

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.4060, 18.2070,
-27.1130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	445001
RGB	68, 80, 1
RGB Percent	27%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.7334, 0.6862, 0.9959
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.99, 0.69
HSL	69°, 97%, 16%
HSV	69°, 99%, 31%
XYZ	5.2572, 6.9685, 1.0977
YIQ	67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

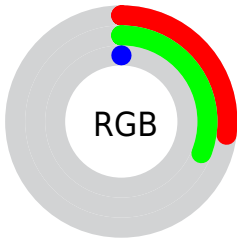
Format	Color
RYB	1, 80, 13
Decimal	4476929
CIELab	31.74, -15.25, 39.10
CIELCh	32, 41.966, 111.307
Yxy	6.9685, 0.3946, 0.5230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282667009 (0xFF445001)
YUV	67.4060, -32.7382, 0.5209
Hunter-Lab	26.3980, -10.6479, 16.0132

Details

The YIQ color **67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **13.5940, -18.2070, 27.1130**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.3460, 18.4360, -25.7560**, and **27.1120, 2.0200, -14.5880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.2920, 18.5280, -27.4240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.6170, 16.2350, -24.4130**.

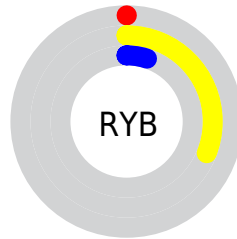
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (31%)

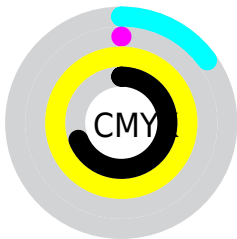
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (5%)

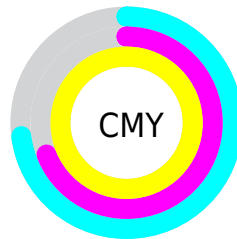


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130 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 67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.4060, 18.2070,
-27.1130

67.4060, 18.2070,
-27.1130

253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

46.9140, 11.1450,
-20.2710

117.3460, 18.4360,
-25.7560

27.1120, 2.0200,
-14.5880

143.5310, 19.3530,
-25.8550

7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

170.3030, 19.9950,
-26.4770

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

198.0750, 20.6370,
-27.0990

225.8470, 21.2790,
-27.7210

246.6780, 23.4330,

-22.7030

■ 249.8700, 14.4450,
-13.9950

■ 67.4060, 18.2070,
-27.1130

■ 67.4060, 18.2070,
-27.1130

■ 67.2920, 18.5280,
-27.4240

■ 68.6170, 16.2350,
-24.4130

■ 69.8280, 14.2630,
-21.7130

■ 71.3380, 12.8870,
-18.8010

■ 72.5490, 10.9150,
-16.1010

■ 73.7600, 8.9430,
-13.4010

■ 74.9710, 6.9710,
-10.7010

■ 76.4810, 5.5950,
-7.7890

■ 77.6920, 3.6230,
-5.0890

■ 78.9030, 1.6510,
-2.3890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.3920, 39.1580, -15.8340



67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130



60.7790, -19.5720, -30.7720

Triad

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



67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130



66.0200, -64.6460, -6.8380



73.0290, 37.7280, 32.1280

Complementary

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



67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130



13.5940, -18.2070, 27.1130

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.



76.9040, 10.2190, 29.5710



67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130



63.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770

Square

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



67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130



64.0020, -56.2080, -16.5920



72.7400, -30.7220, 17.1340



71.0500, 50.4300, 22.1900

Rectangle

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



67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130



58.1710, -41.1670, -30.3750



72.7400, -30.7220, 17.1340



74.2500, 29.7960, 32.7080

Sweetspot

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



67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130



99.8570, 7.2920, -11.0120



31.6650, 43.7840, 10.4720



50.8230, 4.6320, -6.8560



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130



88.2460, 24.1690, -36.0470



55.7450, -5.0370, -35.3810



40.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



195.0870, 53.6120, -79.5720

Inverse Universe

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



13.5940, -18.2070, 27.1130



16.7540, -24.1690, 36.0470



25.2550, 5.0370, 35.3810



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



36.9130, -53.6120, 79.5720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

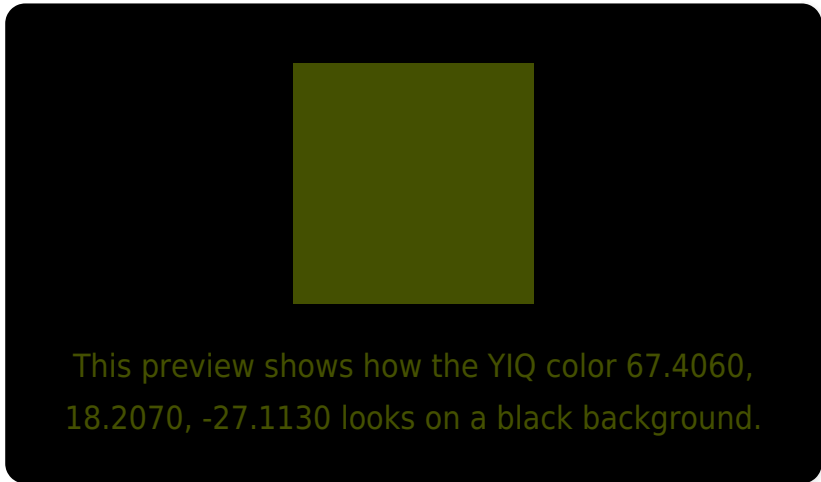
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

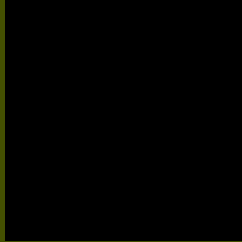
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4060, 18.2070,

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

67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130

Protanopia

69.1410, 29.4390, -21.4170

Deuteranopia

71.3790, 32.0050, -12.8510



Tritanopia

74.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130

Protanomaly

68.5210, 25.3130, -23.7350

Deuteranomaly

69.8790, 27.4210, -17.8830

Tritanomaly

71.9540, 5.6410, -8.6230

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130 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(68, 80, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 80, 1)  
}
```

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(68, 80, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 80, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130 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(68, 80, 1) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 80, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 80, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 80, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 80, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 80, 1) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.4060, 18.2070, -27.1130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 80, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 80,  
1) }
```

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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