

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290)
contains.

YIQ(67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(67.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	364D36
RGB	54, 77, 54
RGB Percent	21%, 30%, 21%
CMY	0.7883, 0.6980, 0.7882
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.30, 0.70
HSL	120°, 18%, 26%
HSV	120°, 30%, 30%
XYZ	4.8407, 6.3592, 4.4621
YIQ	67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

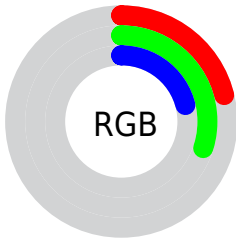
Format	Color
RYB	54, 77, 77
Decimal	3558710
CIELab	30.30, -14.24, 10.88
CIElCh	30, 17.916, 142.624
Yxy	6.3592, 0.3091, 0.4060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281748790 (0xFF364D36)
YUV	67.5010, -6.6560, -11.8404
Hunter-Lab	25.2175, -9.8658, 7.1611

Details

The YIQ color **67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **63.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750**, and **24.0990, -5.1330, -11.6050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450**.

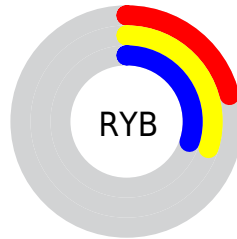
Distribution



 Red (21%)

 Green (30%)

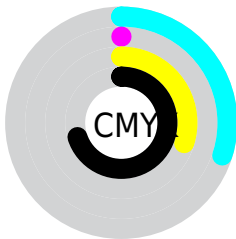
 Blue (21%)



 Red (21%)

 Yellow (30%)

 Blue (30%)

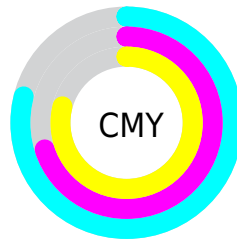


 Cyan (30%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (30%)

 Black (70%)



 Cyan (79%)

 Magenta (70%)

 Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 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 67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 67.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 115.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 24.0990, -5.1330,
-11.6050

■ 141.5610, -6.5540,
-13.3860

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 168.1480, -6.8290,
-13.9090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.0340, -6.5080,
-14.2200

■ 223.3220, -7.3790,
-14.9550

■ 246.9250, -4.5830,

-10.5590

■ 67.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 67.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 64.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 70.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 61.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 73.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 58.0020, -12.6500,
-24.0580

■ 77.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420

■ 80.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 51.5080, -17.3710,
-32.1150

■ 83.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450

■ 48.5030, -18.9750,
-36.0870

■ 86.4990, 6.3250,
12.0290

■ 45.1990, -21.1750,
-40.2710

■ 89.8030, 8.5250,
16.2130

■ 93.1070, 10.7250,
20.3970

■ 95.9980, 12.6500,
24.0580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.4980, 6.9250, -9.8670



67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



65.0740, -21.1800, -12.6360

Triad

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



67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



68.7770, -24.1170, 2.0510



72.3620, 22.6480, 8.0560

Complementary

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



67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



63.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290

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.



73.0610, 16.3660, 11.7740



67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



71.8930, -9.5840, 8.4960

Square

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



67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



64.1730, -34.3400, -5.4120



73.3140, 5.4080, 12.1280



71.9610, 22.0990, 1.4830

Rectangle

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



67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



63.2240, -30.3500, -11.6460



73.3140, 5.4080, 12.1280



72.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110

Sweetspot

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



67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



95.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



74.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530



48.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290



84.5450, -9.6250, -18.3050



68.7550, -9.8560, -8.6080



36.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



59.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



135.0100, -63.2500, -120.2900

Inverse Universe

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



63.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290



78.4550, 9.6250, 18.3050



62.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



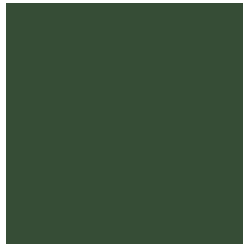
42.1260, 28.0500, 53.3460



94.8760, 63.5710, 119.9790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

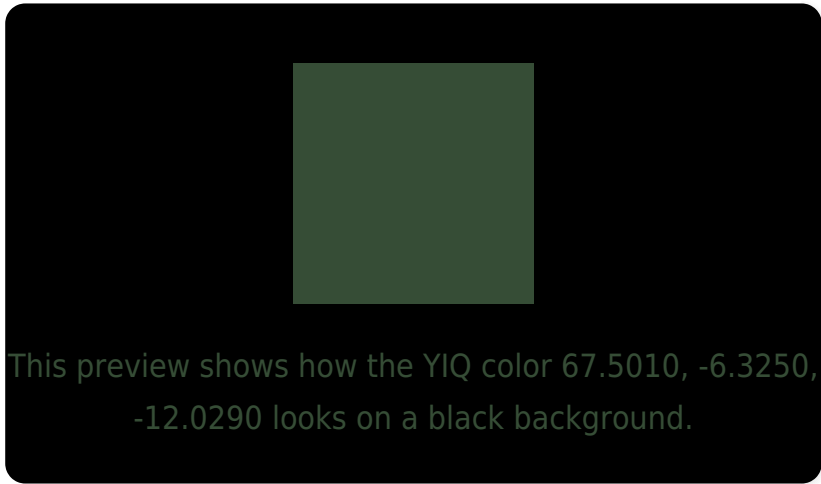
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

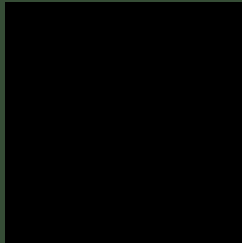
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290.

-12.0290.

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

67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290

Protanopia

70.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Deuteranopia

71.1170, 12.7920, -0.5520



Tritanopia

70.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290

Protanomaly

69.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

Deuteranomaly

69.4750, 5.7320, -4.7640

Tritanomaly

69.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 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(54, 77, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 77, 54)  
}
```

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(54, 77, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 77, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 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(54, 77, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 77, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 77, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 77, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 77, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 77, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 77, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 77,  
54) }
```

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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