

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.4700, -22.2350,
-10.0350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.4700, -22.2350,
-10.0350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	28504B
RGB	40, 80, 75
RGB Percent	16%, 31%, 29%
CMY	0.8432, 0.6862, 0.7060
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.06, 0.69
HSL	172°, 33%, 24%
HSV	172°, 50%, 31%
XYZ	5.0133, 6.6981, 7.6814
YIQ	67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

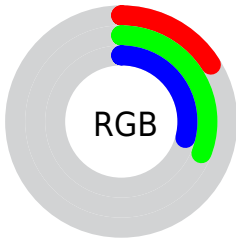
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 61, 80
Decimal	2641995
CIE Lab	31.11, -15.55, -1.42
CIE LCh	31, 15.610, 185.207
Yxy	6.6981, 0.2585, 0.3454
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280832075 (0xFF28504B)
YUV	67.4700, 3.7123, -24.0912
Hunter-Lab	25.8807, -10.7146, 0.5192

Details

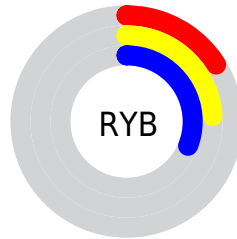
The YIQ color **67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **52.5300, 22.2350, 10.0350**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.1710, -22.8310, -10.2470**, and **24.0790, -19.5760, -8.6640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9640, -26.6820, -12.0420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280**.

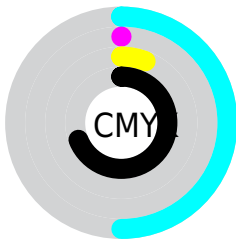
Distribution



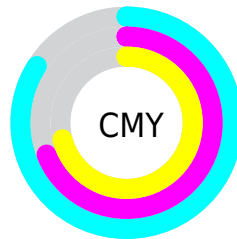
- Red (16%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350 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 67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.4700, -22.2350,
-10.0350

67.4700, -22.2350,
-10.0350

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.8720, -23.4270,
-10.4590

116.1710,
-22.8310, -10.2470

24.0790, -19.5760,
-8.6640

142.6440,
-22.7850, -11.0810

5.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

168.7580,
-23.1060, -10.7700

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

196.4590,
-23.7020, -10.9820

224.1600,
-24.2980, -11.1940

245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

67.4700, -22.2350,
-10.0350

67.4700, -22.2350,
-10.0350

64.9640, -26.6820,
-12.0420

69.9760, -17.7880,
-8.0280

62.4580, -31.1290,
-14.0490

72.4820, -13.3410,
-6.0210

59.9520, -35.5760,
-16.0560

74.9880, -8.8940,
-4.0140

57.4460, -40.0230,
-18.0630

77.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

54.9400, -44.4700,
-20.0700

80.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 82.5060, 4.4470,
2.0070

■ 85.0120, 8.8940,
4.0140

■ 87.5180, 13.3410,
6.0210

■ 90.0240, 17.7880,
8.0280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000



67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350



66.7560, -28.7920, -6.8400

Triad

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



67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350



74.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



73.5260, 18.8900, -0.9340

Complementary

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



67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350



52.5300, 22.2350, 10.0350

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.



74.5850, 20.4020, 4.7060



67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350



75.5270, 9.1220, 10.8980

Square

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



67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350



72.7350, -15.1310, 4.3970



74.6650, 17.4210, 9.1730



72.3570, 11.8760, -5.9800

Rectangle

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



67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350



68.3480, -27.4630, -3.3910



74.6650, 17.4210, 9.1730



73.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460

Sweetspot

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



67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350



99.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



64.9750, -8.0200, -19.8600



50.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350



85.2510, -34.9800, -15.8440



59.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350



39.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



72.0090, -58.0860, -26.6140



159.3260, -128.9630, -58.2030

Inverse Universe

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



52.5300, 22.2350, 10.0350



61.7490, 34.9800, 15.8440



60.7650, 19.7150, 0.6350



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



32.8770, 58.4070, 26.3030



72.6740, 128.9630, 58.2030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

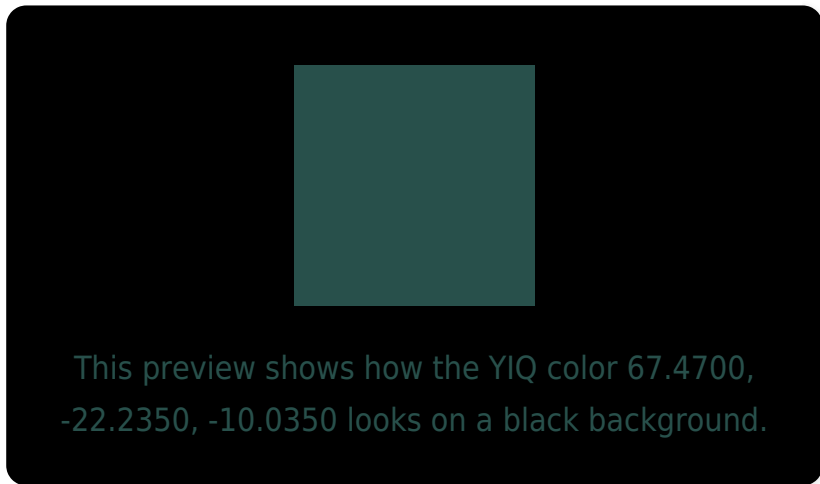
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

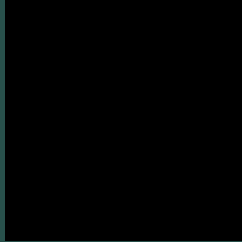
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4700, -22.2350,

-10.0350.

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

67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350

Protanopia

73.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Deuteranopia

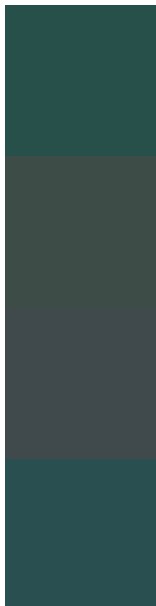
73.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



Tritanopia

68.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350

Protanomaly

71.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120

Deuteranomaly

71.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980

Tritanomaly

68.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350 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(40, 80, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 80, 75)  
}
```

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(40, 80, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 80, 75) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350 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(40, 80, 75) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 80, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(40, 80, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 80, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 80, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 80, 75)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 80, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 80,  
75) }
```

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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