

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.1280, -12.1040,
-0.9040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	37474F
RGB	55, 71, 79
RGB Percent	22%, 28%, 31%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7215, 0.6902
CMYK	0.30, 0.10, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	200°, 18%, 26%
HSV	200°, 30%, 31%
XYZ	5.2395, 5.8836, 8.2540
YIQ	67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

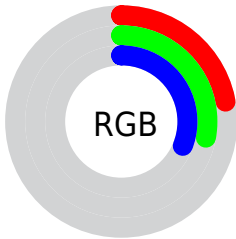
Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 65, 79
Decimal	3622735
CIE Lab	29.12, -4.18, -6.86
CIE LCh	29, 8.029, 238.648
Yxy	5.8836, 0.2704, 0.3036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281812815 (0xFF37474F)
YUV	67.1280, 5.8529, -10.6363
Hunter-Lab	24.2562, -3.8909, -3.1961

Details

The YIQ color **67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **66.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.2420, -12.4250, -0.5930**, and **24.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.9750, -16.0470, -1.0310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770**.

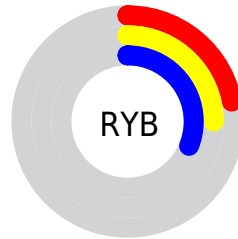
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (28%)

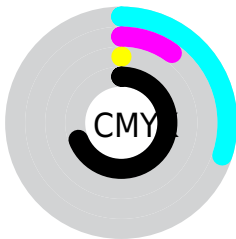
Blue (31%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (31%)

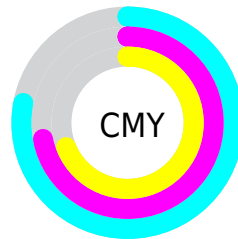


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040 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 67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.1280, -12.1040,
-0.9040

■ 67.1280, -12.1040,
-0.9040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.0140, -11.7830,
-1.2150

■ 114.9430,
-13.0210, -0.8050

■ 24.0140, -11.7830,
-1.2150

■ 140.9430,
-13.0210, -0.8050

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 167.6440,
-13.6170, -1.0170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 194.6440,
-13.6170, -1.0170

■ 222.4590,
-14.5340, -0.9180

■ 249.6180,

-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 67.1280, -12.1040,
-0.9040

■ 67.1280, -12.1040,
-0.9040

■ 62.9750, -16.0470,
-1.0310

■ 71.2810, -8.1610,
-0.7770

■ 59.4090, -20.2650,
-1.6810

■ 74.8470, -3.9430,
-0.1270

■ 55.2560, -24.2080,
-1.8080

■ 79.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 51.6900, -28.4260,
-2.4580

■ 83.1530, 3.9430,
0.1270

■ 47.5370, -32.3690,
-2.5850

■ 86.4200, 7.5650,
0.5650

■ 43.6830, -35.7160,
-2.5000

■ 90.5730, 11.5080,
0.6920

■ 40.1170, -39.9340,
-3.1500

■ 94.1390, 15.7260,
1.3420

■ 98.2920, 19.6690,
1.4690

■ 102.4450, 23.6120,
1.5960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180



67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



67.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360

Triad

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



67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



69.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



67.7350, 2.0640, -4.3680

Complementary

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



67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



66.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040

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.



68.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600



67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



69.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820

Square

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



67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



69.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



68.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



67.2720, -3.9420, -5.6540

Rectangle

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



67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



69.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



68.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



67.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320

Sweetspot

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



67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



97.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



70.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



48.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



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.



67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



83.8930, -18.7520, -1.5680



60.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



51.5440, -51.4420, -3.8420



116.0310, -115.9050, -8.4890

Inverse Universe

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



64.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640



78.9130, 14.0270, 15.6190



73.9160, 8.8040, -5.3720



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



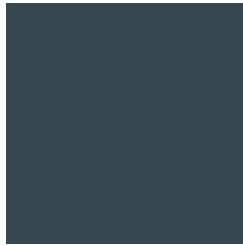
38.2500, 38.9640, 42.7720



86.2120, 87.9670, 96.3430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

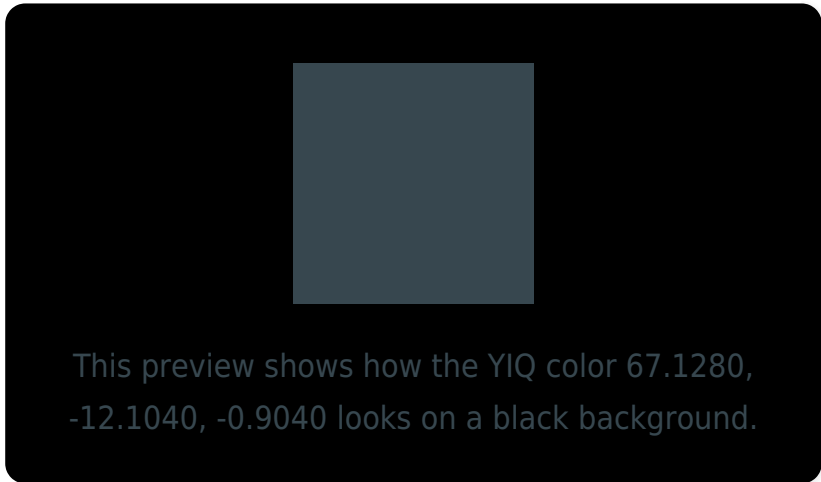
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

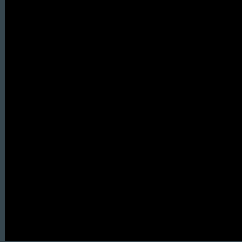
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1280, -12.1040,

-0.9040.

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

67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Protanopia

68.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

Deuteranopia

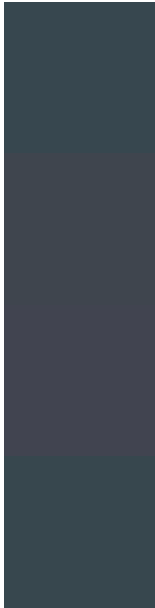
69.3790, -2.3850, 4.6790



Tritanopia

66.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Protanomaly

68.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270

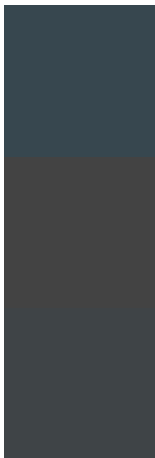
Deuteranomaly

68.4710, -5.6400, 3.0960

Tritanomaly

67.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040 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(55, 71, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 71, 79)  
}
```

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(55, 71, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 71, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040 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(55, 71, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 71, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(55, 71, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 71, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 71, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 71, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 71, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 71,  
79) }
```

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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