

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D4649
RGB	61, 70, 73
RGB Percent	24%, 27%, 29%
CMY	0.7608, 0.7255, 0.7138
CMYK	0.16, 0.04, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	195°, 9%, 26%
HSV	195°, 16%, 29%
XYZ	5.3169, 5.8537, 7.1518
YIQ	67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

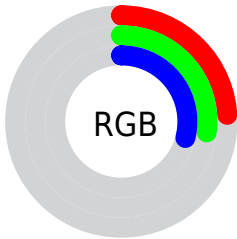
Format	Color
RYB	61, 66, 73
Decimal	4015689
CIELab	29.04, -2.91, -3.04
CIELCh	29, 4.211, 226.204
Yxy	5.8537, 0.2902, 0.3195
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282205769 (0xFF3D4649)
YUV	67.6510, 2.6371, -5.8329
Hunter-Lab	24.1944, -3.1133, -0.5898

Details

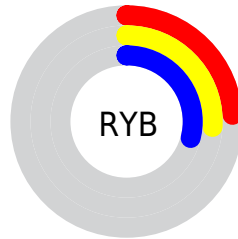
The YIQ color **67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **66.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640**, and **24.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370**.

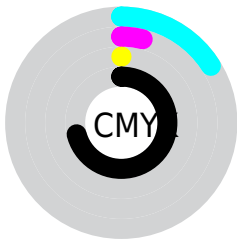
Distribution



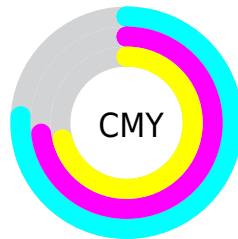
- Red (24%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750 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 67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 67.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 115.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 24.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

■ 141.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 167.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 223.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 250.8250, -6.8770,

-2.0210

■ 67.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 67.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 64.3840, -9.9490,
-1.4130

■ 70.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 60.8180, -14.1670,
-2.0630

■ 74.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 58.1380, -18.0640,
-3.0240

■ 77.1640, 5.4100,
1.0740

■ 54.8710, -21.6860,
-3.4620

■ 80.4310, 9.0320,
1.5120

■ 51.3050, -25.9040,
-4.1120

■ 83.6980, 12.6540,
1.9500

■ 48.0380, -29.5260,
-4.5500

■ 87.2640, 16.8720,
2.6000

■ 44.7710, -33.1480,
-4.9880

■ 90.5310, 20.4940,
3.0380

■ 41.5040, -36.7700,
-5.4260

■ 93.7980, 24.1160,
3.4760

■ 40.6070, -38.5580,
-6.0620

■ 96.7770, 28.6090,
4.6490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



67.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

Triad

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



67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



68.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



68.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770

Complementary

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



67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



66.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750

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.



68.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



69.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310

Square

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



67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



68.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



69.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



67.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

Rectangle

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



67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



68.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



69.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



68.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

Sweetspot

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



67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



92.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



68.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430



47.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



85.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360



64.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



55.3110, -52.4040, -8.4360



125.6680, -119.6170, -18.3130

Inverse Universe

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



65.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



82.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930



69.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



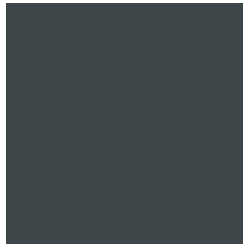
38.1510, 34.9290, 44.3130



87.2530, 80.7220, 100.9940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

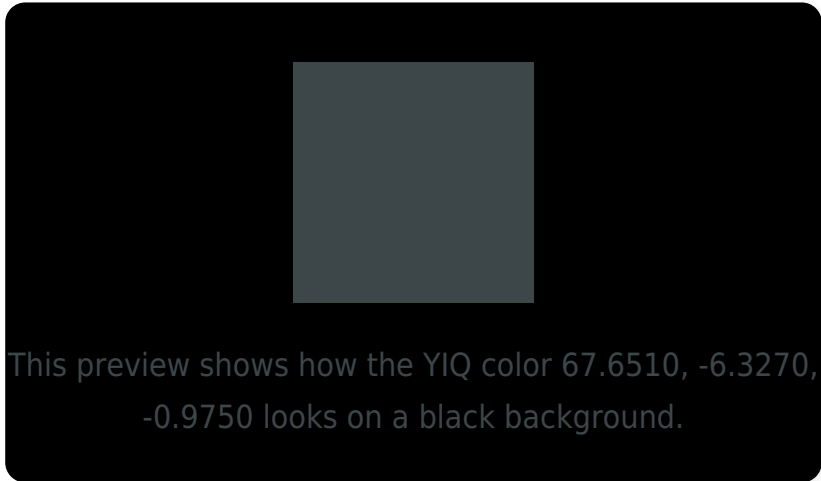
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

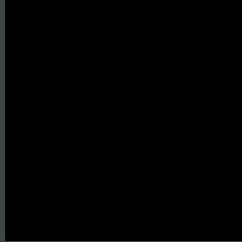
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750.

-0.9750.

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

67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

Protanopia

68.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

69.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



Tritanopia

67.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

Protanomaly

68.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970

Deuteranomaly

68.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Tritanomaly

67.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750 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(61, 70, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 70, 73)  
}
```

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(61, 70, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 70, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750 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(61, 70, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 70, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 70, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 70, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 70, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 70, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 70, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 70,  
73) }
```

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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