

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.6730, -3.3930,  
0.9190)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	414449
RGB	65, 68, 73
RGB Percent	25%, 27%, 29%
CMY	0.7451, 0.7333, 0.7137
CMYK	0.11, 0.07, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	217°, 6%, 27%
HSV	217°, 11%, 29%
XYZ	5.4496, 5.7392, 7.1231
YIQ	67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

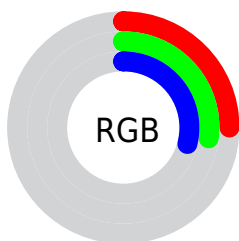
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">65, 67, 73</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4277321</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">28.74, -0.06, -3.44</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">29, 3.442, 268.951</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">5.7392, 0.2976, 0.3134</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282467401</a> (0xFF414449)
YUV	<a href="#">67.6730, 2.6262, -2.3442</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">23.9565, -1.3194, -0.8594</a>

# Details

The YIQ color  $[67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $333333$ . A complement of this color would be  $[70.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[115.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300]$ , and  $[24.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[62.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[72.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120]$ .

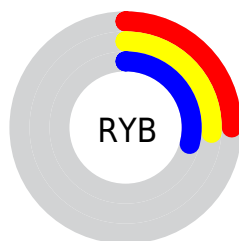
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (27%)

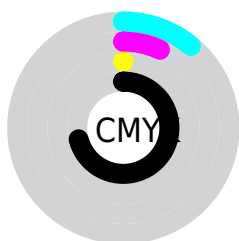
Blue (29%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (29%)

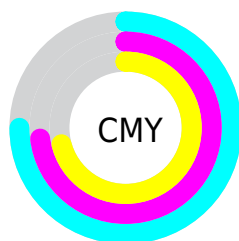


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (73%)


Yellow (71%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190 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 67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 67.6730, -3.3930,  
0.9190

 67.6730, -3.3930,  
0.9190


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 45.6730, -3.3930,  
0.9190


 115.7870, -3.7140,  
1.2300


 24.5590, -3.0720,  
0.6080


 141.3740, -3.9890,  
0.7070

 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

 167.7870, -3.7140,  
1.2300

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 194.7870, -3.7140,  
1.2300

 222.4880, -4.3100,  
1.0180

 251.1460, -3.3470,

0.0850

■ 67.6730, -3.3930,  
0.9190

■ 67.6730, -3.3930,  
0.9190

■ 62.6450, -6.1900,  
2.0500

■ 72.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 57.9050, -9.8580,  
2.4460

■ 77.4410, 3.0720,  
-0.6080

■ 52.8770, -12.6550,  
3.5770

■ 82.4690, 5.8690,  
-1.7390

■ 48.4360, -15.7270,  
4.1850

■ 86.9100, 8.9410,  
-2.3470

■ 43.4080, -18.5240,  
5.3160

■ 91.9380, 11.7380,  
-3.4780

■ 38.6680, -22.1920,  
5.7120

■ 96.6780, 15.4060,  
-3.8740

■ 33.6400, -24.9890,  
6.8430

■ 101.7060, 18.2030,  
-5.0050

■ 29.1990, -28.0610,  
7.4510

■ 106.1470, 21.2750,  
-5.6130

■ 24.1710, -30.8580,  
8.5820

■ 111.4740, 24.6680,  
-6.5320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



67.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

# Triad

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



67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



68.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



67.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

# Complementary

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



67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



70.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

# 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.



67.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



68.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280

# Square

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



67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



68.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



67.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420



66.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



# Rectangle

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



67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



68.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



67.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420



67.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030

# Sweetspot

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



67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



92.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



70.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



47.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



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.



67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



86.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



66.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000



33.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



33.0050, -41.9540, 11.4380



75.7730, -96.2420, 26.1420



# Inverse Universe

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



67.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



86.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



71.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.8190, 47.1270, 32.4950



77.5630, 108.0070, 74.5590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

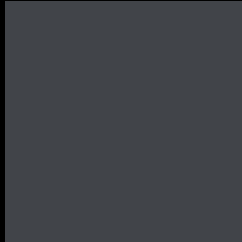
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

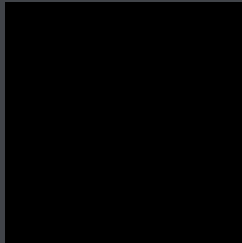
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

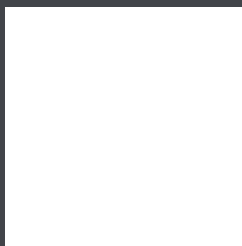
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190.



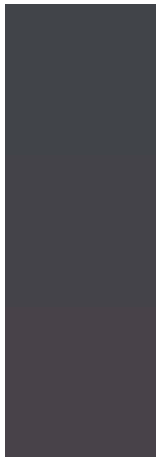
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6730, -3.3930,



# 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

67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

### Protanopia

67.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

### Deuteranopia

68.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



## Tritanopia

67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

## Protanomaly

67.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

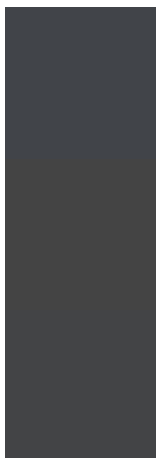
## Deuteranomaly

68.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

## Tritanomaly

67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190 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(65, 68, 73) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 68, 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(65, 68, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 68, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190 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(65, 68, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 68, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(65, 68, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 68, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 68, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 68, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 68, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 68,  
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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