

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.0900, -18.1090,  
-7.7170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D4D4A
RGB	45, 77, 74
RGB Percent	18%, 30%, 29%
CMY	0.8236, 0.6980, 0.7099
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.04, 0.70
HSL	174°, 26%, 24%
HSV	174°, 42%, 30%
XYZ	4.9716, 6.3612, 7.4412
YIQ	67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

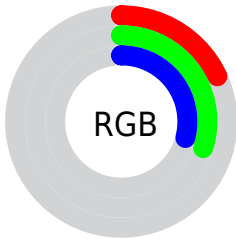
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	45, 62, 77
Decimal	2968906
CIELab	30.31, -12.60, -1.93
CIELCh	30, 12.751, 188.712
Yxy	6.3612, 0.2648, 0.3388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281158986 (0xFF2D4D4A)
YUV	67.0900, 3.4066, -19.3729
Hunter-Lab	25.2215, -8.9524, 0.1624

# Details

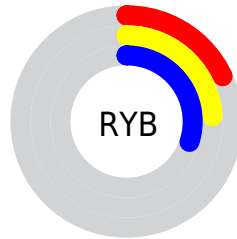
The YIQ color **67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **54.9100, 18.1090, 7.7170**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.7910, -18.7050, -7.9290**, and **22.7910, -18.7050, -7.9290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100**.

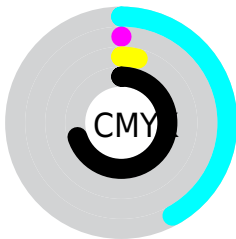
# Distribution



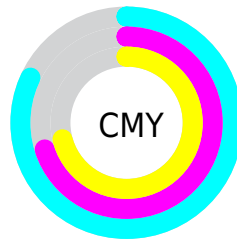
- Red (18%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170 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 67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.0900, -18.1090,  
-7.7170

67.0900, -18.1090,  
-7.7170

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

44.0900, -18.1090,  
-7.7170

115.7910,  
-18.7050, -7.9290

22.7910, -18.7050,  
-7.9290

141.3780,  
-18.9800, -8.4520

1.8580, -2.4760,  
0.8200

168.0790,  
-19.5760, -8.6640

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

195.0790,  
-19.5760, -8.6640

223.3670,  
-20.4470, -9.3990

246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 67.0900, -18.1090,  
-7.7170

■ 67.0900, -18.1090,  
-7.7170

■ 64.5840, -22.5560,  
-9.7240

■ 69.5960, -13.6620,  
-5.7100

■ 62.4910, -26.7280,  
-11.2080

■ 71.6890, -9.4900,  
-4.2260

■ 59.9850, -31.1750,  
-13.2150

■ 74.1950, -5.0430,  
-2.2190

■ 57.4790, -35.6220,  
-15.2220

■ 76.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 54.9730, -40.0690,  
-17.2290

■ 78.9080, 3.2550,  
1.5830

■ 53.1790, -43.6450,  
-18.5010

■ 81.3000, 8.0230,  
3.2790

■ 83.8060, 12.4700,  
5.2860

■ 86.3120, 16.9170,  
7.2930

■ 88.5190, 20.7680,  
9.0880

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.0540, -9.2600, -8.3960



67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



66.9310, -21.9150, -4.8190

# Triad

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



67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



72.8570, -0.7350, 7.8170



71.3730, 14.9470, -1.0610

# Complementary

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



67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



54.9100, 18.1090, 7.7170

# 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.



72.0900, 17.4220, 3.6460



67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



73.1740, 8.6180, 9.0180

# Square

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



67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



70.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



72.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790



70.9160, 8.8040, -5.3720



# Rectangle

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



67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



68.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930



72.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790



71.6120, 15.7720, 0.5080

# Sweetspot

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



67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



95.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



64.6810, -7.0120, -16.1000



48.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170



83.8930, -27.9200, -11.6320



59.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



70.3620, -57.5820, -24.7340



158.7220, -130.0180, -55.6020



# Inverse Universe

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



54.9100, 18.1090, 7.7170



65.1070, 27.9200, 11.6320



62.1990, 15.4970, -0.0150



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.6380, 57.5820, 24.7340



71.2780, 130.0180, 55.6020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

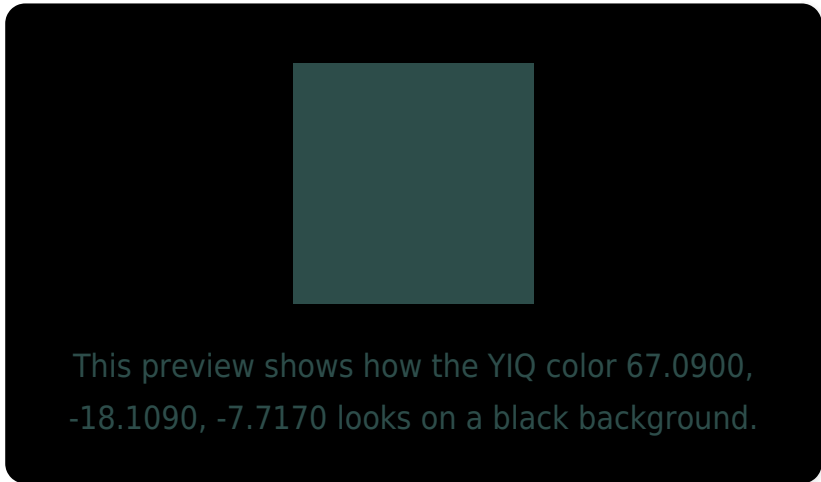
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

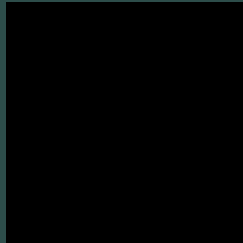
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.0900, -18.1090,

-7.7170.

# 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

67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170

### Protanopia

71.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

### Deuteranopia

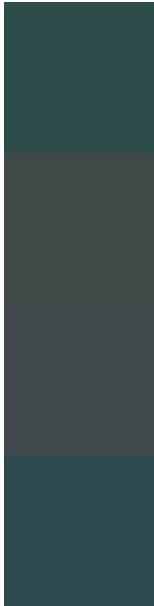
71.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



## Tritanopia

68.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170

## Protanomaly

69.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420

## Deuteranomaly

70.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

## Tritanomaly

67.3720, -18.8430, -5.4270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170 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(45, 77, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 77, 74)  
}
```

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(45, 77, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 77, 74) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170 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(45, 77, 74) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 77, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 77, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 77, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 77, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 77, 74)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 77, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 77,  
74) }
```

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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