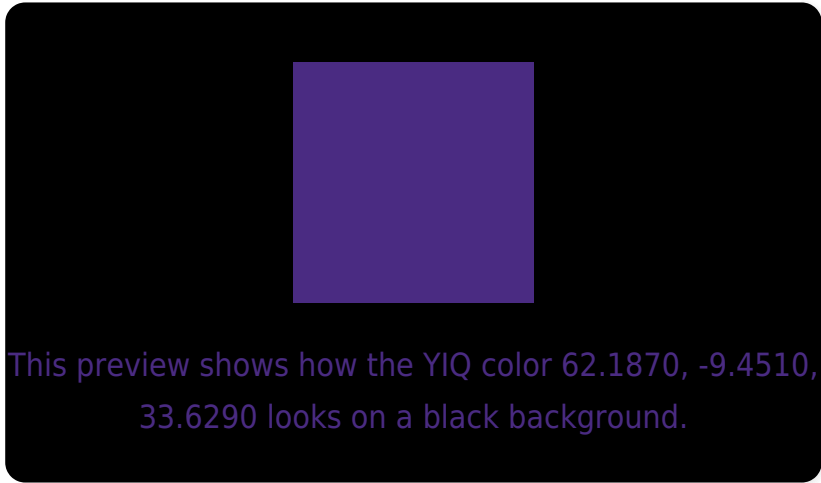
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

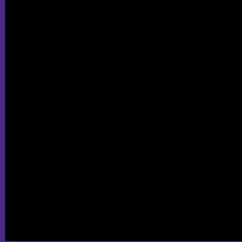
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1870, -9.4510,

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

62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290

Protanopia

49.6980, -57.2670, 8.1170

Deuteranopia

50.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380



Tritanopia

62.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290

Protanomaly

54.3630, -39.8460, 17.2900

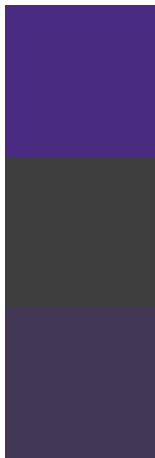
Deuteranomaly

54.2830, -36.8650, 12.8230

Tritanomaly

62.3820, -6.4670, 12.5810

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.9370, -3.7160, 12.2840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290 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(74, 43, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 43, 130)  
}
```

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(74, 43, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 43, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290 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(74, 43, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 43, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 43, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 43, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 43, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 43,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 43, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 43,  
130) }
```

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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