

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.4160, 4.2200,
-10.4040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41492D
RGB	65, 73, 45
RGB Percent	25%, 29%, 18%
CMY	0.7451, 0.7137, 0.8235
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.38, 0.71
HSL	77°, 24%, 23%
HSV	77°, 38%, 29%
XYZ	5.0360, 6.0786, 3.3915
YIQ	67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

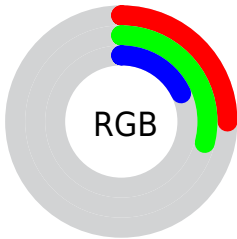
Format	Color
RYB	45, 73, 53
Decimal	4278573
CIELab	29.61, -8.80, 15.71
CIELCh	30, 18.006, 119.251
Yxy	6.0786, 0.3472, 0.4190
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282468653 (0xFF41492D)
YUV	67.4160, -11.0511, -2.1188
Hunter-Lab	24.6547, -6.6855, 9.1025

Details

The YIQ color **67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **50.5840, -4.2200, 10.4040**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.7750, 4.5870, -11.5490**, and **24.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.0200, 5.2750, -13.0050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030**.

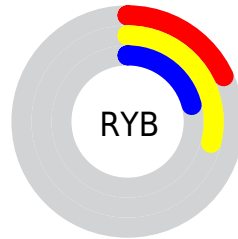
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (29%)

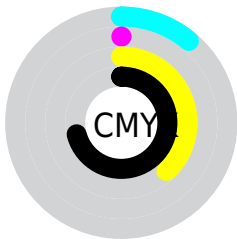
Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (21%)

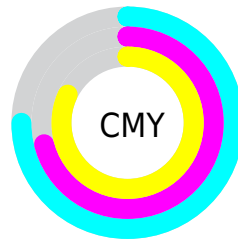


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040 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 67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.4160, 4.2200,
-10.4040

67.4160, 4.2200,
-10.4040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

44.9430, 4.1740,
-9.5700

115.7750, 4.5870,
-11.5490

24.1990, 6.3290,
-10.0790

141.0740, 5.1830,
-11.3370

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

167.5470, 5.2290,
-12.1710

194.8460, 5.8250,
-11.9590

222.7320, 6.1460,
-12.2700

249.5580, 6.6960,

-11.2240

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 67.4160, 4.2200,
-10.4040

■ 67.4160, 4.2200,
-10.4040

■ 66.0200, 5.2750,
-13.0050

■ 68.8120, 3.1650,
-7.8030

■ 64.5100, 6.6510,
-15.9170

■ 70.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 63.1140, 7.7060,
-18.5180

■ 71.7180, 0.7340,
-2.2900

■ 61.7180, 8.7610,
-21.1190

■ 73.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 60.3220, 9.8160,
-23.7200

■ 74.6240, -1.6970,
3.2230

■ 58.5130, 10.5960,
-26.8440

■ 76.3190, -2.1560,
6.0360

■ 58.3990, 10.9170,
-27.1550

■ 77.7150, -3.2110,
8.6370

■ 79.1110, -4.2660,
11.2380

■ 80.6210, -5.6420,
14.1500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.2110, 15.2230, -6.0650



67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040



65.5330, -9.3510, -12.2550

Triad

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



67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040



63.2980, -33.1940, -4.1540



71.4310, 18.2000, 11.5760

Complementary

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



67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040



50.5840, -4.2200, 10.4040

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.



71.9830, 7.8380, 12.1420



67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040



67.6850, -20.8620, 3.6340

Square

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



67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040



60.6410, -35.8980, -10.2180



70.6870, -6.0080, 9.7680



70.7210, 23.0150, 6.9110

Rectangle

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



67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040



63.5580, -19.6670, -12.5230



70.6870, -6.0080, 9.7680



71.8760, 15.4490, 11.8730

Sweetspot

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



67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040



91.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570



58.0680, 14.4880, 1.7520



47.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040



85.5100, 6.6510, -15.9170



63.2300, -4.1240, -13.3720



35.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



79.3420, 15.0910, -36.7250



181.6870, 34.1270, -84.3770

Inverse Universe

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



50.5840, -4.2200, 10.4040



59.4900, -6.6510, 15.9170



54.7700, 4.1240, 13.3720



32.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



19.6580, -15.0910, 36.7250



45.3130, -34.1270, 84.3770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

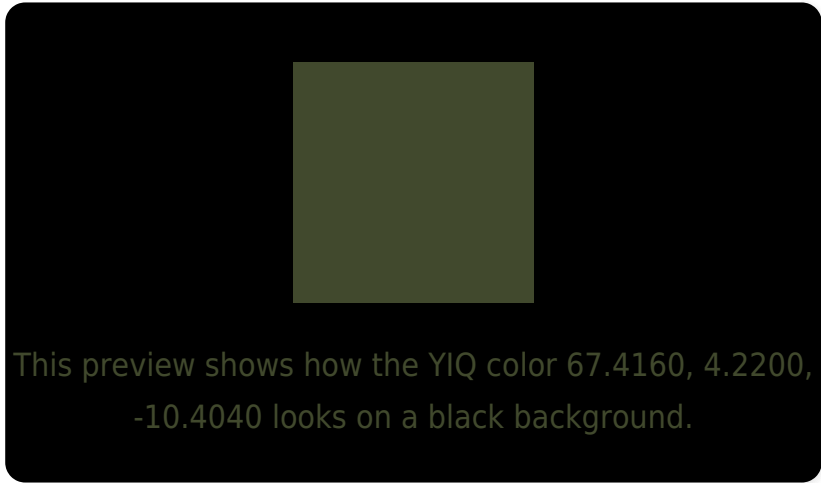
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

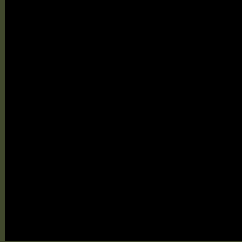
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040.



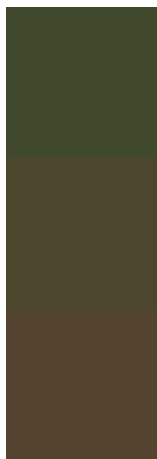
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4160, 4.2200,

-10.4040.

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

67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040

Protanopia

68.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140

Deuteranopia

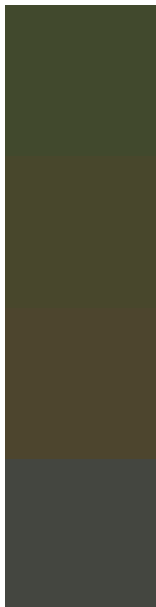
69.6890, 16.8730, -2.9270



Tritanopia

69.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040

Protanomaly

68.2210, 9.2630, -8.1850

Deuteranomaly

68.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570

Tritanomaly

68.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040 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(65, 73, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 73, 45)  
}
```

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(65, 73, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 73, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040 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(65, 73, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 73, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 73, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 73, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 73, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 73, 45)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 73, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 73,  
45) }
```

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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