

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.3860, -21.4580,
3.4220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	314761
RGB	49, 71, 97
RGB Percent	19%, 28%, 38%
CMY	0.8079, 0.7215, 0.6197
CMYK	0.49, 0.27, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	212°, 33%, 29%
HSV	212°, 49%, 38%
XYZ	5.6764, 6.0230, 12.1661
YIQ	67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

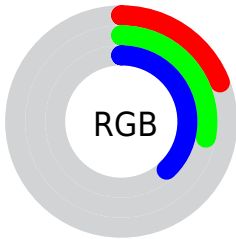
Format	Color
RYB	49, 64, 97
Decimal	3229537
CIELab	29.47, -0.55, -17.93
CIElCh	29, 17.941, 268.237
Yxy	6.0230, 0.2379, 0.2524
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281419617 (0xFF314761)
YUV	67.3860, 14.5997, -16.1245
Hunter-Lab	24.5417, -1.6616, -12.2126




Details

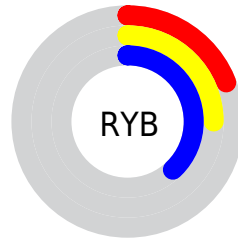
The YIQ color **67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **78.6140, 21.4580, -3.4220**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.0270, -21.8250, 4.5670**, and **22.1360, -23.7500, 0.9060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.4610, -26.0430, 3.9170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3110, -16.8730, 2.9270**.

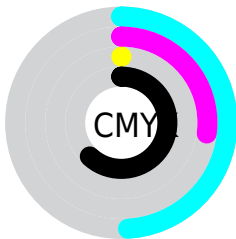
Distribution







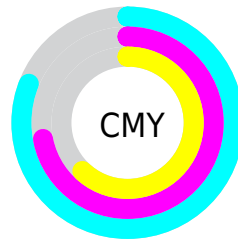
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (28%)
-  Blue (38%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (38%)



-  Cyan (49%)
-  Magenta (27%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (62%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (72%)
-  Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220 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 67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.3860, -21.4580,
3.4220

■ 67.3860, -21.4580,
3.4220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.5600, -22.0080,
2.3760

■ 116.0270,
-21.8250, 4.5670

■ 22.1360, -23.7500,
0.9060

■ 142.0270,
-21.8250, 4.5670

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 168.2550,
-22.4670, 5.1890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.9560,
-23.0630, 4.9770

■ 223.6140,
-22.1000, 4.0440

■ 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 67.3860, -21.4580,
3.4220

■ 67.3860, -21.4580,
3.4220

■ 61.4610, -26.0430,
3.9170

■ 73.3110, -16.8730,
2.9270

■ 55.8350, -30.0320,
4.6240

■ 79.5240, -13.1590,
1.6970

■ 49.3230, -34.3420,
5.6420

■ 85.4490, -8.5740,
1.2020

■ 43.3980, -38.9270,
6.1370

■ 91.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

■ 37.7720, -42.9160,
6.8440

■ 97.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 36.8860, -43.2370,
7.1550

■ 102.9250, 4.5850,
-0.4950

■ 109.4370, 8.8950,
-1.5130

■ 115.3620, 13.4800,
-2.0080

■ 120.9880, 17.4690,
-2.7150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.9990, -33.7900, -4.3660



67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



70.3880, -6.6040, 9.5560

Triad

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



67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



70.7210, 23.0150, 6.9110



65.4190, -9.0300, -12.5660

Complementary

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



67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



78.6140, 21.4580, -3.4220

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.



67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040



67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



70.0210, 21.8700, 0.1260

Square

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



67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



71.1320, 17.6040, 11.3640



68.6240, 15.4980, -5.5420



62.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390

Rectangle

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



67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



71.5310, 3.2990, 11.8030



68.6240, 15.4980, -5.5420



66.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040

Sweetspot

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



67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



113.4490, -8.5740, 1.2020



80.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180



56.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



79.3940, -33.1040, 5.2320



55.0700, -14.2160, 15.3520



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



42.7050, -49.9770, 8.1590



91.9300, -107.2900, 17.1100

Inverse Universe

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



65.8600, 21.5460, 17.0180



77.0020, 33.1900, 26.2620



90.9300, 14.2160, -15.3520



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



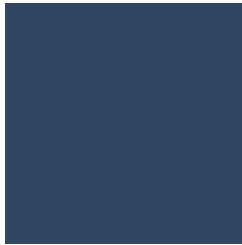
39.3020, 50.3810, 39.6050



84.3000, 107.7300, 85.0900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220 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

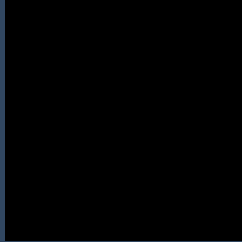
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

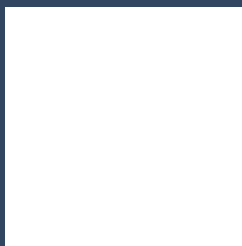
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.3860, -21.4580,

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

67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220

Protanopia

68.9850, -12.8390, 6.9130

Deuteranopia

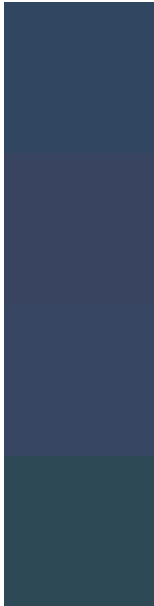
69.3160, -15.2690, 6.8990



Tritanopia

65.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220

Protanomaly

68.4900, -15.8190, 5.8530

Deuteranomaly

68.7070, -17.9280, 5.5280

Tritanomaly

66.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.7480, -7.9780, 1.4140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220 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(49, 71, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 71, 97)  
}
```

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(49, 71, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 71, 97) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220 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(49, 71, 97) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 71, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 71, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 71, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 71, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 71, 97)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 71, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 71,  
97) }
```

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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