

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.7390, 14.5770,  
16.6650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5C3550
RGB	92, 53, 80
RGB Percent	36%, 21%, 31%
CMY	0.6391, 0.7922, 0.6862
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.13, 0.64
HSL	318°, 27%, 28%
HSV	318°, 42%, 36%
XYZ	7.1371, 5.4008, 8.2575
YIQ	67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

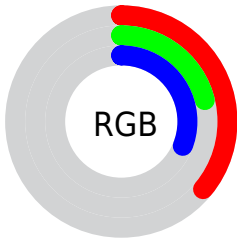
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	92, 53, 80
Decimal	6042960
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.85, 21.95, -9.06
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 23.741, 337.573
Yxy	5.4008, 0.3432, 0.2597
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284233040 (0xFF5C3550)
YUV	67.7390, 6.0447, 21.2769
Hunter-Lab	23.2396, 14.1497, -4.7993

# Details

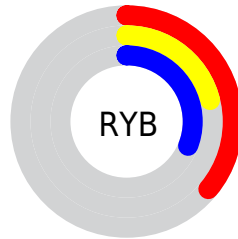
The YIQ color **67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **77.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.7500, 16.0440, 17.6120**, and **22.7280, 13.1100, 15.7180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.1140, 18.0150, 20.4390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3640, 11.1390, 12.8910**.

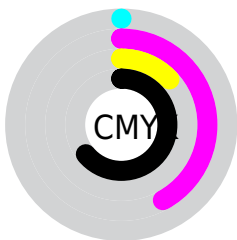
# Distribution



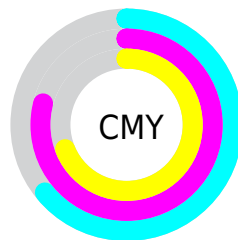
- Red (36%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650 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 67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.7390, 14.5770,  
16.6650

67.7390, 14.5770,  
16.6650

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

45.0270, 13.7060,  
15.9300

116.7500, 16.0440,  
17.6120

22.7280, 13.1100,  
15.7180

142.4620, 16.9150,  
18.3470

8.0600, 8.9390,  
8.7070

169.1740, 17.7860,  
19.0820

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

196.5870, 18.0610,  
19.6050

224.8860, 18.6570,  
19.8170

243.2600, 5.5000,

10.4600

■ 67.7390, 14.5770,  
16.6650

■ 67.7390, 14.5770,  
16.6650

■ 62.1140, 18.0150,  
20.4390

■ 73.3640, 11.1390,  
12.8910

■ 56.4890, 21.4530,  
24.2130

■ 78.9890, 7.7010,  
9.1170

■ 50.3910, 24.8450,  
28.8210

■ 85.2010, 3.9880,  
4.8200

■ 44.7660, 28.2830,  
32.5950

■ 90.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 39.1410, 31.7210,  
36.3690

■ 96.3370, -2.5670,  
-3.0390

■ 34.8040, 34.2880,  
39.4080

■ 101.9620, -6.0050,  
-6.8130

■ 107.5870, -9.4430,  
-10.5870

■ 113.7990,  
-13.1560, -14.8840

■ 119.4240,  
-16.5940, -18.6580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650



66.9050, 25.6730, 13.8090

# Triad

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



67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650



63.5760, 15.4530, -10.2350



53.3560, -48.2770, -11.6450

# Complementary

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



67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650



77.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650

# 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.



52.0050, -43.0950, -17.4550



67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650



61.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010

# Square

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



67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650



65.1800, 25.6760, -2.7720



57.6240, -20.0330, -16.9050



52.9630, -51.3040, -6.3440



# Rectangle

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



67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650



66.1240, 29.2500, 9.5540



57.6240, -20.0330, -16.9050



53.3730, -46.9470, -13.7230

# Sweetspot

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



67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650



110.0380, 6.0050, 6.8130



61.0340, -5.3670, 14.6730



54.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650



82.0270, 22.8740, 25.9940



65.5730, 20.6760, 10.7560



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



41.5540, 41.1640, 46.9560



89.5590, 88.6080, 101.2480



# Inverse Universe

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



67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650



82.0270, 22.8740, 25.9940



79.4270, -20.6760, -10.7560



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



41.5540, 41.1640, 46.9560



89.5590, 88.6080, 101.2480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

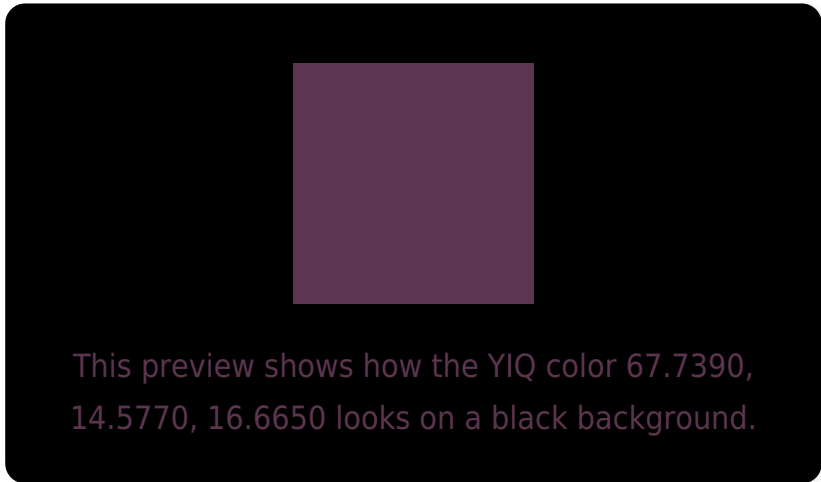
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

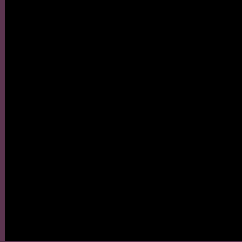
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.7390, 14.5770,



# 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

67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650

### Protanopia

66.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040

### Deuteranopia

67.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670



## Tritanopia

67.3230, 18.3840, 8.2400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650

## Protanomaly

67.1390, -1.4690, 10.1070

## Deuteranomaly

67.5370, 3.1620, 8.7780

## Tritanomaly

67.8330, 17.0080, 11.1520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.2120, 5.4550, 5.7670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650 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(92, 53, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 53, 80)  
}
```

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(92, 53, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 53, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650 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(92, 53, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 53, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 53, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 53, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 53, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 53, 80)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 53, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 53,  
80) }
```

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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