

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.5720, 40.7530,  
37.8810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7D1B52
RGB	125, 27, 82
RGB Percent	49%, 11%, 32%
CMY	0.5095, 0.8943, 0.6783
CMYK	0.00, 0.78, 0.34, 0.51
HSL	326°, 65%, 30%
HSV	326°, 78%, 49%
XYZ	10.3825, 5.7568, 8.5526
YIQ	62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

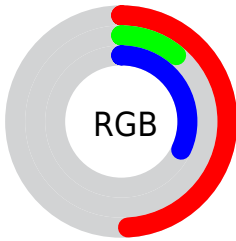
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	125, 27, 82
Decimal	8198994
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	28.79, 45.95, -8.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 46.720, 349.607
Yxy	5.7568, 0.4205, 0.2331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286389074 (0xFF7D1B52)
YUV	62.5720, 9.5780, 54.7494
Hunter-Lab	23.9932, 35.2538, -4.3393

# Details

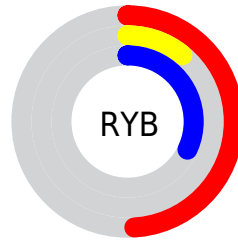
The YIQ color **62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **89.4280, -40.7530, -37.8810**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.6000, 43.5500, 36.7500**, and **25.4470, 30.4390, 26.5590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.3710, 45.9330, 43.1250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.3000, 35.5270, 33.4710**.

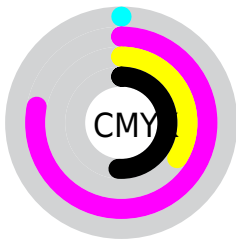
# Distribution



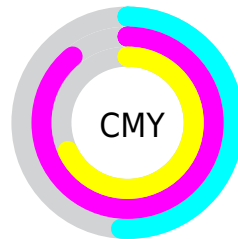
- Red (49%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810 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 62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.5720, 40.7530,  
37.8810

62.5720, 40.7530,  
37.8810

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

36.0280, 39.4690,  
39.1250

116.6000, 43.5500,  
36.7500

25.4470, 30.4390,  
26.5590

144.0840, 45.0630,  
36.8630

16.4750, 24.0680,  
15.3640

171.6820, 46.2550,  
37.2870

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

195.5070, 39.3780,  
35.2660

215.1350, 22.6900,  
29.3300

233.2810, 10.1750,

19.3510

250.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

62.5720, 40.7530,  
37.8810

62.5720, 40.7530,  
37.8810

54.3710, 45.9330,  
43.1250

70.3000, 35.5270,  
33.4710

46.6430, 51.1590,  
47.5350

78.5010, 30.3470,  
28.2270

45.3550, 52.0300,  
48.2700

86.1150, 25.4420,  
23.5060

94.4300, 19.9410,  
18.5730

102.0440, 15.0360,  
13.8520

■ 110.3590, 9.5350,  
8.9190

■ 118.5600, 4.3550,  
3.6750

■ 126.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

■ 134.4890, -6.0510,  
-5.9790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.4140, 8.8430, 32.4830



62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810



59.9630, 55.2890, 27.7450

# Triad

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



62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810



61.0900, 16.2810, -25.2470



62.1560, -62.0330, -4.6330

# Complementary

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



62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810



89.4280, -40.7530, -37.8810

# 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.



59.6820, -52.3110, -15.6310



62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810



49.2680, -25.6230, -36.7510

# Square

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



62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810



64.5000, 38.9740, -12.4980



54.8770, -40.1590, -26.6150



60.4580, -65.5190, 3.4810



# Rectangle

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



62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810



62.5910, 55.7960, 13.0440



54.8770, -40.1590, -26.6150



61.6030, -59.0980, -8.2660

# Sweetspot

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



62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810



138.1690, 16.1820, 15.1100



50.7300, -6.4260, 39.3820



66.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810



65.5510, 63.5820, 59.1820



57.1000, 56.1610, 22.9530



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



46.4800, 53.1760, 49.5280



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810



65.5510, 63.5820, 59.1820



95.0140, -56.4820, -22.6420



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



46.4800, 53.1760, 49.5280

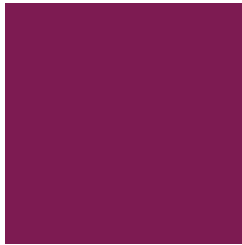


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

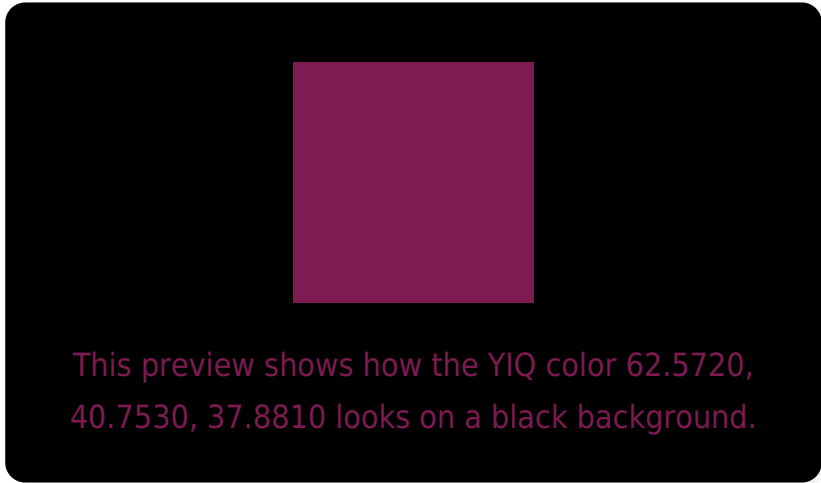
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

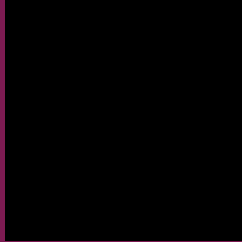
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.5720, 40.7530,



# 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

62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810

### Protanopia

68.6020, -21.8260, 10.0940

### Deuteranopia

70.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



## Tritanopia

64.7460, 48.2300, 18.0060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810

## Protanomaly

66.4310, 1.0050, 20.3410

## Deuteranomaly

67.6250, 14.8980, 16.3540

## Tritanomaly

63.8200, 45.3860, 25.4980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.0440, 15.0360, 13.8520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810 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(125, 27, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 27, 82)  
}
```

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(125, 27, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 27, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810 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(125, 27, 82) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 27, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 27, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 27, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 27, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 27,  
82) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.5720, 40.7530, 37.8810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 27, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125, 27,  
82) }
```

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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