

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.4300, -43.0940,
-22.9820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.4300, -43.0940,
-22.9820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C5E4C
RGB	12, 94, 76
RGB Percent	5%, 37%, 30%
CMY	0.9531, 0.6312, 0.7021
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.19, 0.63
HSL	167°, 77%, 21%
HSV	167°, 87%, 37%
XYZ	5.4598, 8.6106, 8.2044
YIQ	67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

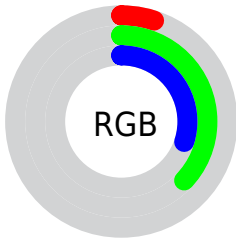
Format	Color
R_{YB}	12, 58, 94
Decimal	810572
CIE _{Lab}	35.22, -27.87, 3.84
CIE _{LCh}	35, 28.132, 172.151
Yxy	8.6106, 0.2451, 0.3866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279000652 (0xFF0C5E4C)
YUV	67.4300, 4.2250, -48.6121
Hunter-Lab	29.3438, -18.1395, 3.9633

Details

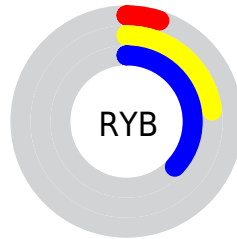
The YIQ color **67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **38.5700, 43.0940, 22.9820**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.1920, -36.4920, -21.4840**, and **31.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.5110, -47.8160, -25.5120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.3490, -38.3720, -20.4520**.

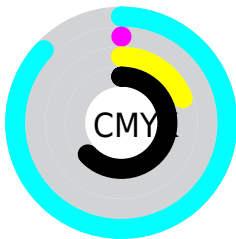
Distribution



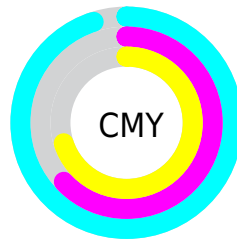
- Red (5%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820 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 67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.4300, -43.0940,
-22.9820

67.4300, -43.0940,
-22.9820

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

47.1320, -36.2630,
-20.1270

121.1920,
-36.4920, -21.4840

31.2370, -23.1970,
-14.6290

147.7790,
-36.7670, -22.0070

16.8750, -10.3140,
-11.3220

174.6650,
-36.4460, -22.3180

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

202.9530,
-37.3170, -23.0530

230.3660,
-37.0420, -22.5300

241.5450,

-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 67.4300, -43.0940,
-22.9820

■ 67.4300, -43.0940,
-22.9820

■ 64.5110, -47.8160,
-25.5120

■ 70.3490, -38.3720,
-20.4520

■ 63.5000, -49.2830,
-26.4590

■ 73.5670, -33.0540,
-17.7100

■ 76.4860, -28.3320,
-15.1800

■ 79.7040, -23.0140,
-12.4380

■ 82.6230, -18.2920,
-9.9080

■ 85.5420, -13.5700,
-7.3780

■ 88.7600, -8.2520,
-4.6360

■ 91.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950

■ 95.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.0070, -11.0460, -20.0860



67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820



66.4640, -57.6290, -18.3730

Triad

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



67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820



83.2330, -16.2330, 13.3590



82.4310, 35.3950, 2.8110

Complementary

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



67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820



38.5700, 43.0940, 22.9820

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.



83.1680, 35.1180, 13.3420



67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820



85.7260, 7.4240, 19.6480

Square

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



67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820



74.5170, -46.8120, 0.3560



84.8930, 25.9470, 19.8590



81.7900, 26.5940, -8.3980

Rectangle

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



67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820



67.3590, -61.5270, -13.8070



84.8930, 25.9470, 19.8590



82.8380, 35.8070, 6.3590

Sweetspot

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



67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820



111.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490



65.8150, -11.2260, -38.8580



54.8630, -10.0400, -5.2720



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820



82.4440, -64.0450, -34.2610



56.5680, -42.8220, -5.8780



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



74.3740, -57.8560, -30.7840



160.2090, -124.5600, -66.4160

Inverse Universe

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



38.5700, 43.0940, 22.9820



39.5560, 64.0450, 34.2610



49.4320, 42.8220, 5.8780



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



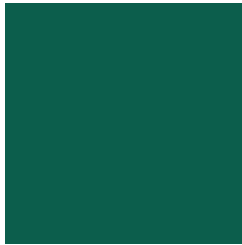
35.6260, 57.8560, 30.7840



76.7910, 124.5600, 66.4160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

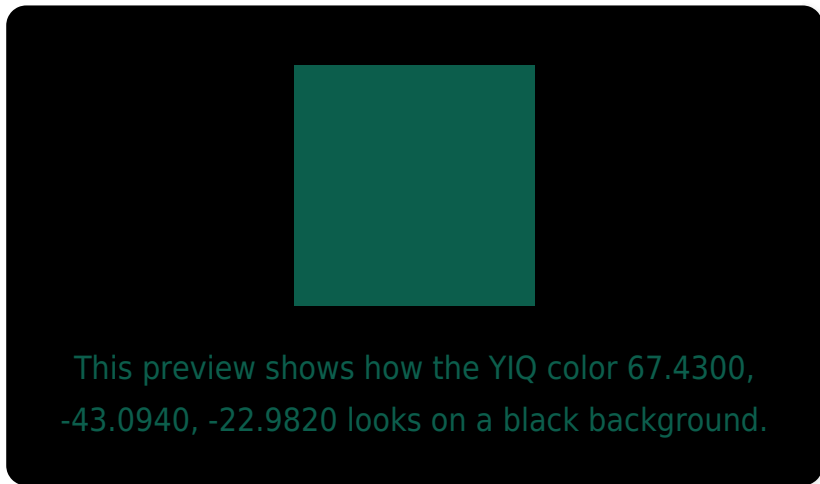
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

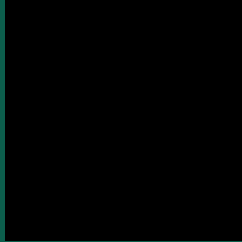
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4300, -43.0940,

-22.9820.

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

67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820

Protanopia

82.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720

Deuteranopia

83.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330



Tritanopia

73.5590, -38.6030, -10.7550

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820

Protanomaly

76.6300, -11.0020, -9.8660

Deuteranomaly

77.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410

Tritanomaly

71.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820 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(12, 94, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 94, 76)  
}
```

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(12, 94, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 94, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820 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(12, 94, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 94, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 94, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 94, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 94, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 94, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.4300, -43.0940, -22.9820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 94, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 94,  
76) }
```

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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