

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.9160, 71.8390,  
36.1830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A142D
RGB	154, 20, 45
RGB Percent	60%, 8%, 18%
CMY	0.3957, 0.9217, 0.8233
CMYK	0.00, 0.87, 0.71, 0.40
HSL	349°, 77%, 34%
HSV	349°, 87%, 60%
XYZ	14.0668, 7.5667, 3.2086
YIQ	62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

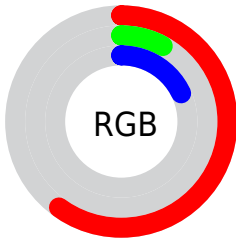
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	154, 20, 45
Decimal	10097709
CIELab	33.06, 53.00, 22.82
CIElCh	33, 57.699, 23.294
Yxy	7.5667, 0.5662, 0.3046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288287789 (0xFF9A142D)
YUV	62.9160, -8.8326, 79.8807
Hunter-Lab	27.5077, 43.1425, 12.3396

# Details

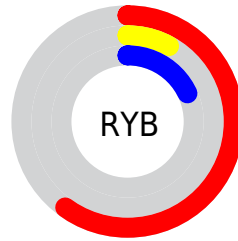
The YIQ color **62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **111.0840, -71.8390, -36.1830**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.0920, 76.9750, 31.2070**, and **28.4050, 56.6200, 20.1400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.7430, 79.8160, 40.2960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2030, 63.5410, 32.3810**.

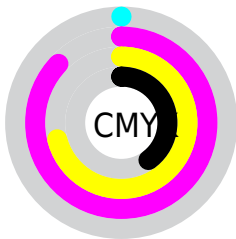
# Distribution



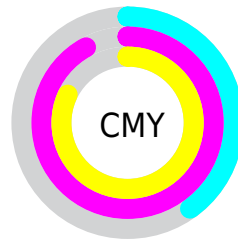
- Red (60%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830 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 62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.9160, 71.8390,  
36.1830

62.9160, 71.8390,  
36.1830

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

39.9260, 65.8790,  
34.0630

122.2060, 76.6540,  
31.5180

28.4050, 56.6200,  
20.1400

150.6470, 79.7260,  
30.9100

20.1470, 39.6110,  
14.5150

172.1510, 69.3190,  
26.7830

11.1770, 21.7310,  
8.1550

191.5510, 53.2730,  
20.2250

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

211.0650, 36.9060,  
13.9780

231.2800, 19.9430,

7.5190

252.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

62.9160, 71.8390,  
36.1830

62.9160, 71.8390,  
36.1830

52.7430, 79.8160,  
40.2960

73.2030, 63.5410,  
32.3810

49.3520, 82.4750,  
41.6670

83.9630, 55.2890,  
27.7450

94.2500, 46.9910,  
23.9430

105.0100, 38.7390,  
19.3070

115.2970, 30.4410,  
15.5050

■ 125.4700, 22.4640,  
11.3920

■ 136.3440, 13.8910,  
7.0670

■ 146.5170, 5.9140,  
2.9540

■ 157.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.2790, 58.3560, 54.7720



62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830



70.6010, 67.0310, 2.1590

# Triad

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



62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830



56.1870, -30.0690, -44.2850



70.3350, -78.1740, 7.0580

# Complementary

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



62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830



111.0840, -71.8390, -36.1830

# 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.



72.9790, -74.5960, -2.7240



62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830



63.8760, -47.5860, -29.6820

# Square

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



62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830



69.0200, 13.3020, -31.8340



69.8210, -62.9480, -15.5880



72.5290, -45.9450, 23.1990



# Rectangle

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



62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830



73.4260, 50.9860, -9.9260



69.8210, -62.9480, -15.5880



71.7540, -78.0360, 4.5560

# Sweetspot

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



62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830



165.6880, 27.7820, 14.1340



67.2690, 20.7580, 64.3580



80.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830



64.4310, 107.5980, 54.4300



83.5460, 68.8640, 7.4880



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



44.8240, 75.0940, 37.7660



4.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



# Inverse Universe

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



62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830



64.4310, 107.5980, 54.4300



90.4540, -68.8640, -7.4880



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



44.8240, 75.0940, 37.7660



4.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

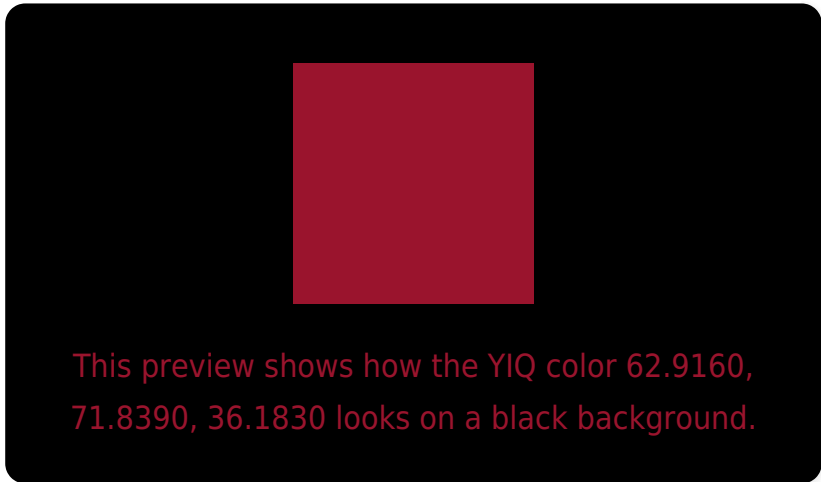
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

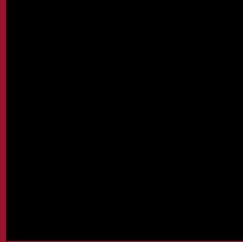
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.9160, 71.8390,



# 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

62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830

### Protanopia

79.4860, 7.1990, -3.8170

### Deuteranopia

78.2460, 25.3100, -7.1540



## Tritanopia

63.4570, 77.2050, 27.0370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830

## Protanomaly

73.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120

## Deuteranomaly

72.8280, 41.7670, 8.4790

## Tritanomaly

63.1950, 75.1870, 30.5710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.6770, 26.3150, 13.1870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830 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(154, 20, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 20, 45)  
}
```

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(154, 20, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 20, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830 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(154, 20, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 20, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 20, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 20, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 20, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 20,  
45) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.9160, 71.8390, 36.1830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 20, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154, 20,  
45) }
```

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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