

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	414059
RGB	65, 64, 89
RGB Percent	25%, 25%, 35%
CMY	0.7451, 0.7490, 0.6510
CMYK	0.27, 0.28, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	242°, 16%, 30%
HSV	242°, 28%, 35%
XYZ	5.8163, 5.5118, 10.2058
YIQ	67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

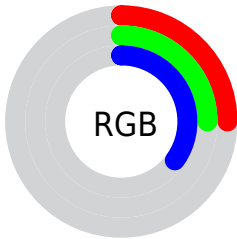
Format	Color
RYB	65, 64, 89
Decimal	4276313
CIELab	28.15, 6.75, -14.74
CIElCh	28, 16.209, 294.609
Yxy	5.5118, 0.2701, 0.2560
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282466393 (0xFF414059)
YUV	67.1490, 10.7725, -1.8847
Hunter-Lab	23.4772, 3.1370, -9.3399

Details

The YIQ color $[67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333333 . A complement of this color would be $[85.8510, 7.4290, -7.9870]$, and the grayscale version is $[67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[115.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090]$, and $[24.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[59.1750, -10.3180, 10.7860]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[75.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880]$.

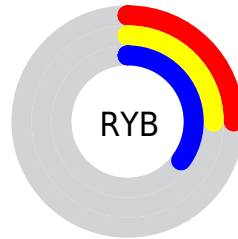
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (25%)

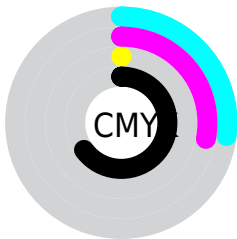
Blue (35%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (35%)

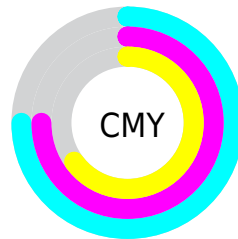


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 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 67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870

67.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

44.7360, -7.7040,
7.4640

115.3770, -8.0710,
8.6090

24.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

140.7900, -7.7960,
9.1320

3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

167.3170, -7.8420,
9.9660

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

194.3170, -7.8420,
9.9660

222.4310, -8.1630,
10.2770

248.5100, -1.3760,

2.9120

■ 67.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870

■ 67.1490, -7.4290,
7.9870

■ 59.1750, -10.3180,
10.7860

■ 75.1230, -4.5400,
5.1880

■ 51.5000, -12.6110,
13.7970

■ 82.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 43.5260, -15.5000,
16.5960

■ 90.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 35.8510, -17.7930,
19.6070

■ 98.4470, 2.9350,
-3.6330

■ 28.4640, -20.9570,
21.8830

■ 105.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 20.7890, -23.2500,
24.8940

■ 113.5090, 8.3920,
-8.9200

■ 12.8150, -26.1390,
27.6930

■ 121.4830, 11.2810,
-11.7190

■ 11.3420, -26.1850,
28.5270

■ 129.1580, 13.5740,
-14.7300

■ 137.1320, 16.4630,
-17.5290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.0440, -20.4950, 2.4890



67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



68.3740, 5.1790, 10.7710

Triad

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



67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



67.1780, 19.9900, 1.1580



60.9110, -19.1630, -10.6430

Complementary

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



67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



85.8510, 7.4290, -7.9870

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.



63.1420, -6.6920, -10.8840



67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



65.9660, 14.5350, -4.6090

Square

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



67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



67.7530, 19.9890, 6.6850



64.5410, 5.3660, -9.1460



58.9900, -29.5710, -9.2430

Rectangle

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



67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



68.3810, 12.4690, 10.8130



64.5410, 5.3660, -9.1460



61.5370, -15.1740, -11.3500

Sweetspot

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



67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



107.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



80.9380, -14.6250, -4.7770



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



80.7450, -11.9230, 12.3410



70.7370, -0.2770, 10.5310



39.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



13.3940, -31.9630, 34.1250



29.4810, -70.0710, 74.9930

Inverse Universe

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



74.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



91.8790, 11.3670, 19.7750



82.2630, 0.2770, -10.5310



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



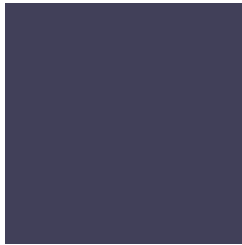
43.7350, 30.7090, 54.7170



95.9150, 67.8350, 119.7950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

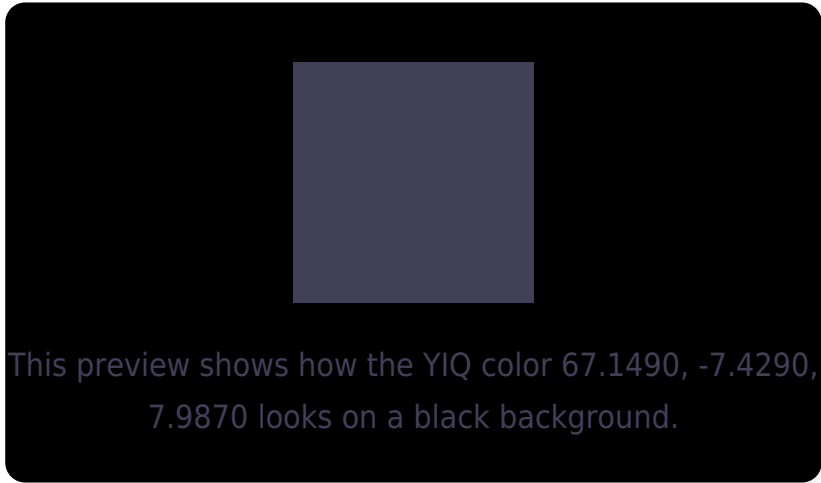
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

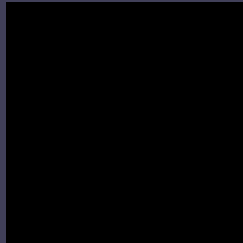
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870.



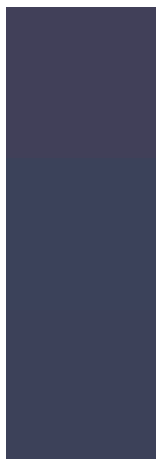
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1490, -7.4290,

7.9870.

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

67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870

Protanopia

66.6430, -11.8760, 5.9800

Deuteranopia

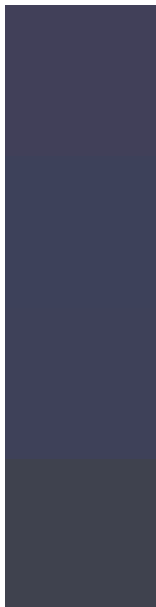
66.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040



Tritanopia

66.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870

Protanomaly

66.6540, -10.4090, 6.9270

Deuteranomaly

66.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280

Tritanomaly

66.4710, -5.6400, 3.0960

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 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(65, 64, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 64, 89)  
}
```

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(65, 64, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 64, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 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(65, 64, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 64, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 64, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 64, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 64, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 64, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 64, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 64,  
89) }
```

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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