

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720)
contains.

YIQ(67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720)	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(67.6670, 15.0800,
24.0720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61305C
RGB	97, 48, 92
RGB Percent	38%, 19%, 36%
CMY	0.6195, 0.8118, 0.6392
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.05, 0.62
HSL	306°, 34%, 28%
HSV	306°, 51%, 38%
XYZ	7.9218, 5.4285, 10.7570
YIQ	67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

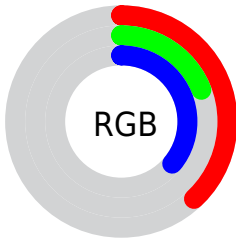
Format	Color
RYB	97, 48, 92
Decimal	6369372
CIELab	27.92, 29.09, -16.73
CIELCh	28, 33.555, 330.095
Yxy	5.4285, 0.3286, 0.2252
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284559452 (0xFF61305C)
YUV	67.6670, 11.9962, 25.7250
Hunter-Lab	23.2990, 19.9180, -11.0644

Details

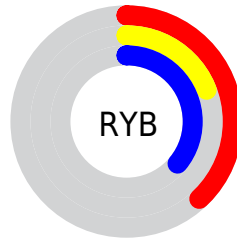
The YIQ color **67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **77.3330, -15.0800, -24.0720**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.0910, 16.8220, 25.5420**, and **21.0690, 13.8880, 23.6480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.6830, 18.1510, 28.9910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.6510, 12.0090, 19.1530**.

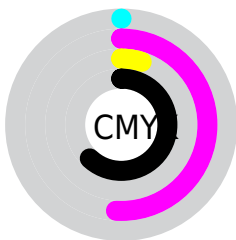
Distribution



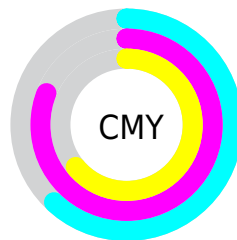
- Red (38%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720 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 67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.6670, 15.0800,
24.0720

67.6670, 15.0800,
24.0720

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.9550, 14.2090,
23.3370

117.0910, 16.8220,
25.5420

21.0690, 13.8880,
23.6480

142.9170, 17.3720,
26.5880

11.2220, 8.6630,
13.7110

170.2160, 17.9680,
26.8000

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

197.0420, 18.5180,
27.8460

223.6610, 15.2170,
27.0970

240.3250, 6.8750,

13.0750

■ 67.6670, 15.0800,
24.0720

■ 67.6670, 15.0800,
24.0720

■ 61.6830, 18.1510,
28.9910

■ 73.6510, 12.0090,
19.1530

■ 56.2860, 20.9470,
33.3870

■ 79.0480, 9.2130,
14.7570

■ 50.3020, 24.0180,
38.3060

■ 85.0320, 6.1420,
9.8380

■ 44.3180, 27.0890,
43.2250

■ 91.0160, 3.0710,
4.9190

■ 38.9210, 29.8850,
47.6210

■ 97.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 102.3970, -2.7960,
-4.3960

■ 108.3810, -5.8670,
-9.3150

■ 114.3650, -8.9380,
-14.2340

■ 119.7620,
-11.7340, -18.6300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.0210, -12.5200, 17.6560



67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720



65.4810, 33.0990, 22.4030

Triad

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



67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720



62.8020, 26.3200, -14.4480



56.1600, -50.6610, -12.4930

Complementary

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



67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720



77.3330, -15.0800, -24.0720

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.



53.1960, -42.3150, -20.5790



67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720



60.0490, 6.3310, -21.1330

Square

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



67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720



64.1660, 37.4590, -1.5570



52.9450, -25.6710, -24.8630



56.5650, -55.9350, -5.0150

Rectangle

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



67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720



64.7280, 39.4730, 17.0170



52.9450, -25.6710, -24.8630



55.2480, -48.0930, -14.9810

Sweetspot

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



67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720



113.6190, 5.8670, 9.3150



55.0810, -12.7490, 16.2990



56.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720



79.4760, 23.4680, 37.2600



64.9310, 22.7840, 16.6080



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



45.0020, 34.3310, 55.1550



96.2700, 74.0250, 117.7450

Inverse Universe

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



67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720



79.4760, 23.4680, 37.2600



80.0690, -22.7840, -16.6080



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



45.0020, 34.3310, 55.1550



96.2700, 74.0250, 117.7450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

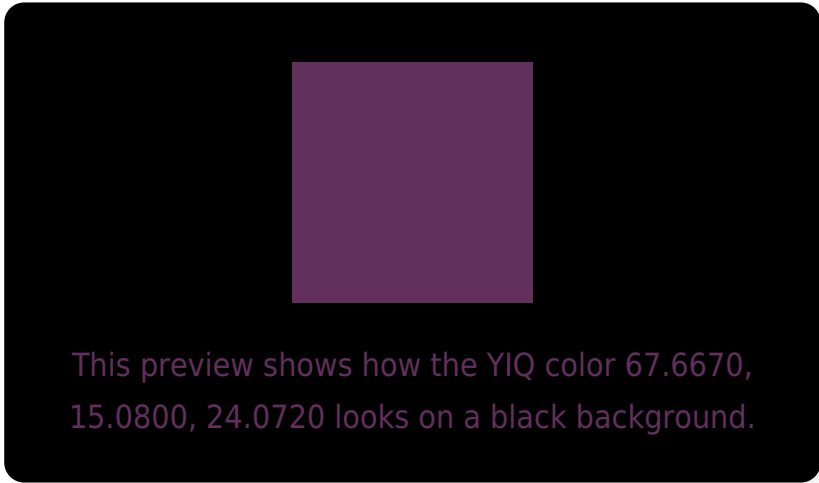
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

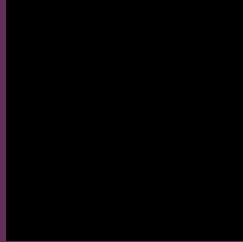
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6670, 15.0800,

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

67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720

Protanopia

65.4880, -21.5050, 9.7830

Deuteranopia

67.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930



Tritanopia

67.5190, 20.7680, 9.0880

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720

Protanomaly

66.4790, -8.1180, 14.9700

Deuteranomaly

67.0190, -1.0110, 12.8210

Tritanomaly

67.4250, 18.3370, 14.6010

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.2060, 5.5920, 8.7920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720 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(97, 48, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 48, 92)  
}
```

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(97, 48, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 48, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720 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(97, 48, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 48, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 48, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 48, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 48, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 48, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 48, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 48,  
92) }
```

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