

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.7800, -28.1990,
9.9530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F4574
RGB	47, 69, 116
RGB Percent	18%, 27%, 45%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7294, 0.5452
CMYK	0.59, 0.40, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	221°, 42%, 32%
HSV	221°, 59%, 45%
XYZ	6.4509, 6.1217, 17.3531
YIQ	67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

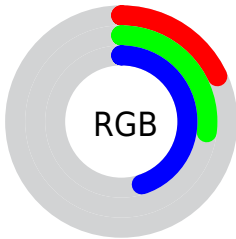
Format	Color
R_YB	47, 64, 116
Decimal	3097972
CIE _{Lab}	29.72, 6.90, -29.61
CIE _{LCh}	30, 30.404, 283.109
Yxy	6.1217, 0.2156, 0.2046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281288052 (0xFF2F4574)
YUV	67.7800, 23.7725, -18.2241
Hunter-Lab	24.7420, 3.2412, -24.2643




Details

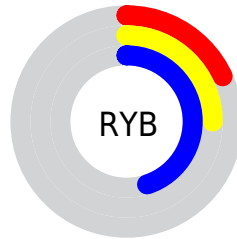
The YIQ color **67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **95.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.4320, -27.0990, 12.0450**, and **23.4870, -28.9320, 6.7160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.4960, -33.1510, 11.5930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.0640, -23.2470, 8.3130**.

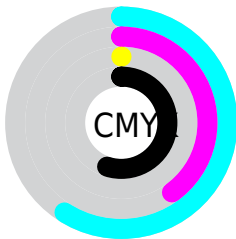
Distribution







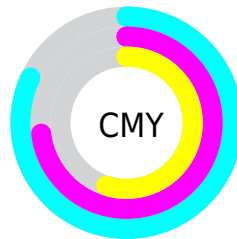
-  Red (18%)
-  Green (27%)
-  Blue (45%)






-  Red (18%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (45%)



-  Cyan (59%)
-  Magenta (40%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (55%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (73%)
-  Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530 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 67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.7800, -28.1990,
9.9530

■ 67.7800, -28.1990,
9.9530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.3450, -31.4080,
7.5360

■ 117.4320,
-27.0990, 12.0450

■ 23.4870, -28.9320,
6.7160

■ 143.0730,
-27.4660, 13.1900

■ 5.1300, -14.4450,
13.9950

■ 170.1870,
-27.7870, 13.5010

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 197.6000,
-27.5120, 14.0240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 222.7500,
-19.4870, 6.2490

■ 247.8570, -9.9030,

-2.2470

■ 67.7800, -28.1990,
9.9530

■ 67.7800, -28.1990,
9.9530

■ 59.4960, -33.1510,
11.5930

■ 76.0640, -23.2470,
8.3130

■ 51.5110, -37.5070,
13.4450

■ 84.0490, -18.8910,
6.4610

■ 43.2270, -42.4590,
15.0850

■ 92.3330, -13.9390,
4.8210

■ 35.2420, -46.8150,
16.9370

■ 100.3180, -9.5830,
2.9690

■ 34.9430, -47.4110,
16.7250

■ 108.0150, -4.3560,
1.8520

■ 116.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 124.2840, 4.9520,
-1.6400

■ 132.5680, 9.9040,
-3.2800

■ 140.5530, 14.2600,
-5.1320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.7220, -57.8150, -3.9830



67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530



72.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950

Triad

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



67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530



69.3220, 37.3200, 6.4720



53.8170, -39.9300, -25.2580

Complementary

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



67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530



95.2200, 28.1990, -9.9530

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.



63.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560



67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530



68.4100, 30.7200, -6.0800

Square

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



67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530



69.8030, 34.8880, 17.5120



66.4850, 16.9670, -15.6490



57.2540, -48.2300, -18.0060

Rectangle

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



67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530



72.3850, 15.8140, 21.7820



66.4850, 16.9670, -15.6490



59.0100, -24.2960, -22.2480

Sweetspot

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



67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530



131.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900



92.7470, -33.7410, -21.7810



64.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530



76.0420, -43.3760, 15.1840



58.1550, -15.5930, 23.7910



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



36.8010, -49.8870, 17.5450



75.4600, -102.2500, 35.9100

Inverse Universe

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



70.1390, 34.0620, 21.4700



79.5700, 52.2620, 33.0460



104.5460, 14.9970, -24.0030



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.9240, 60.1930, 37.9930



83.8700, 123.3200, 77.8800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

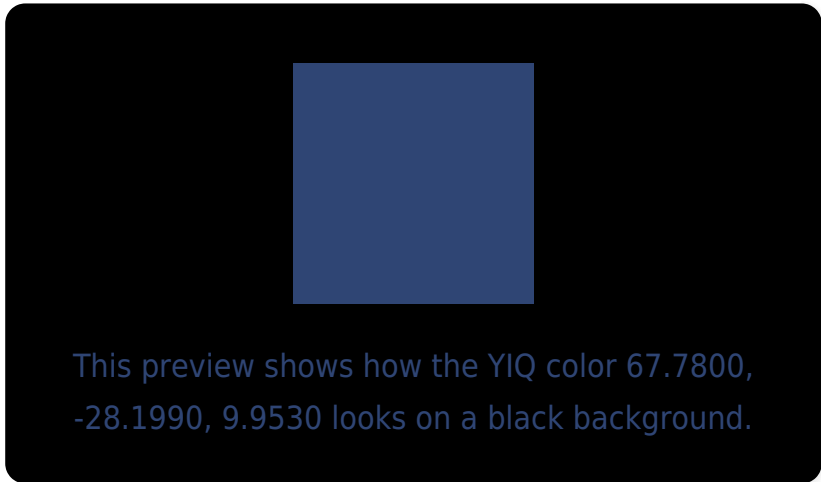
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

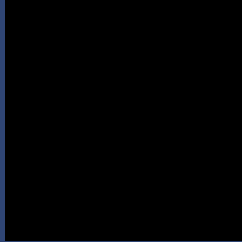
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.7800, -28.1990,

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

67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530

Protanopia

68.2750, -25.2190, 11.0130

Deuteranopia

66.2740, -32.6460, 7.9460



Tritanopia

63.5280, -28.1500, -7.4620

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530

Protanomaly

67.9760, -25.8150, 10.8010

Deuteranomaly

67.1710, -30.8580, 8.5820

Tritanomaly

64.6300, -28.1970, -1.1010

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.5460, -10.2250, 3.5910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530 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, 69, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 69, 116)  
}
```

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, 69, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 69, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530 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, 69, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 69, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 69, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 69, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 69, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 69,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.7800, -28.1990, 9.9530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 69, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 69,  
116) }
```

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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