

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F4642
RGB	63, 70, 66
RGB Percent	25%, 27%, 26%
CMY	0.7530, 0.7255, 0.7412
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.06, 0.73
HSL	146°, 5%, 26%
HSV	146°, 10%, 27%
XYZ	5.2232, 5.8306, 6.0041
YIQ	67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	63, 68, 70
Decimal	4146754
CIELab	28.98, -3.79, 1.43
CIELCh	29, 4.049, 159.337
Yxy	5.8306, 0.3062, 0.3418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282336834 (0xFF3F4642)
YUV	67.4510, -0.7153, -3.9035
Hunter-Lab	24.1467, -3.6448, 2.1602

Details

The YIQ color **67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **65.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280**, and **24.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (27%)

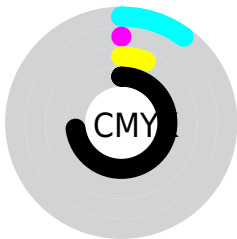
Blue (26%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (27%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280 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 67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 67.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 115.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 24.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

■ 141.0380, -3.1630,
-3.2510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 167.1520, -3.4840,
-2.9400

■ 194.7390, -3.7590,
-3.4630

■ 222.7390, -3.7590,
-3.4630

■ 250.7390, -3.7590,

-3.4630

■ 67.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 67.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 64.9020, -5.7760,
-5.4560

■ 70.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 62.3530, -8.6640,
-8.1840

■ 72.5490, 2.8880,
2.7280

■ 59.8040, -11.5520,
-10.9120

■ 75.0980, 5.7760,
5.4560

■ 57.2550, -14.4400,
-13.6400

■ 77.6470, 8.6640,
8.1840

■ 54.7060, -17.3280,
-16.3680

■ 80.1960, 11.5520,
10.9120

■ 52.1570, -20.2160,
-19.0960

■ 82.7450, 14.4400,
13.6400

■ 49.6080, -23.1040,
-21.8240

■ 85.2940, 17.3280,
16.3680

■ 47.0590, -25.9920,
-24.5520

■ 87.8430, 20.2160,
19.0960

■ 44.5100, -28.8800,
-27.2800

■ 90.3920, 23.1040,
21.8240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



67.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

Triad

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



67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



68.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



69.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630

Complementary

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



67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



65.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280

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.



68.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



68.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

Square

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



67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



67.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



68.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



68.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280

Rectangle

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



67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



67.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



68.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



68.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970

Sweetspot

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



67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



90.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



68.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



45.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



88.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980



67.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



34.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



63.0150, -41.0280, -38.4040



144.3070, -93.5620, -88.5540

Inverse Universe

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



65.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



84.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



65.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



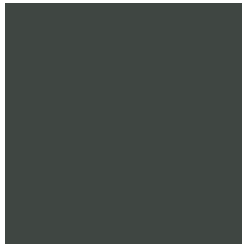
36.0990, 40.7070, 38.7150



82.6930, 93.5620, 88.5540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

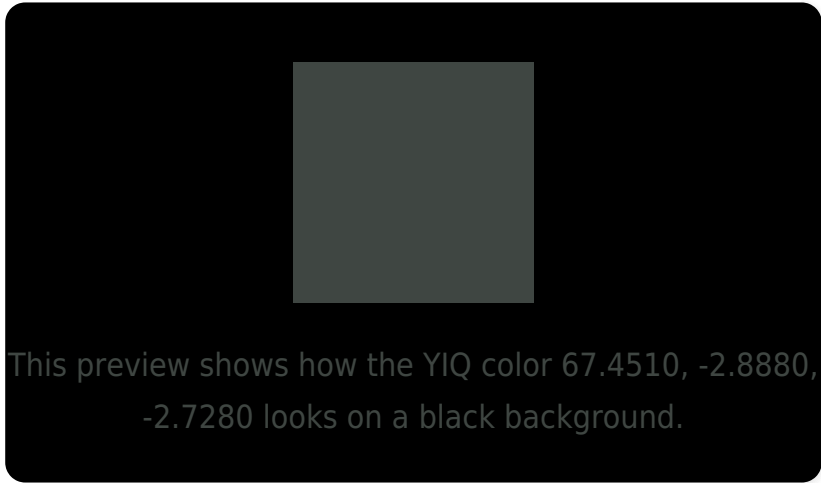
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

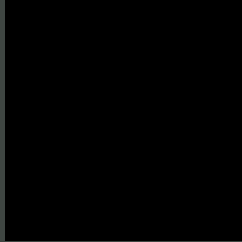
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280.

-2.7280.

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

67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280

Protanopia

68.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Deuteranopia

68.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



Tritanopia

68.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280

Protanomaly

67.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680

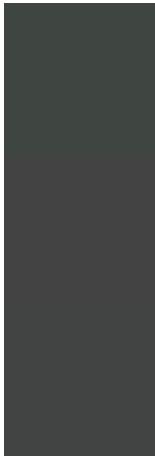
Deuteranomaly

68.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

Tritanomaly

67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280 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(63, 70, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 70, 66)  
}
```

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(63, 70, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 70, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280 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(63, 70, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 70, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 70, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 70, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 70, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 70, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 70, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 70,  
66) }
```

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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