

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730)
contains.

YIQ(67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

YIQ(67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	483F4E
RGB	72, 63, 78
RGB Percent	28%, 25%, 31%
CMY	0.7176, 0.7529, 0.6941
CMYK	0.08, 0.19, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	276°, 11%, 28%
HSV	276°, 19%, 31%
XYZ	5.8254, 5.4826, 7.9585
YIQ	67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

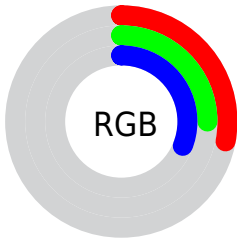
Format	Color
R_{YB}	72, 63, 78
Decimal	4734798
CIE Lab	28.07, 7.19, -7.64
CIE LCh	28, 10.493, 313.246
Yxy	5.4826, 0.3024, 0.2846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282924878 (0xFF483F4E)
YUV	67.4010, 5.2253, 4.0333
Hunter-Lab	23.4150, 3.4327, -3.7614

Details

The YIQ color **67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **73.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.8140, 0.8240, 7.0960**, and **24.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.8080, 0.9610, 10.1210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250**.

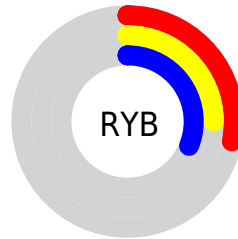
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (25%)

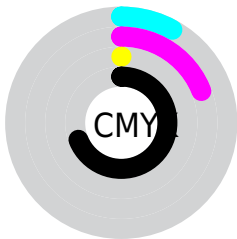
Blue (31%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (31%)

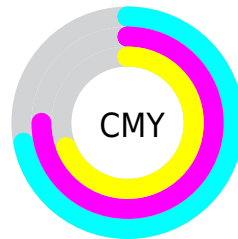


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730 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 67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.4010, 0.5490,
6.5730

67.4010, 0.5490,
6.5730

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

44.9880, 0.2740,
6.0500

115.8140, 0.8240,
7.0960

24.5750, -0.0010,
5.5270

140.9280, 0.5030,
7.4070

1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

167.3410, 0.7780,
7.9300

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

194.3410, 0.7780,
7.9300

222.3410, 0.7780,
7.9300

249.1300, 2.7500,

5.2300

■ 67.4010, 0.5490,
6.5730

■ 67.4010, 0.5490,
6.5730

■ 61.8080, 0.9610,
10.1210

■ 72.9940, 0.1370,
3.0250

■ 56.2150, 1.3730,
13.6690

■ 78.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 51.2090, 1.5100,
16.6940

■ 83.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 45.6160, 1.9220,
20.2420

■ 89.1860, -0.8240,
-7.0960

■ 39.7240, 1.7380,
23.5780

■ 95.0780, -0.6400,
-10.4320

■ 34.1310, 2.1500,
27.1260

■ 100.6710, -1.0520,
-13.9800

■ 28.5380, 2.5620,
30.6740

■ 106.2640, -1.4640,
-17.5280

■ 23.5320, 2.6990,
33.6990

■ 111.2700, -1.6010,
-20.5530

■ 22.9450, 2.9740,
34.2220

■ 116.8630, -2.0130,
-24.1010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280



67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



67.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380

Triad

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



67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



66.4050, 11.9210, -1.2870



63.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230

Complementary

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



67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



73.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730

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.



63.8800, -8.7100, -7.3500



67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



65.7740, 6.3280, -4.5520

Square

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



67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



67.2960, 13.8460, 2.3740



64.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730



63.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

Rectangle

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



67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



67.8490, 10.9110, 6.0070



64.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730



63.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440

Sweetspot

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



67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



97.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



68.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270



48.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



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.



67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



85.8080, 0.9610, 10.1210



68.9670, 4.7670, 7.2230



35.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



29.8670, 3.6140, 44.6540



67.4820, 8.4180, 100.7860

Inverse Universe

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



68.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460



86.9030, 10.8190, 7.6750



71.9190, -4.4460, -7.5340



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



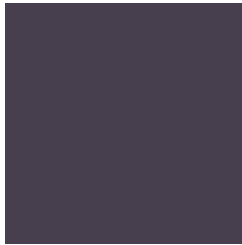
35.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750



79.2580, 107.5480, 77.3720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

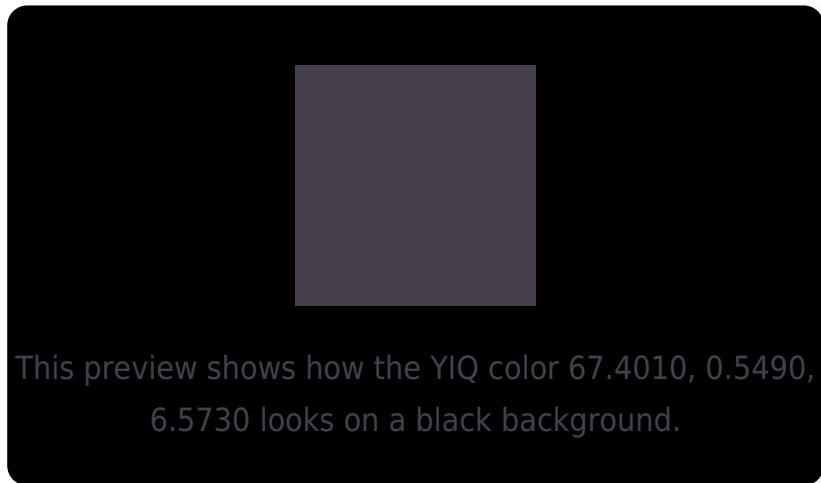
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

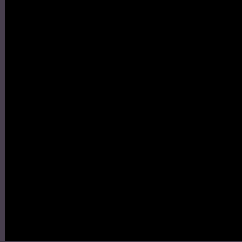
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730.

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

67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730

Protanopia

66.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

Deuteranopia

67.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



Tritanopia

66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730

Protanomaly

66.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

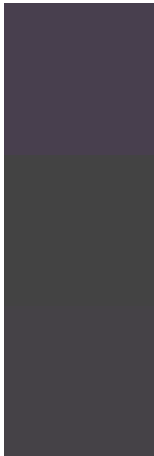
Deuteranomaly

67.0910, -1.5140, 5.4140

Tritanomaly

67.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730 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(72, 63, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 63, 78)  
}
```

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(72, 63, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 63, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730 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(72, 63, 78) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 63, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 63, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 63, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 63, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 63, 78)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 63, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 63,  
78) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor