

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C464C
RGB	60, 70, 76
RGB Percent	24%, 27%, 30%
CMY	0.7647, 0.7255, 0.7020
CMYK	0.21, 0.08, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	202°, 12%, 27%
HSV	202°, 21%, 30%
XYZ	5.3578, 5.8630, 7.6851
YIQ	67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

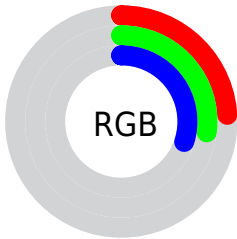
Format	Color
R_{YB}	60, 66, 76
Decimal	3950156
CIE Lab	29.06, -2.53, -4.96
CIE LCh	29, 5.564, 242.966
Yxy	5.8630, 0.2834, 0.3101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282140236 (0xFF3C464C)
YUV	67.6940, 4.0949, -6.7476
Hunter-Lab	24.2137, -2.8771, -1.8683

Details

The YIQ color **67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **68.3060, 7.8860, 0.2540**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570**, and **24.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270**.

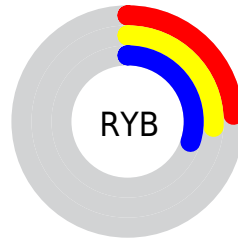
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (27%)

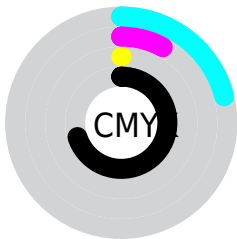
Blue (30%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (30%)

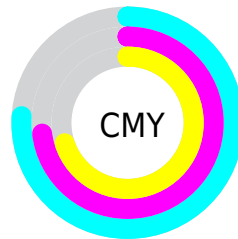


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540 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 67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

■ 67.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.5800, -7.5650,
-0.5650

■ 115.8080, -8.2070,
0.0570

■ 24.8790, -6.9690,
-0.3530

■ 141.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 167.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670

■ 223.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670

■ 250.5260, -7.4730,

-2.2330

■ 67.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

■ 67.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

■ 63.5410, -11.8290,
-0.3810

■ 71.8470, -3.9430,
-0.1270

■ 59.6870, -15.1760,
-0.2960

■ 75.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 55.5340, -19.1190,
-0.4230

■ 79.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 52.2670, -22.7410,
-0.8610

■ 83.1210, 6.9690,
0.3530

■ 48.1140, -26.6840,
-0.9880

■ 87.2740, 10.9120,
0.4800

■ 43.9610, -30.6270,
-1.1150

■ 91.4270, 14.8550,
0.6070

■ 40.1070, -33.9740,
-1.0300

■ 95.2810, 18.2020,
0.5220

■ 36.8400, -37.5960,
-1.4680

■ 99.4340, 22.1450,
0.6490

■ 103.2880, 25.4920,
0.5640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340



67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



68.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

Triad

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



67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



69.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



68.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350

Complementary

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



67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



68.3060, 7.8860, 0.2540

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.



68.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400



67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



69.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220

Square

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



67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



69.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



69.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



67.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

Rectangle

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



67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



68.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



69.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



67.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000

Sweetspot

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



67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



96.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



70.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



49.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



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.



67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



86.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810



62.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



49.1960, -50.3420, -1.7500



110.7480, -113.4300, -3.7820

Inverse Universe

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



65.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020



83.8860, 9.4890, 9.7530



73.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



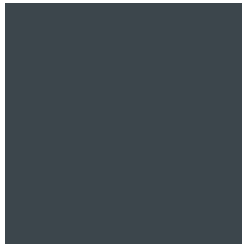
37.7940, 40.2480, 41.5280



85.1860, 90.8560, 93.5440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

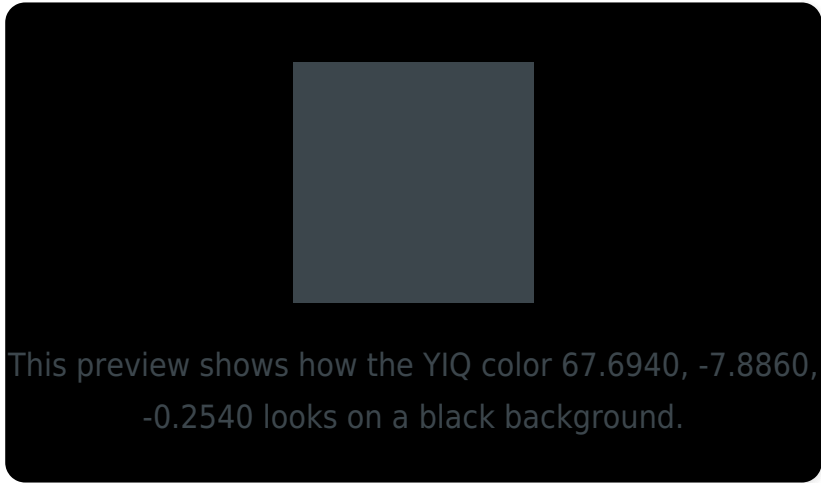
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

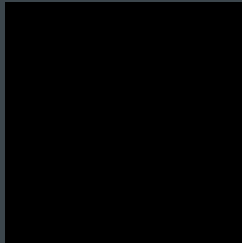
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

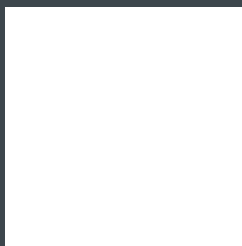
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540.



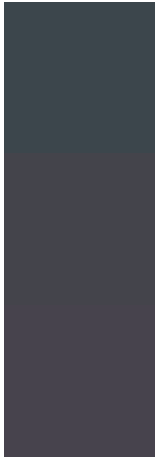
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6940, -7.8860,

-0.2540.

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

67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Protanopia

68.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Deuteranopia

69.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



Tritanopia

67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Protanomaly

68.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

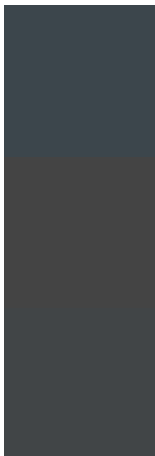
Deuteranomaly

68.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

Tritanomaly

67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540 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(60, 70, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 70, 76)  
}
```

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(60, 70, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 70, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540 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(60, 70, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 70, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 70, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 70, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 70, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 70, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 70, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 70,  
76) }
```

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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