

# Converting Colors

YIQ(62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(62.9680, 13.3350,  
39.1830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	642273
RGB	100, 34, 115
RGB Percent	39%, 13%, 45%
CMY	0.6076, 0.8668, 0.5490
CMYK	0.13, 0.70, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	289°, 54%, 29%
HSV	289°, 70%, 45%
XYZ	8.9270, 5.0926, 16.7314
YIQ	62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

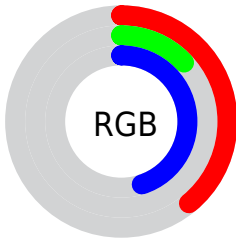
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	100, 34, 115
Decimal	6562419
CIE Lab	27.00, 41.95, -32.99
CIE LCh	27, 53.367, 321.815
Yxy	5.0926, 0.2903, 0.1656
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284752499 (0xFF642273)
YUV	62.9680, 25.6518, 32.4771
Hunter-Lab	22.5667, 31.1196, -28.1619

# Details

The YIQ color **62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **86.0320, -13.3350, -39.1830**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.0930, 14.4810, 40.4410**, and **22.1750, 8.0180, 30.9140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.3260, 15.4430, 45.0350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0230, 11.5020, 33.8540**.

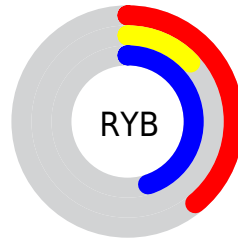
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (13%)

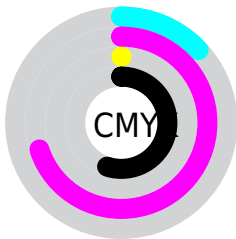
Blue (45%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (45%)

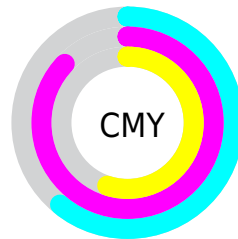


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830 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 62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.9680, 13.3350,  
39.1830

62.9680, 13.3350,  
39.1830

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

34.7340, 14.1140,  
41.5860

114.0930, 14.4810,  
40.4410

22.1750, 8.0180,  
30.9140

140.9190, 15.0310,  
41.4870

13.3880, 2.5640,  
19.6200

167.7450, 15.5810,  
42.5330

3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

195.5710, 16.1310,  
43.5790

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

217.4320, 17.6000,  
33.4720

233.8680, 9.9000,

18.8280

250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

62.9680, 13.3350,  
39.1830

62.9680, 13.3350,  
39.1830

55.3260, 15.4430,  
45.0350

70.0230, 11.5020,  
33.8540

48.2710, 17.2760,  
50.3640

77.6650, 9.3940,  
28.0020

41.2160, 19.1090,  
55.6930

84.7200, 7.5610,  
22.6730

92.6610, 6.0490,  
17.0330

99.7160, 4.2160,  
11.7040

■ 107.3580, 2.1080,  
5.8520

■ 114.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 122.0550, -1.8330,  
-5.3290

■ 129.1100, -3.6660,  
-10.6580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.5020, -50.4830, 17.3330



62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830



47.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830

# Triad

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



62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830



60.3580, 36.4980, -11.6780



58.1490, -52.1280, -13.4400

# Complementary

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



62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830



86.0320, -13.3350, -39.1830

# 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.



52.7740, -38.3710, -25.9790



62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830



56.9260, 10.8710, -26.3210

# Square

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



62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830



57.2890, 59.2820, 4.9300



45.5410, -22.1380, -39.3380



60.9650, -62.8130, -1.5090



# Rectangle

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



62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830



45.4670, 63.2180, 43.7460



45.5410, -22.1380, -39.3380



56.5530, -47.6340, -17.7940

# Sweetspot

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



62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830



130.3080, 5.5450, 15.1530



52.6260, -30.4010, 16.8230



64.0640, 3.1160, 9.6120



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.



62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830



68.5740, 21.2170, 61.5450



64.7170, 29.9790, 34.8990



55.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



43.8080, 20.4380, 59.1420



89.4960, 41.3340, 120.9980



# Inverse Universe

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



59.9290, 43.4610, 21.8370



63.5950, 68.3090, 34.0770



84.2830, -29.9790, -34.8990



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



39.1000, 65.3290, 33.0170

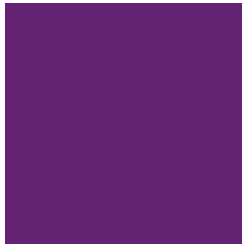


79.9940, 134.2340, 67.3060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

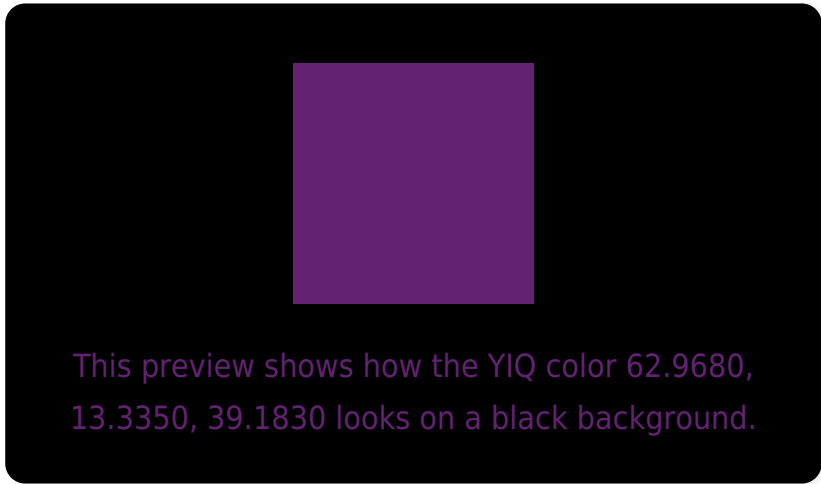
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

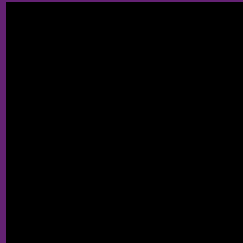
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.9680, 13.3350,



# 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

62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830

### Protanopia

52.1430, -60.0180, 8.4140

### Deuteranopia

60.5620, -33.5170, 7.2110



## Tritanopia

65.1170, 21.9600, 9.5120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830

## Protanomaly

55.6520, -33.2900, 19.6220

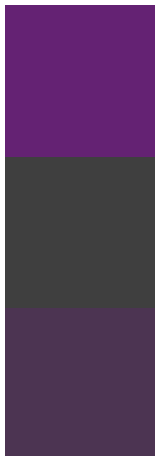
## Deuteranomaly

61.5090, -16.8300, 18.6740

## Tritanomaly

64.2990, 18.9320, 20.3400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

62.5960, 4.6740, 14.4180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830 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(100, 34, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 34, 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(100, 34, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 34, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830 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(100, 34, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 34, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 34, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 34, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 34, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 34,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.9680, 13.3350, 39.1830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 34, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 34,  
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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