

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.4910, 28.2800,  
49.1760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	781773
RGB	120, 23, 115
RGB Percent	47%, 9%, 45%
CMY	0.5291, 0.9099, 0.5490
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.04, 0.53
HSL	303°, 68%, 28%
HSV	303°, 81%, 47%
XYZ	11.1566, 5.8476, 16.7635
YIQ	62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

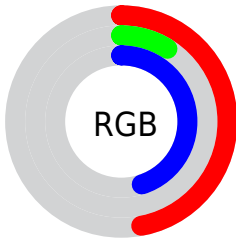
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 23, 115
Decimal	7870323
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.02, 50.74, -29.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 58.726, 329.773
Yxy	5.8476, 0.3304, 0.1732
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286060403 (0xFF781773)
YUV	62.4910, 25.8869, 50.4354
Hunter-Lab	24.1817, 40.0359, -24.1744

# Details

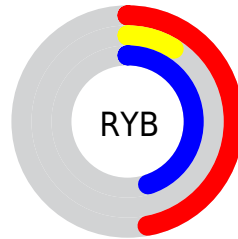
The YIQ color **62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **80.5090, -28.2800, -49.1760**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.3230, 28.6930, 47.1970**, and **27.5570, 18.7460, 34.7300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.3330, 31.9010, 55.1410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.6490, 24.6590, 43.2110**.

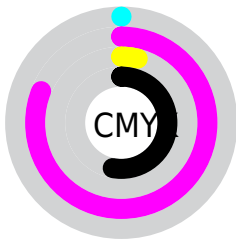
# Distribution



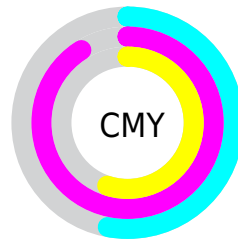
- Red (47%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760 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 62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.4910, 28.2800,  
49.1760

62.4910, 28.2800,  
49.1760

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

38.0670, 26.5380,  
47.7060

118.3230, 28.6930,  
47.1970

27.5570, 18.7460,  
34.7300

145.4480, 29.8390,  
48.4550

18.4710, 12.6960,  
23.2240

173.1600, 30.7100,  
49.1900

2.5080, -7.0620,  
6.8420


198.8930, 27.0880,  
48.7520


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


215.6710, 18.4250,  
35.0410


232.6940, 10.4500,


19.8740


 249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070


 62.4910, 28.2800,  
49.1760


 62.4910, 28.2800,  
49.1760


 55.3330, 31.9010,  
55.1410


 69.6490, 24.6590,  
43.2110

 48.8760, 34.9260,  
60.8940

 76.6930, 21.3590,  
36.9350

 83.8510, 17.7380,  
30.9700

 91.0090, 14.1170,  
25.0050

 98.0530, 10.8170,  
18.7290

■ 105.2110, 7.1960,  
12.7640

■ 112.2550, 3.8960,  
6.4880

■ 119.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 126.5710, -3.3460,  
-5.4420

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.6020, -29.8530, 28.9230



62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760



50.8510, 62.4370, 52.3970

# Triad

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



62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760



64.7440, 32.2350, -17.0210



63.9510, -60.1980, -10.3580

# Complementary

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



62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760



80.5090, -28.2800, -49.1760

# 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.



58.1200, -45.1570, -24.1410



62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760



57.4470, 1.7940, -32.5260

# Square

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



62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760



62.5830, 58.2740, 1.1700



51.1320, -28.2360, -38.9560



66.1800, -70.6080, 2.0960



# Rectangle

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



62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760



47.7300, 72.6630, 43.2790



51.1320, -28.2360, -38.9560



62.2410, -55.3830, -15.0230

# Sweetspot

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



62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760



133.4660, 11.0920, 19.2520



35.5530, -28.1570, 31.2270



65.3850, 6.6460, 11.7180



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760



66.4510, 44.0930, 76.4850



57.0190, 43.6880, 34.2480



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.8270, 36.6220, 63.1980



102.5940, 73.4730, 127.7530



# Inverse Universe

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



62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760



66.4510, 44.0930, 76.4850



85.9810, -43.6880, -34.2480



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.8270, 36.6220, 63.1980

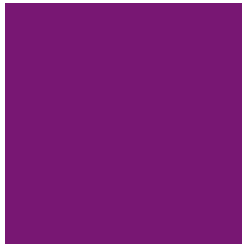


102.5940, 73.4730, 127.7530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

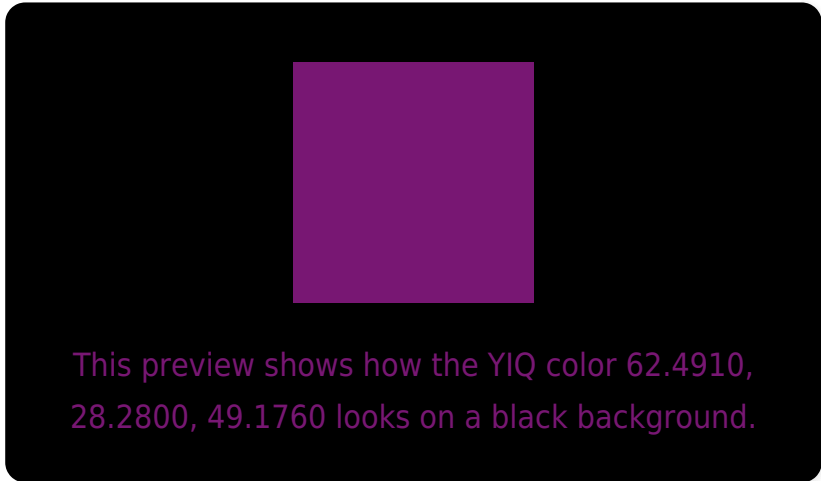
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ 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 62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.4910, 28.2800,



# 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

62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760

### Protanopia

56.3320, -64.9240, 9.2200

### Deuteranopia

68.4660, -24.4390, 7.8890



## Tritanopia

68.4780, 37.1810, 14.5010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760

## Protanomaly

58.8420, -30.7690, 23.4950

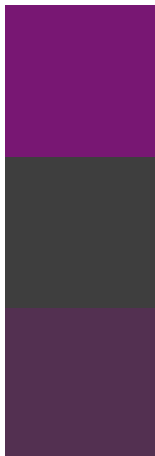
## Deuteranomaly

66.1900, -5.5060, 22.7020

## Tritanomaly

66.7140, 34.0610, 26.9970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760

## Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.2270, 10.2670, 17.6830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760 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(120, 23, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 23, 115)  
}
```

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(120, 23, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 23, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760 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(120, 23, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 23, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 23, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 23, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 23, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 23,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.4910, 28.2800, 49.1760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 23, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 23,  
115) }
```

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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