

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	473E56
RGB	71, 62, 86
RGB Percent	28%, 24%, 34%
CMY	0.7215, 0.7569, 0.6628
CMYK	0.17, 0.28, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	263°, 16%, 29%
HSV	263°, 28%, 34%
XYZ	6.0011, 5.4566, 9.5395
YIQ	67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

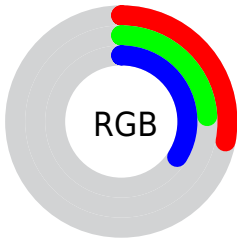
Format	Color
R_{YB}	71, 62, 86
Decimal	4669014
CIE _{Lab}	28.00, 9.45, -12.97
CIE _{LCh}	28, 16.049, 306.083
Yxy	5.4566, 0.2858, 0.2599
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282859094 (0xFF473E56)
YUV	67.4270, 9.1565, 3.1335
Hunter-Lab	23.3593, 4.9784, -7.8615

Details

The YIQ color **67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **80.5730, 2.3400, -9.3720**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.9540, -2.3860, 10.2060**, and **24.4870, -2.5690, 8.0150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.6490, -2.8450, 13.0190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250**.

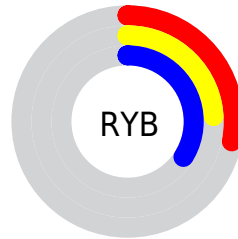
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (24%)

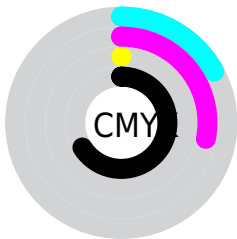
Blue (34%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (34%)

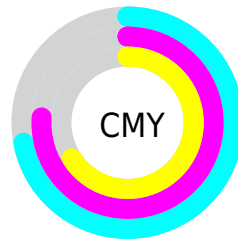


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 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 67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720

■ 67.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.0140, -2.6150,
8.8490

■ 115.9540, -2.3860,
10.2060

■ 24.4870, -2.5690,
8.0150

■ 141.3670, -2.1110,
10.7290

■ 2.2800, -6.4200,
6.2200

■ 167.4810, -2.4320,
11.0400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 194.8940, -2.1570,
11.5630

■ 222.8940, -2.1570,
11.5630

■ 248.5430, 3.0250,

5.7530

■ 67.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720

■ 67.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720

■ 60.6490, -2.8450,
13.0190

■ 74.2050, -1.8350,
5.7250

■ 54.1590, -4.2210,
15.9310

■ 80.6950, -0.4590,
2.8130

■ 47.3810, -4.7260,
19.5780

■ 87.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 41.1900, -5.5060,
22.7020

■ 93.6640, 0.8260,
-3.9580

■ 34.1130, -6.6070,
26.1370

■ 100.7410, 1.9270,
-7.3930

■ 27.3350, -7.1120,
29.7840

■ 107.5190, 2.4320,
-11.0400

■ 20.8450, -8.4880,
32.6960

■ 114.0090, 3.8080,
-13.9520

■ 19.3720, -8.5340,
33.5300

■ 120.7870, 4.3130,
-17.5990

■ 126.9780, 5.0930,
-20.7230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.8490, -15.4520, 4.7080



67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



67.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100

Triad

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



67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



66.2270, 18.2940, -1.1460



59.8720, -23.4270, -10.4590

Complementary

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



67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



80.5730, 2.3400, -9.3720

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.



61.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



64.9440, 11.6010, -6.5030

Square

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



67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



66.8840, 20.9980, 4.9180



63.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960



58.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

Rectangle

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



67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



67.8220, 15.5410, 10.2050



63.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960



60.6120, -19.7590, -10.8550

Sweetspot

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



67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



105.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



73.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



51.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



83.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



71.0150, 4.8120, 11.9160



40.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



24.1580, -10.5070, 41.7570



53.1020, -22.9870, 91.7410

Inverse Universe

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



70.8860, 9.4890, 9.7530



88.6850, 14.6690, 14.9970



76.9850, -4.8120, -11.9160



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.6310, 42.2650, 43.5210



86.9090, 93.1940, 95.2260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 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 67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 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 67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720.

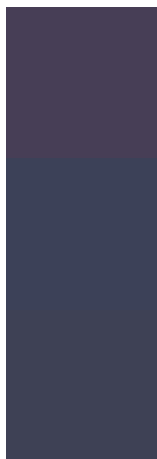


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4270, -2.3400,

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

67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720

Protanopia

66.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930

Deuteranopia

66.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840



Tritanopia

66.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720

Protanomaly

66.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530

Deuteranomaly

66.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430

Tritanomaly

66.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

66.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 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(71, 62, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 62, 86)  
}
```

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(71, 62, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 62, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

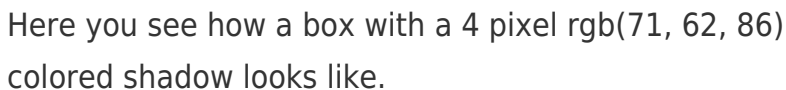
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(71, 62, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 62, 86) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 62, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 62, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 62, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 62, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 62, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 62,  
86) }
```

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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