

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.5420, 76.9690,  
64.3690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B00057
RGB	176, 0, 87
RGB Percent	69%, 0%, 34%
CMY	0.3093, 0.9999, 0.6586
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.51, 0.31
HSL	330°, 100%, 35%
HSV	330°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	19.6546, 9.9333, 9.9112
YIQ	62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

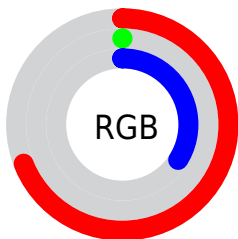
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	176, 0, 87
Decimal	11534423
CIELab	37.72, 64.11, 2.66
CIELCh	38, 64.166, 2.373
Yxy	9.9333, 0.4976, 0.2515
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289724503 (0xFFB00057)
YUV	62.5420, 12.0578, 99.5027
Hunter-Lab	31.5171, 56.1604, 3.4170

# Details

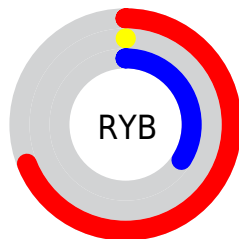
The YIQ color **62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0066**. A complement of this color would be **113.4580, -76.9690, -64.3690**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.0280, 75.0000, 50.4880**, and **39.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1340, 69.1300, 57.7540**.

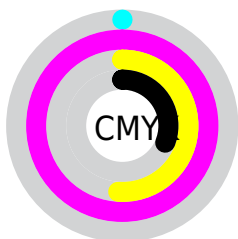
# Distribution



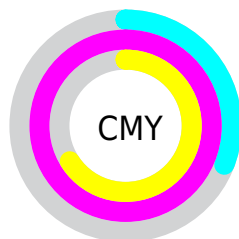
- Red (69%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (31%)




- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (66%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690 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 62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 62.5420, 76.9690,  
64.3690


 62.5420, 76.9690,  
64.3690


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 50.9500, 66.4720,  
50.8560


 134.0280, 75.0000,  
50.4880


 39.7710, 56.2500,  
37.8660


 159.3970, 69.4070,  
47.2230


 28.8200, 45.3860,  
25.4980

 179.4980, 52.7650,  
40.4530

 18.5810, 35.3930,  
13.8650

 199.0120, 36.3980,  
34.2060

 7.2900, 13.9830,  
5.3990

 219.3410, 19.1140,  
28.0580

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 237.9770, 7.9750,

15.1670

■ 62.5420, 76.9690,  
64.3690

■ 74.1340, 69.1300,  
57.7540

■ 85.1390, 61.5660,  
51.6620

■ 96.7310, 53.7270,  
45.0470

■ 107.7360, 46.1630,  
38.9550

■ 119.3280, 38.3240,  
32.3400

■ 130.9200, 30.4850,  
25.7250

■ 141.8110, 23.2420,  
19.3220

■ 153.4030, 15.4030,  
12.7070

■ 164.9950, 7.5640,  
6.0920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.0730, 35.5690, 54.7450



62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690



74.7180, 80.9640, 30.5000

# Triad

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



62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690



74.5360, 2.6210, -42.0110



82.8560, -87.2510, 0.8530

# Complementary

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



62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690



113.4580, -76.9690, -64.3690

# 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.



80.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570



62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690



66.9130, -40.9810, -44.7650

# Square

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



62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690



83.0510, 38.3800, -23.7640



75.0580, -59.7820, -28.9180



77.8810, -88.3990, 10.6490



# Rectangle

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



62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690



80.1030, 77.3010, 3.2610



75.0580, -59.7820, -28.9180



82.8900, -84.5910, -3.3030

# Sweetspot

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



62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690



185.5070, 30.2100, 25.2020



46.3760, -4.0480, 73.3920



87.9520, 18.2910, 15.4350



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690



81.6520, 100.8070, 83.9030



52.6240, 104.8960, 37.3120



83.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



54.4110, 66.7920, 56.0720



9.2560, 11.3230, 9.5550



# Inverse Universe

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



62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690



81.6520, 100.8070, 83.9030



123.3760, -104.8960, -37.3120



83.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



54.4110, 66.7920, 56.0720



9.2560, 11.3230, 9.5550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

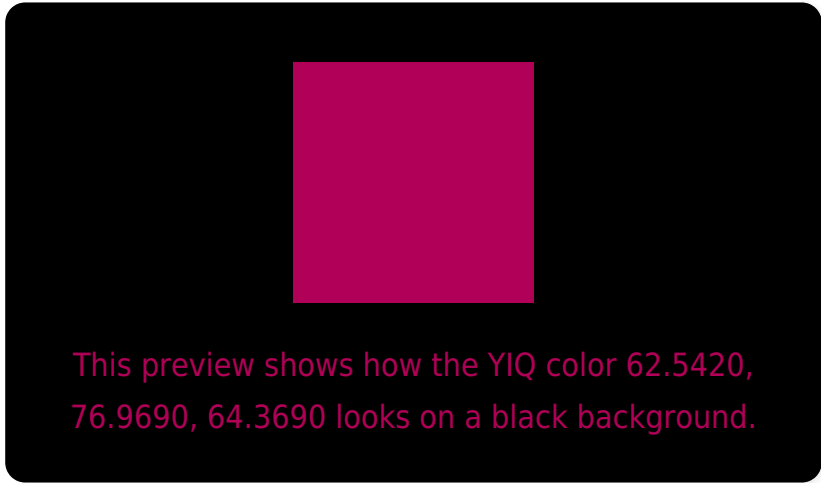
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

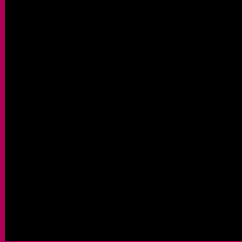
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.5420, 76.9690,



# 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

62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690

### Protanopia

91.4130, -16.9200, 9.2880

### Deuteranopia

92.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160



## Tritanopia

76.5610, 82.8440, 29.4680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690

## Protanomaly

80.9110, 17.5090, 29.6130

## Deuteranomaly

81.5030, 36.0330, 24.2970

## Tritanomaly

71.3950, 80.9160, 42.3880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.7840, 27.8720, 23.5200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690 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(176, 0, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 0, 87)  
}
```

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(176, 0, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 0, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690 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(176, 0, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 0, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 0, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 0, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 0, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 0, 87)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.5420, 76.9690, 64.3690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 0, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 0,  
87) }
```

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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