

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.4510, 7.4210,  
36.2290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5C2574
RGB	92, 37, 116
RGB Percent	36%, 15%, 45%
CMY	0.6390, 0.8550, 0.5451
CMYK	0.21, 0.68, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	282°, 52%, 30%
HSV	282°, 68%, 45%
XYZ	8.2310, 4.8602, 17.0248
YIQ	62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

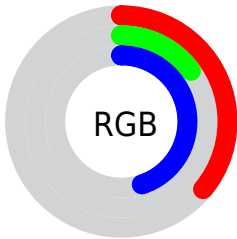
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	92, 37, 116
Decimal	6038900
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.33, 38.74, -34.76
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 52.051, 318.103
Yxy	4.8602, 0.2733, 0.1614
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284228980 (0xFF5C2574)
YUV	62.4510, 26.3997, 25.9145
Hunter-Lab	22.0458, 28.0646, -30.3546




# Details

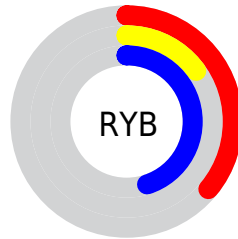
The YIQ color **62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **90.5490, -7.4210, -36.2290**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.1030, 8.5210, 38.3210**, and **20.1960, 3.5250, 29.7410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.5100, 8.9330, 41.8690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.6910, 6.5050, 30.8010**.

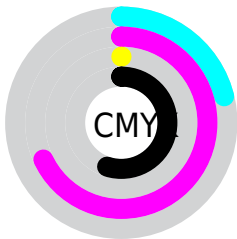
# Distribution







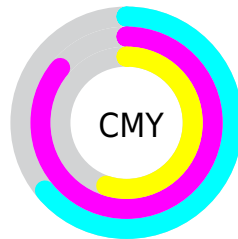
-  Red (36%)
-  Green (15%)
-  Blue (45%)






-  Red (36%)
-  Yellow (15%)
-  Blue (45%)



-  Cyan (21%)
-  Magenta (68%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (55%)



-  Cyan (64%)
-  Magenta (86%)
-  Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290 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 62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.4510, 7.4210,  
36.2290

62.4510, 7.4210,  
36.2290

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

36.2770, 7.9710,  
37.2750

113.1030, 8.5210,  
38.3210

20.1960, 3.5250,  
29.7410

138.9290, 9.0710,  
39.3670

10.3980, -3.3960,  
17.5000

166.3420, 9.3460,  
39.8900

3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

193.5810, 10.1710,  
41.4590

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

218.0190, 17.3250,  
32.9490

234.4550, 9.6250,

18.3050

251.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

62.4510, 7.4210,  
36.2290

62.4510, 7.4210,  
36.2290

54.5100, 8.9330,  
41.8690

70.6910, 6.5050,  
30.8010

46.8570, 9.5740,  
46.7740

78.0450, 5.2680,  
25.6840

38.9160, 11.0860,  
52.4140

86.2850, 4.3520,  
20.2560

37.4430, 11.0400,  
53.2480

93.6390, 3.1150,  
15.1390

101.8790, 2.1990,  
9.7110

■ 109.8200, 0.6870,  
4.0710

■ 117.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 125.4140, -1.4660,  
-6.4740

■ 133.0670, -2.1070,  
-11.3790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.4790, -60.8440, 12.3720



62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290



47.6580, 46.8030, 49.3870

# Triad

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



62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290



59.1950, 38.5150, -9.6850



56.1770, -49.3310, -14.5710

# Complementary

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



62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290



90.5490, -7.4210, -36.2290

# 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.



50.9160, -35.8950, -26.7990



62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290



56.3610, 14.0800, -23.9040

# Square

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



62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290



54.6420, 59.7860, 6.8100



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



59.5800, -60.2910, -3.1630



# Rectangle

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



62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290



44.9120, 60.4670, 44.0430



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



54.5810, -44.8370, -18.9250

# Sweetspot

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



62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290



129.6990, 2.8860, 13.7820



60.6810, -32.2340, 11.4940



64.0530, 1.6490, 8.6650



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290



66.7360, 11.7730, 56.4850



68.0310, 26.2190, 36.9630



54.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



39.3230, 11.4980, 55.9620



80.5260, 23.4540, 114.6380



# Inverse Universe

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



63.3570, 39.3800, 24.2120



67.9950, 61.4310, 37.5830



84.9690, -26.2190, -36.9630



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.6960, 60.8350, 37.3710

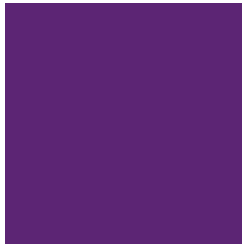


83.4140, 124.6040, 76.6360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290 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 62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

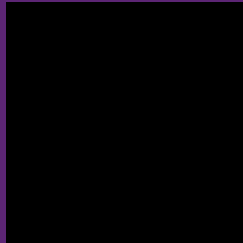
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.4510, 7.4210,



# 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

62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290

### Protanopia

50.5130, -58.1840, 8.2160

### Deuteranopia

56.8000, -40.1190, 5.7130



## Tritanopia

63.8280, 15.4040, 7.1800

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290

## Protanomaly

54.5270, -34.4360, 18.3640

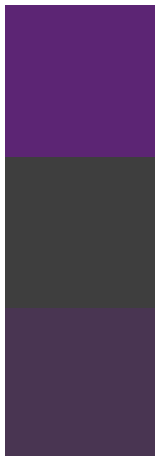
## Deuteranomaly

58.6330, -23.1110, 16.8650

## Tritanomaly

63.0100, 12.3760, 18.0080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.2860, 2.6110, 13.2590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290 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(92, 37, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 37, 116)  
}
```

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(92, 37, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 37, 116) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290 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(92, 37, 116) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 37, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 37, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 37, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 37, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 37,  
116) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.4510, 7.4210, 36.2290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 37, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 37,  
116) }
```

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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