

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.4050, -14.4420,  
-2.5860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	34494F
RGB	52, 73, 79
RGB Percent	20%, 29%, 31%
CMY	0.7961, 0.7137, 0.6903
CMYK	0.34, 0.08, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	193°, 21%, 26%
HSV	193°, 34%, 31%
XYZ	5.2094, 6.0603, 8.2893
YIQ	67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

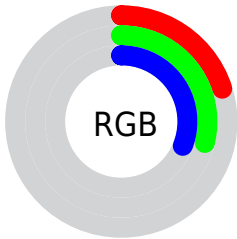
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	52, 64, 79
Decimal	3426639
CIE Lab	29.56, -6.47, -6.21
CIE LCh	30, 8.965, 223.808
Yxy	6.0603, 0.2663, 0.3098
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281616719 (0xFF34494F)
YUV	67.4050, 5.7163, -13.5102
Hunter-Lab	24.6176, -5.3081, -2.7319

# Details

The YIQ color **67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **63.5950, 14.4420, 2.5860**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980**, and **23.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360**.

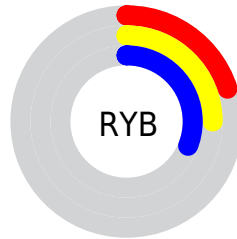
# Distribution



 Red (20%)

 Green (29%)

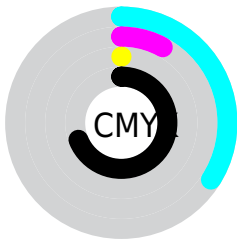
 Blue (31%)



 Red (20%)

 Yellow (25%)

 Blue (31%)

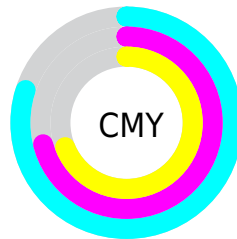


 Cyan (34%)

 Magenta (8%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (69%)



 Cyan (80%)

 Magenta (71%)

 Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860 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 67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.4050, -14.4420,  
-2.5860

67.4050, -14.4420,  
-2.5860

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

44.7040, -13.8460,  
-2.3740

116.1060,  
-15.0380, -2.7980

23.4050, -14.4420,  
-2.5860

141.2200,  
-15.3590, -2.4870

2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

167.9210,  
-15.9550, -2.6990

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

194.9210,  
-15.9550, -2.6990

222.7360,  
-16.8720, -2.6000

248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 67.4050, -14.4420,  
-2.5860

■ 67.4050, -14.4420,  
-2.5860

■ 63.8390, -18.6600,  
-3.2360

■ 70.9710, -10.2240,  
-1.9360

■ 60.8600, -23.1530,  
-4.4090

■ 74.5370, -6.0060,  
-1.2860

■ 57.2940, -27.3710,  
-5.0590

■ 77.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

■ 53.7280, -31.5890,  
-5.7090

■ 81.0820, 2.7050,  
0.5370

■ 50.1620, -35.8070,  
-6.3590

■ 84.3490, 6.3270,  
0.9750

■ 47.4820, -39.7040,  
-7.3200

■ 87.3280, 10.8200,  
2.1480

■ 45.4000, -42.4090,  
-7.8570

■ 90.8940, 15.0380,  
2.7980

■ 94.4600, 19.2560,  
3.4480

■ 98.0260, 23.4740,  
4.0980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750



67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



68.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640

# Triad

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



67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



70.8100, 6.6470, 6.1910



69.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300

# Complementary

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



67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



63.5950, 14.4420, 2.5860

# 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.



69.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000



67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



70.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500

# Square

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



67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



70.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390



70.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380



68.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390



# Rectangle

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



67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



69.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590



70.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380



69.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830

# Sweetspot

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



67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



97.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



68.5330, -9.3510, -12.2550



48.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



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.



67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



84.1590, -22.5570, -4.1970



59.7740, -10.8670, 4.2130



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



58.0010, -54.4670, -9.5950



131.2930, -123.0550, -22.0870



# Inverse Universe

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



62.4670, 9.3510, 12.2550



76.3200, 14.4390, 19.1670



71.2260, 10.8670, -4.2130



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.5040, 35.4330, 46.1930

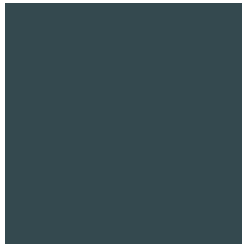


89.1760, 79.6210, 104.4290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

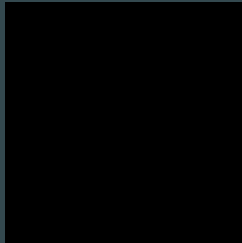
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

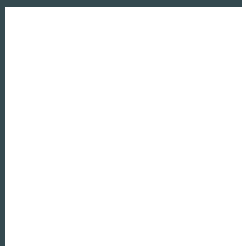
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4050, -14.4420,

-2.5860.

# 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

67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

### Protanopia

69.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

### Deuteranopia

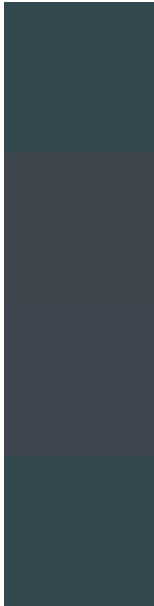
70.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680



## Tritanopia

67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

## Protanomaly

68.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

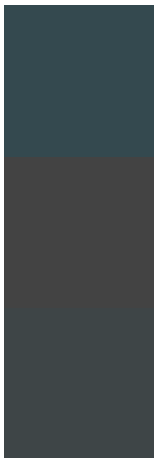
## Deuteranomaly

69.3460, -6.7860, 1.8380

## Tritanomaly

67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860 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(52, 73, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 73, 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(52, 73, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 73, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860 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(52, 73, 79) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 73, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 73, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 73, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 73, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 73, 79)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 73, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 73,  
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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