

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.1900, 74.7240,  
55.4920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A8064A
RGB	168, 6, 74
RGB Percent	66%, 2%, 29%
CMY	0.3407, 0.9766, 0.7096
CMYK	0.00, 0.96, 0.56, 0.34
HSL	335°, 93%, 34%
HSV	335°, 96%, 66%
XYZ	17.4742, 8.9608, 7.2982
YIQ	62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

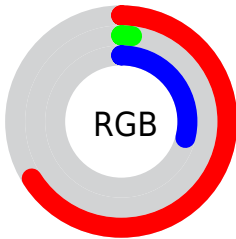
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	168, 6, 74
Decimal	11011658
CIELab	35.91, 60.56, 8.26
CIElCh	36, 61.124, 7.762
Yxy	8.9608, 0.5180, 0.2656
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289201738 (0xFFA8064A)
YUV	62.1900, 5.8223, 92.7954
Hunter-Lab	29.9347, 51.8128, 6.4991

# Details

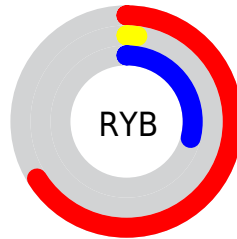
The YIQ color **62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **111.8100, -74.7240, -55.4920**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.3390, 75.3220, 44.6500**, and **36.1250, 55.0130, 32.7490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.3260, 77.3370, 57.6970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3090, 66.8390, 49.7110**.

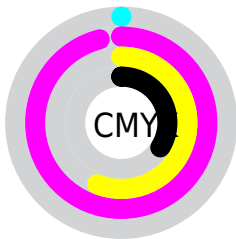
# Distribution



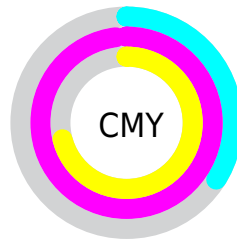
- Red (66%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (71%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920 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 62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 62.1900, 74.7240,  
55.4920


 62.1900, 74.7240,  
55.4920


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 47.1900, 65.5560,  
45.4280


 129.3390, 75.3220,  
44.6500


 36.1250, 55.0130,  
32.7490

 157.1000, 74.4970,  
43.0810


 24.6040, 45.7540,  
18.8260

 176.6140, 58.1300,  
36.8340

 15.7760, 30.3500,  
11.6460

 196.1280, 41.7630,  
30.5870

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 216.3430, 24.8000,  
24.1280

 236.2160, 8.8000,

16.7360

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 62.1900, 74.7240,  
55.4920

■ 62.1900, 74.7240,  
55.4920

■ 58.3260, 77.3370,  
57.6970

■ 73.3090, 66.8390,  
49.7110

■ 84.4280, 58.9540,  
43.9300

■ 94.8460, 51.6650,  
38.3610

■ 105.9650, 43.7800,  
32.5800

■ 117.0840, 35.8950,  
26.7990

■ 128.2030, 28.0100,  
21.0180

■ 139.2080, 20.4460,  
14.9260

■ 149.7400, 12.8360,  
9.6680

■ 160.8590, 4.9510,  
3.8870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.3680, 41.9880, 54.0520



62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920



73.3980, 75.6930, 21.3970

# Triad

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



62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920



67.4040, -5.8150, -43.3110



78.7640, -83.9960, 2.4360

# Complementary

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



62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920



111.8100, -74.7240, -55.4920

# 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.



78.0510, -75.0990, -10.1310



62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920



65.5910, -42.7700, -39.8740

# Square

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



62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920



78.8760, 31.5030, -25.7850



72.5790, -59.6910, -25.0590



71.9310, -82.6680, 11.4120



# Rectangle

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



62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920



77.3900, 69.0030, -0.5410



72.5790, -59.6910, -25.0590



79.0260, -81.9780, -1.0980

# Sweetspot

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



62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920



177.8010, 29.2020, 21.4420



51.9760, 2.8300, 69.8860



84.4850, 18.1080, 13.2440



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920



75.9690, 100.9920, 75.0400



60.8950, 93.5270, 28.5910



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



51.3200, 68.3060, 50.6580



7.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



# Inverse Universe

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



62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920



75.9690, 100.9920, 75.0400



113.1050, -93.5270, -28.5910



78.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



51.3200, 68.3060, 50.6580



7.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

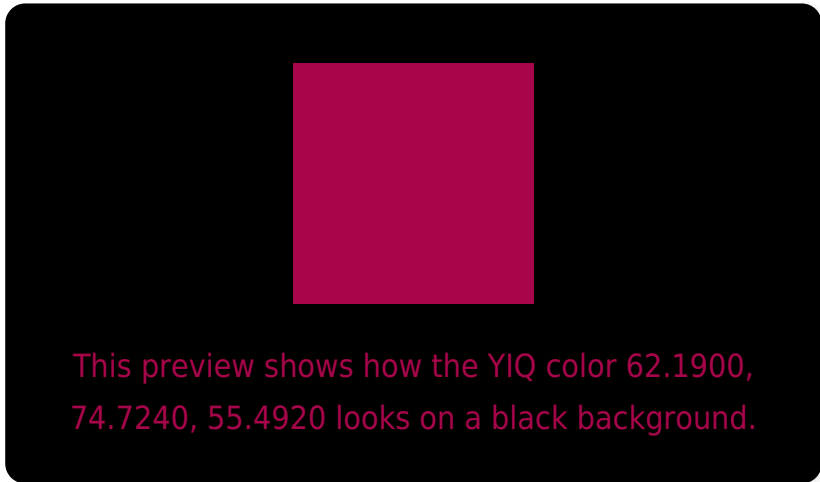
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.1900, 74.7240,



# 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

62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920

### Protanopia

87.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

### Deuteranopia

86.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



## Tritanopia

70.5500, 81.3770, 28.5210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920

## Protanomaly

78.0760, 21.1780, 23.6900

## Deuteranomaly

77.9390, 37.5010, 19.7170

## Tritanomaly

67.3900, 79.3120, 38.4160

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.3770, 27.4600, 19.9720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920 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(168, 6, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 6, 74)  
}
```

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(168, 6, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 6, 74) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920 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(168, 6, 74) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 6, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 6, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 6, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 6, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 6, 74)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.1900, 74.7240, 55.4920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 6, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 6,  
74) }
```

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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