

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.4060, 56.0200,  
42.0360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93194D
RGB	147, 25, 77
RGB Percent	58%, 10%, 30%
CMY	0.4232, 0.9021, 0.6979
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.48, 0.42
HSL	334°, 71%, 34%
HSV	334°, 83%, 58%
XYZ	13.7351, 7.4402, 7.7420
YIQ	67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

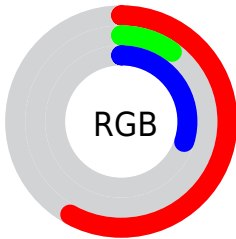
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 25, 77
Decimal	9640269
CIE Lab	32.79, 52.09, 1.26
CIE LCh	33, 52.101, 1.388
Yxy	7.4402, 0.4750, 0.2573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287830349 (0xFF93194D)
YUV	67.4060, 4.7298, 69.8039
Hunter-Lab	27.2767, 42.1488, 2.2654

# Details

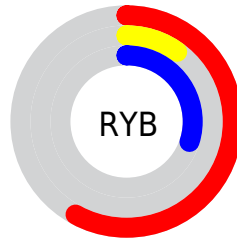
The YIQ color **67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **104.5940, -56.0200, -42.0360**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.9670, 58.6340, 38.7140**, and **30.6720, 43.0470, 29.3430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.6890, 62.7130, 47.3930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.1230, 49.3270, 36.6790**.

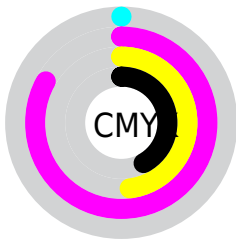
# Distribution



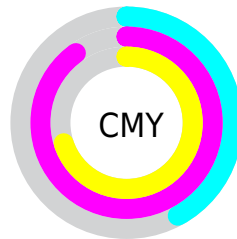
- Red (58%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (70%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360 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, 56.0200, 42.0360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.4060, 56.0200,  
42.0360

 67.4060, 56.0200,  
42.0360


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 41.7370, 53.5900,  
42.0220


 124.9670, 58.6340,  
38.7140


 30.9710, 43.6430,  
29.5550

 152.7500, 60.7430,  
39.0390


 20.5750, 35.5300,  
16.8900


 177.5430, 56.8920,  
37.2440

 10.5790, 20.5390,  
7.7310

 197.1710, 40.2040,  
31.3080

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 216.7990, 23.5160,  
25.3720

 236.2160, 8.8000,

16.7360

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 67.4060, 56.0200,  
42.0360

■ 67.4060, 56.0200,  
42.0360

■ 57.6890, 62.7130,  
47.3930

■ 77.1230, 49.3270,  
36.6790

■ 51.1350, 67.3890,  
50.7570

■ 86.3670, 42.5880,  
32.1560

■ 96.0840, 35.8950,  
26.7990

■ 105.9150, 28.8810,  
21.7530

■ 115.6320, 22.1880,  
16.3960

■ 124.8760, 15.4490,  
11.8730

■ 134.5930, 8.7560,  
6.5160

■ 144.4240, 1.7420,  
1.4700

■ 153.5540, -4.6760,  
-3.3640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.9650, 26.5850, 41.3450



67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360



68.9930, 63.7720, 22.6840

# Triad

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



67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360



66.3180, 6.4710, -34.6890



70.4030, -72.8540, -1.2540

# Complementary

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



67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360



104.5940, -56.0200, -42.0360

# 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.



69.3310, -64.3240, -12.6760



67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360



57.9940, -36.5350, -37.2310

# Square

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



67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360



72.4190, 34.5280, -20.0320



64.6570, -51.1630, -25.4270



66.3740, -73.9100, 6.8740



# Rectangle

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



67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360



71.3170, 62.0790, 3.7990



64.6570, -51.1630, -25.4270



70.6650, -70.8360, -4.7880

# Sweetspot

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



67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360



159.7460, 21.8670, 16.7070



59.5390, 1.9620, 52.5700



78.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360



66.4570, 87.5140, 65.9940



66.1740, 70.5120, 21.6800



69.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



47.9880, 63.3090, 47.6050



3.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



# Inverse Universe

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



67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360



66.4570, 87.5140, 65.9940



105.8260, -70.5120, -21.6800



69.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



47.9880, 63.3090, 47.6050

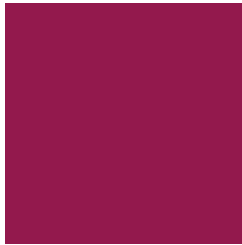


3.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

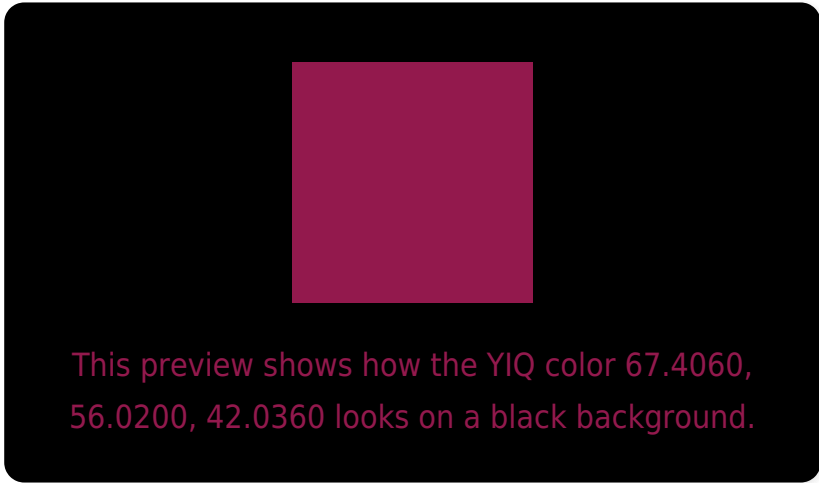
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

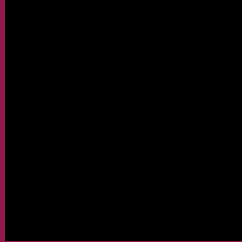
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4060, 56.0200,



# 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, 56.0200, 42.0360

### Protanopia

79.2130, -13.4810, 7.5350

### Deuteranopia

79.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



## Tritanopia

69.4060, 64.0470, 23.2070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360

## Protanomaly

75.1780, 11.9630, 19.9870

## Deuteranomaly

74.6710, 26.4520, 16.2120

## Tritanomaly

68.9530, 61.2490, 29.8650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.3220, 20.1250, 15.2370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360 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(147, 25, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 25, 77)  
}
```

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(147, 25, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 25, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360 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(147, 25, 77) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 25, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 25, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 25, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 25, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 25,  
77) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 25, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 25,  
77) }
```

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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