

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.0940, -50.2950,  
-8.1110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E566D
RGB	14, 86, 109
RGB Percent	5%, 34%, 43%
CMY	0.9452, 0.6626, 0.5728
CMYK	0.87, 0.21, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	194°, 77%, 24%
HSV	194°, 87%, 43%
XYZ	6.2680, 7.8564, 15.6384
YIQ	67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

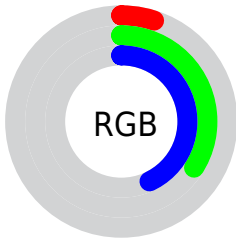
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	14, 55, 109
Decimal	939629
CIELab	33.68, -12.14, -19.08
CIElCh	34, 22.614, 237.535
Yxy	7.8564, 0.2106, 0.2640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279129709 (0xFF0E566D)
YUV	67.0940, 20.6597, -46.5634
Hunter-Lab	28.0293, -9.1343, -13.4593

# Details

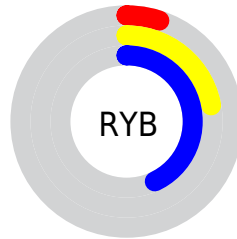
The YIQ color **67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **55.9060, 50.2950, 8.1110**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.2090, -43.1890, -4.7330**, and **31.0210, -30.8560, -2.4720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.0440, -56.0260, -8.8740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1440, -44.5640, -7.3480**.

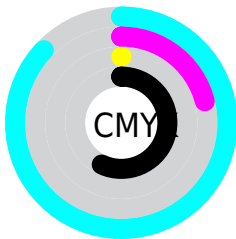
# Distribution



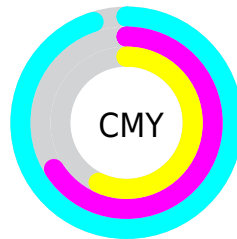
- Red (5%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110 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 67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.0940, -50.2950,  
-8.1110

67.0940, -50.2950,  
-8.1110

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

46.6710, -44.6100,  
-6.5140

121.2090,  
-43.1890, -4.7330

31.0210, -30.8560,  
-2.4720

147.6220,  
-42.9140, -4.2100

16.7730, -18.2940,  
1.1460

174.6220,  
-42.9140, -4.2100

2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750

202.7360,  
-43.2350, -3.8990

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

228.7980,  
-37.7780, -9.1860

243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

67.0940, -50.2950,  
-8.1110

67.0940, -50.2950,  
-8.1110

62.0440, -56.0260,  
-8.8740

72.1440, -44.5640,  
-7.3480

61.1470, -57.8140,  
-9.5100

76.6070, -38.5580,  
-6.0620

81.6570, -32.8270,  
-5.2990

86.7070, -27.0960,  
-4.5360

90.8710, -21.6860,  
-3.4620

■ 95.9210, -15.9550,  
-2.6990

■ 100.3840, -9.9490,  
-1.4130

■ 105.4340, -4.2180,  
-0.6500

■ 110.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.4860, -54.6950, -16.4790



67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110



75.6070, -29.3900, 4.0020

# Triad

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



67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110



80.8770, 22.8760, 14.9400



76.2050, 6.1920, -13.1040

# Complementary

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



67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110



55.9060, 50.2950, 8.1110

# 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.



78.1960, 19.5790, -7.9170



67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110



80.1240, 29.2500, 9.5540

# Square

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



67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110



81.6890, 8.8460, 15.9020



79.0710, 27.6010, 0.8890



73.6420, -11.2760, -15.9160



# Rectangle

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



67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110



79.0110, -15.7280, 9.7120



79.0710, 27.6010, 0.8890



76.4830, 11.2810, -11.7190

# Sweetspot

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



67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110



126.6540, -19.5770, -3.1370



72.2730, -33.1870, -42.8430



61.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110



79.6980, -75.6030, -12.0110



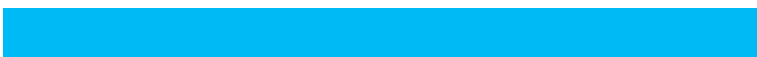
39.5050, -37.3700, 16.4700



51.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



65.5810, -62.0320, -10.1600



137.1120, -129.7950, -21.0830



# Inverse Universe

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



50.6130, 33.5080, 42.5320



55.0690, 50.5600, 63.9040



83.4950, 37.3700, -16.4700



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.1290, 41.1630, 52.4830



94.4590, 86.3140, 109.7860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110 looks on a 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 67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.0940, -50.2950,

-8.1110.

# 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

67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110

### Protanopia

79.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030

### Deuteranopia

78.7720, -16.5530, 8.1430



## Tritanopia

62.4860, -54.6950, -16.4790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110

## Protanomaly

74.7660, -25.5840, 1.1040

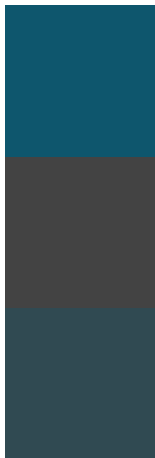
## Deuteranomaly

74.4390, -28.9770, 2.0230

## Tritanomaly

63.9640, -53.0450, -13.3410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110 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(14, 86, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 86, 109)  
}
```

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(14, 86, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 86, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110 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(14, 86, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 86, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 86, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 86, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 86, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 86,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.0940, -50.2950, -8.1110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 86, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 86,  
109) }
```

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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