

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.7630, -29.5290,
12.0310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F4479
RGB	47, 68, 121
RGB Percent	18%, 27%, 47%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7333, 0.5256
CMYK	0.61, 0.44, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	223°, 44%, 33%
HSV	223°, 61%, 47%
XYZ	6.6885, 6.1191, 18.9048
YIQ	67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

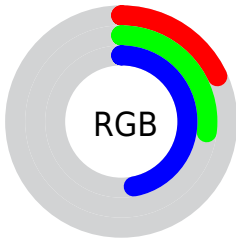
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 63, 121
Decimal	3097721
CIE Lab	29.71, 9.40, -32.76
CIE LCh	30, 34.084, 286.004
Yxy	6.1191, 0.2109, 0.1930
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281287801 (0xFF2F4479)
YUV	67.7630, 26.2458, -18.2092
Hunter-Lab	24.7367, 4.9747, -27.9960

Details

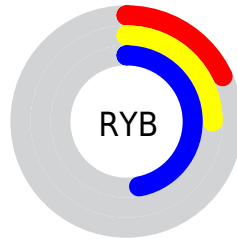
The YIQ color **67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **100.2370, 29.5290, -12.0310**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.8280, -28.1540, 14.6460**, and **23.4700, -30.2620, 8.7940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.8920, -34.2060, 14.1940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.6340, -24.8520, 9.8680**.

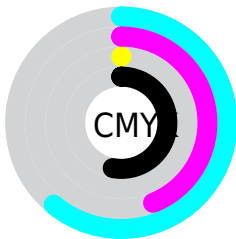
Distribution



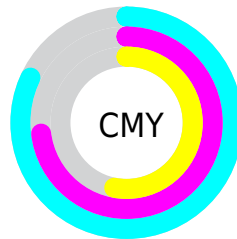
- Red (18%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310 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 67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.7630, -29.5290,
12.0310

■ 67.7630, -29.5290,
12.0310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.0290, -33.3340,
9.4020

■ 117.8280,
-28.1540, 14.6460

■ 23.4700, -30.2620,
8.7940

■ 143.3550,
-28.2000, 15.4800

■ 5.5860, -15.7290,
15.2390

■ 170.4690,
-28.5210, 15.7910

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 197.6540,
-27.6040, 15.6920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 222.4620,
-18.6160, 6.9840

■ 247.5690, -9.0320,

-1.5120

■ 67.7630, -29.5290,
12.0310

■ 67.7630, -29.5290,
12.0310

■ 58.8920, -34.2060,
14.1940

■ 76.6340, -24.8520,
9.8680

■ 50.6080, -39.1580,
15.8340

■ 84.9180, -19.9000,
8.2280

■ 41.7370, -43.8350,
17.9970

■ 93.7890, -15.2230,
6.0650

■ 33.7520, -48.1910,
19.8490

■ 102.6600,
-10.5460, 3.9020

■ 110.9440, -5.5940,
2.2620

■ 120.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 128.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 137.2690, 9.3080,
-3.4920

■ 146.1400, 13.9850,
-5.6550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.4060, -59.7410, -2.1170



67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310



72.2680, 3.0220, 22.3340

Triad

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



67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310



68.6490, 40.7130, 5.5530



54.5180, -40.5260, -25.4700

Complementary

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



67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310



100.2370, 29.5290, -12.0310

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.



61.8670, -7.8360, -23.1960



67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310



67.3840, 33.6090, -8.8790

Square

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



67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310



68.7820, 39.3810, 18.6850



65.3770, 17.1510, -18.9850



58.2970, -49.7890, -17.2850

Rectangle

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



67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310



71.5320, 19.8940, 24.9340



65.3770, 17.1510, -18.9850



52.9050, -37.3620, -27.7460

Sweetspot

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



67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310



137.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



96.3660, -37.0420, -22.5300



66.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310



74.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290



59.9210, -14.8140, 26.1940



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



34.7950, -49.7500, 20.5700



70.9920, -100.6920, 40.7160

Inverse Universe

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



71.5200, 37.3630, 22.2190



81.0330, 58.2680, 34.3320



108.0790, 14.8140, -26.1940



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.3650, 63.2650, 37.3850



83.5560, 127.0800, 75.8160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310 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 67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

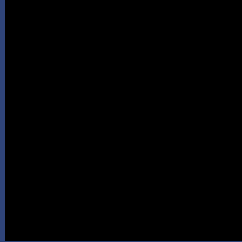
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.7630, -29.5290,

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

67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310

Protanopia

67.4640, -30.1250, 11.8190

Deuteranopia

64.6260, -39.5690, 6.7590



Tritanopia

63.3320, -30.5340, -8.3100

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310

Protanomaly

67.4640, -30.1250, 11.8190

Deuteranomaly

65.8330, -35.7180, 8.5540

Tritanomaly

65.2600, -30.0310, -0.9030

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.7740, -10.8670, 4.2130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310 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(47, 68, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 68, 121)  
}
```

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(47, 68, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 68, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310 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(47, 68, 121) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 68, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 68, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 68, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 68, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 68,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.7630, -29.5290, 12.0310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 68, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 68,  
121) }
```

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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