

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260)
contains.

YIQ(67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260)	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(67.6540, 15.9540,
8.2260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	583A40
RGB	88, 58, 64
RGB Percent	35%, 23%, 25%
CMY	0.6548, 0.7726, 0.7490
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.27, 0.65
HSL	348°, 21%, 29%
HSV	348°, 34%, 35%
XYZ	6.4646, 5.4708, 5.5680
YIQ	67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

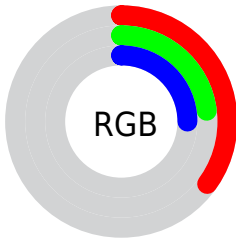
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 58, 64
Decimal	5782080
CIE Lab	28.04, 14.29, 1.69
CIE LCh	28, 14.386, 6.743
Yxy	5.4708, 0.3693, 0.3126
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283972160 (0xFF583A40)
YUV	67.6540, -1.8014, 17.8434
Hunter-Lab	23.3898, 8.4025, 2.2588

Details

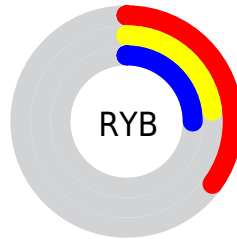
The YIQ color **67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **78.3460, -15.9540, -8.2260**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.9640, 18.0170, 9.3850**, and **23.5720, 13.2490, 7.6890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5730, 20.6760, 10.7560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.7350, 11.2320, 5.6960**.

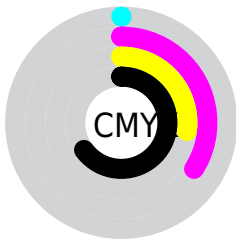
Distribution



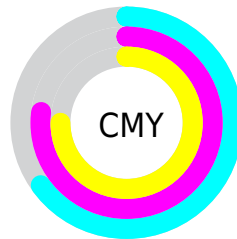
- Red (35%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260 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 67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.6540, 15.9540,
8.2260

67.6540, 15.9540,
8.2260

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.0560, 14.7620,
7.8020

115.9640, 18.0170,
9.3850

23.5720, 13.2490,
7.6890

141.8500, 18.3380,
9.0740

4.4850, 8.9400,
3.1800

168.4480, 19.5300,
9.4980

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

195.7470, 20.1260,
9.7100

223.7470, 20.1260,
9.7100

245.2830, 6.6930,

5.3570

■ 67.6540, 15.9540,
8.2260

■ 67.6540, 15.9540,
8.2260

■ 61.5730, 20.6760,
10.7560

■ 73.7350, 11.2320,
5.6960

■ 55.4920, 25.3980,
13.2860

■ 79.8160, 6.5100,
3.1660

■ 49.9980, 29.8450,
15.2930

■ 85.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 43.9170, 34.5670,
17.8230

■ 91.3910, -2.6590,
-1.3710

■ 37.8360, 39.2890,
20.3530

■ 97.4720, -7.3810,
-3.9010

■ 31.7550, 44.0110,
22.8830

■ 103.5530,
-12.1030, -6.4310

■ 28.3640, 46.6700,
24.2540

■ 109.6340,
-16.8250, -8.9610

■ 115.1280,
-21.2720, -10.9680

■ 121.2090,
-25.9940, -13.4980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.7010, 8.5720, 9.8520



67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260



66.6880, 18.6140, 4.0700

Triad

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



67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260



63.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



62.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840

Complementary

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



67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260



78.3460, -15.9540, -8.2260

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.



60.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030



67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260



62.8150, -10.0850, -9.9650

Square

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



67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260



65.2860, 10.6380, -5.5700



60.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760



65.5180, -13.0220, 4.7220

Rectangle

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



67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260



66.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



60.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760



61.7290, -24.1620, -2.6420

Sweetspot

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



67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260



106.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



68.5960, 4.6740, 14.4180



54.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260



83.0790, 25.1230, 12.7630



71.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



34.3870, 57.0310, 29.2150



75.6230, 124.9730, 64.4370

Inverse Universe

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



67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260



83.0790, 25.1230, 12.7630



74.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



34.3870, 57.0310, 29.2150



75.6230, 124.9730, 64.4370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

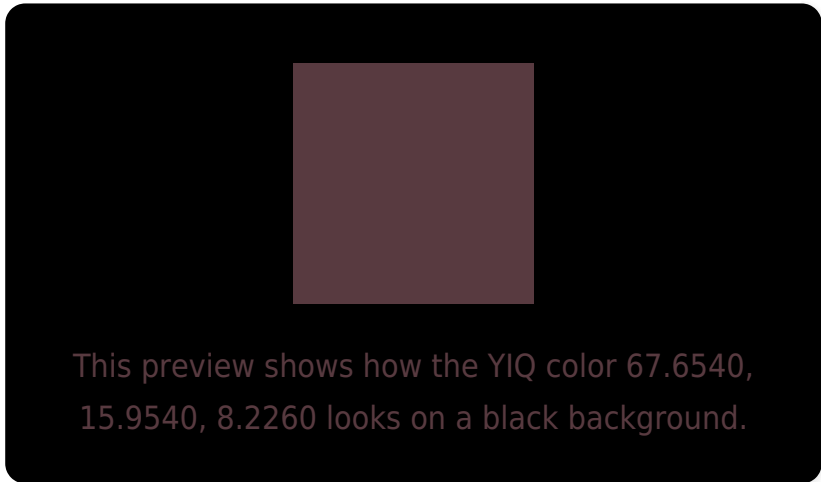
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6540, 15.9540,

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

67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260

Protanopia

66.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Deuteranopia

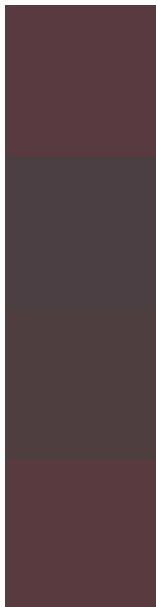
66.8760, 6.2810, 1.8090



Tritanopia

67.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260

Protanomaly

67.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880

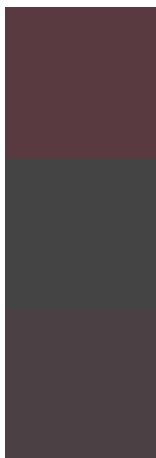
Deuteranomaly

67.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150

Tritanomaly

67.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260 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(88, 58, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 58, 64)  
}
```

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(88, 58, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 58, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260 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(88, 58, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 58, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 58, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 58, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 58, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 58, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 58, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 58,  
64) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor