

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.1800, -27.0500,
-5.3700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	264E58
RGB	38, 78, 88
RGB Percent	15%, 31%, 35%
CMY	0.8511, 0.6940, 0.6550
CMYK	0.57, 0.11, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	192°, 40%, 25%
HSV	192°, 57%, 34%
XYZ	5.2843, 6.5669, 10.2152
YIQ	67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

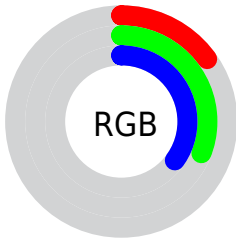
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 60, 88
Decimal	2510424
CIE _{Lab}	30.80, -10.89, -10.19
CIE _{LCh}	31, 14.914, 223.092
Yxy	6.5669, 0.2395, 0.2976
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280700504 (0xFF264E58)
YUV	67.1800, 10.2643, -25.5909
Hunter-Lab	25.6260, -8.0371, -5.6963

Details

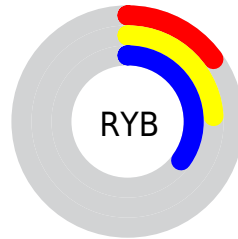
The YIQ color **67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **58.8200, 27.0500, 5.3700**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.5930, -26.7750, -4.8470**, and **24.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.3150, -31.8640, -6.2320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080**.

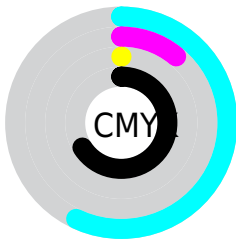
Distribution



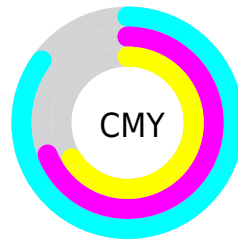
- Red (15%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700 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 67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.1800, -27.0500,
-5.3700

67.1800, -27.0500,
-5.3700

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

42.9840, -29.4340,
-6.2180

116.5930,
-26.7750, -4.8470

24.8600, -23.1530,
-4.4090

142.2940,
-27.3710, -5.0590

6.7310, -9.3080,
3.4920

168.9950,
-27.9670, -5.2710

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

196.1090,
-28.2880, -4.9600

224.8100,
-28.8840, -5.1720

245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

67.1800, -27.0500,
-5.3700

67.1800, -27.0500,
-5.3700

63.3150, -31.8640,
-6.2320

71.0450, -22.2360,
-4.5080

60.0370, -36.9530,
-7.6170

74.9100, -17.4220,
-3.6460

56.4710, -41.1710,
-8.2670

77.8890, -12.9290,
-2.4730

52.6060, -45.9850,
-9.1290

81.7540, -8.1150,
-1.6110

51.1220, -47.4980,
-9.2420

85.6190, -3.3010,
-0.7490

■ 89.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 92.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

■ 96.3280, 10.8200,
2.1480

■ 100.1930, 15.6340,
3.0100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.8120, -23.1980, -9.1020



67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700



69.9790, -21.8700, -0.1260

Triad

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



67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700



74.4840, 10.6810, 10.1770



71.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170

Complementary

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



67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700



58.8200, 27.0500, 5.3700

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.



72.8030, 16.5520, -2.6160



67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700



74.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280

Square

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



67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700



74.3950, 0.6860, 9.5980



73.3460, 19.5770, 3.1370



70.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100

Rectangle

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



67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700



71.7350, -15.1310, 4.3970



73.3460, 19.5770, 3.1370



71.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570

Sweetspot

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



67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700



106.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



68.3760, -16.6390, -23.3510



53.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



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.



67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700



82.2860, -42.0880, -8.1680



53.0920, -20.4500, 7.1820



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



62.6800, -57.9970, -11.7010



137.1460, -127.1350, -25.2390

Inverse Universe

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



57.5100, 16.9600, 23.0400



67.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180



72.9080, 20.4500, -7.1820



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



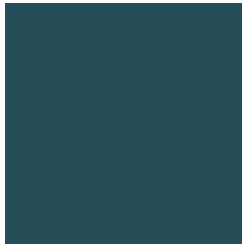
41.7970, 36.1660, 49.4300



91.6970, 79.7120, 108.2880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

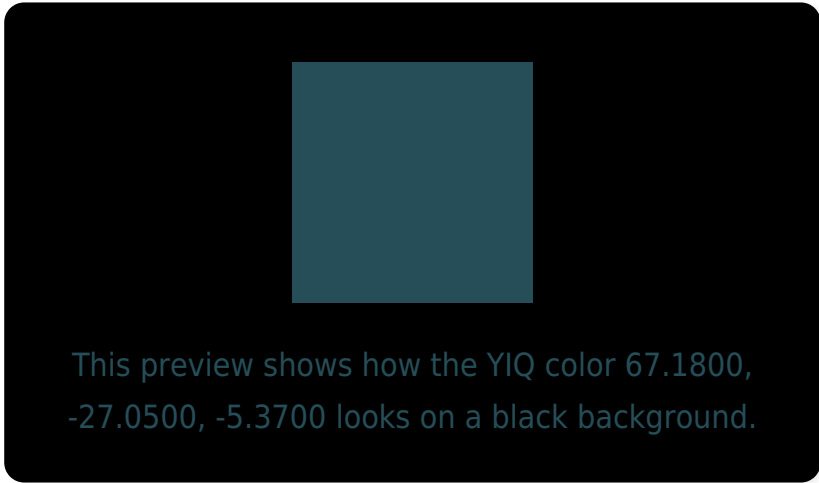
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

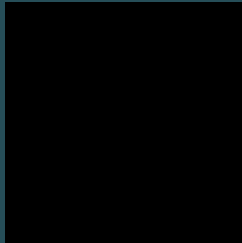
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

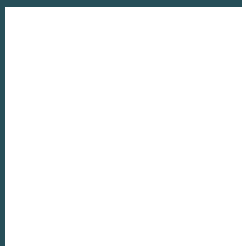
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1800, -27.0500,

-5.3700.

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

67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700

Protanopia

72.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080

Deuteranopia

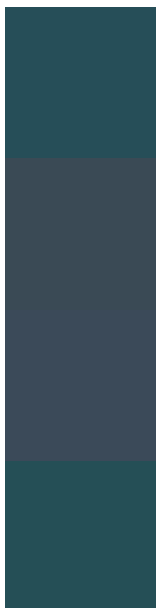
73.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



Tritanopia

67.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700

Protanomaly

70.4700, -13.0670, 0.0290

Deuteranomaly

71.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850

Tritanomaly

67.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700 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(38, 78, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 78, 88)  
}
```

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(38, 78, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 78, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700 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(38, 78, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 78, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 78, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 78, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 78, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 78, 88)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 78, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 78,  
88) }
```

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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