

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.7820, -22.5130,
6.0230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	324667
RGB	50, 70, 103
RGB Percent	20%, 27%, 40%
CMY	0.8039, 0.7255, 0.5962
CMYK	0.51, 0.32, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	217°, 35%, 30%
HSV	217°, 51%, 40%
XYZ	5.9525, 6.0380, 13.6760
YIQ	67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

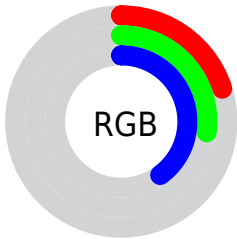
Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 65, 103
Decimal	3294823
CIE _{Lab}	29.51, 2.40, -21.70
CIE _{LCh}	30, 21.831, 276.320
Yxy	6.0380, 0.2319, 0.2352
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281484903 (0xFF324667)
YUV	67.7820, 17.3625, -15.5948
Hunter-Lab	24.5723, 0.2386, -15.7978

Details

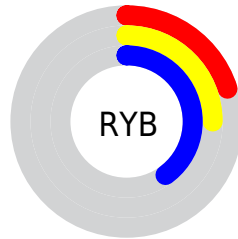
The YIQ color **67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **85.2180, 22.5130, -6.0230**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.7220, -22.2840, 7.3800**, and **22.2330, -25.4010, 3.2950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.2700, -26.8230, 7.0410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2940, -18.2030, 5.0050**.

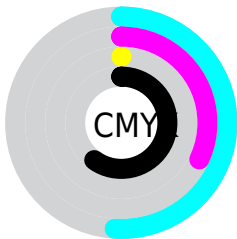
Distribution



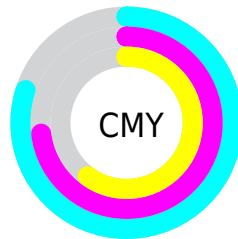
- Red (20%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230 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 67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.7820, -22.5130,
6.0230

■ 67.7820, -22.5130,
6.0230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.6570, -23.6590,
4.7650

■ 116.7220,
-22.2840, 7.3800

■ 22.2330, -25.4010,
3.2950

■ 142.5370,
-23.2010, 7.4790

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 169.0640,
-23.2470, 8.3130

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 196.1780,
-23.5680, 8.6240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 223.0380,
-20.3580, 5.5140

■ 248.7320,

-11.0490, -3.5050

■ 67.7820, -22.5130,
6.0230

■ 67.7820, -22.5130,
6.0230

■ 61.2700, -26.8230,
7.0410

■ 74.2940, -18.2030,
5.0050

■ 53.8720, -31.4540,
8.3700

■ 81.6920, -13.5720,
3.6760

■ 47.3600, -35.7640,
9.3880

■ 88.2040, -9.2620,
2.6580

■ 40.2610, -39.7990,
10.9290

■ 95.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 34.6350, -43.7880,
11.6360

■ 101.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 108.6260, 3.9890,
-0.7070

■ 115.7250, 8.0240,
-2.2480

■ 122.2370, 12.3340,
-3.2660

■ 129.6350, 16.9650,
-4.5950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.6110, -44.3810, -5.1570



67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230



71.3500, -3.4410, 12.8070

Triad

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



67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230



69.6460, 27.6000, 6.4160



62.5320, -16.7780, -15.3220

Complementary

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



67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230



85.2180, 22.5130, -6.0230

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.



65.8670, 1.3320, -13.1320



67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230



69.2230, 24.1170, -2.0510

Square

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



67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230



71.0080, 23.8850, 13.1730



68.1030, 15.4070, -9.4010



56.2010, -40.7110, -16.6070

Rectangle

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



67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230



71.8630, 8.2960, 14.8560



68.1030, 15.4070, -9.4010



64.3540, -10.4050, -15.1810

Sweetspot

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



67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230



119.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590



84.8730, -25.1680, -17.4560



58.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230



77.6590, -35.1680, 9.6000



57.8360, -13.4370, 17.7550



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



38.3510, -48.7400, 13.2760



81.5920, -102.9820, 27.1460

Inverse Universe

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



68.1270, 25.1680, 17.4560



78.3510, 39.5170, 27.2370



95.1640, 13.4370, -17.7550



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



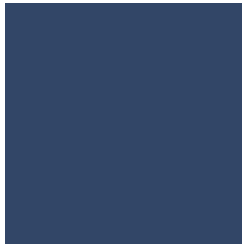
39.2870, 54.7370, 37.7530



82.8460, 114.7000, 79.9160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

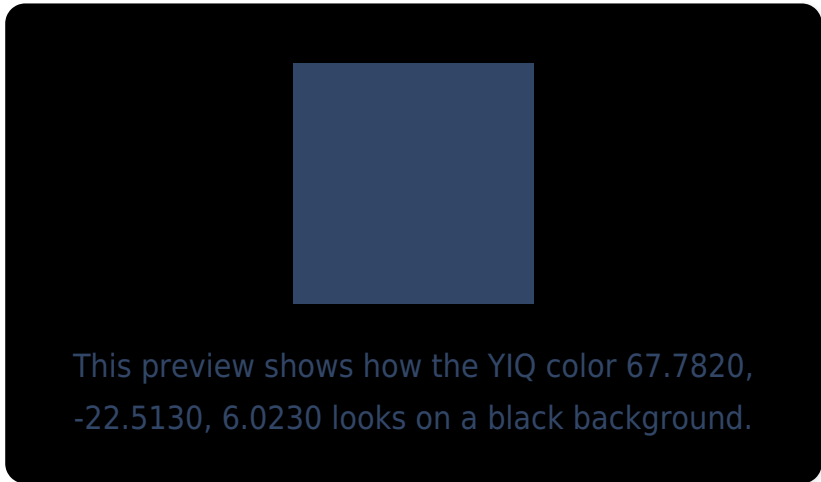
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

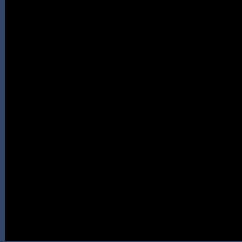
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230.

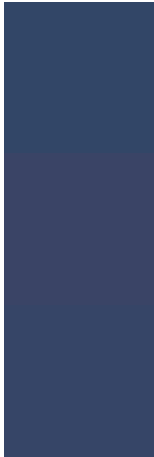


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.7820, -22.5130,

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

67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230

Protanopia

68.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540

Deuteranopia

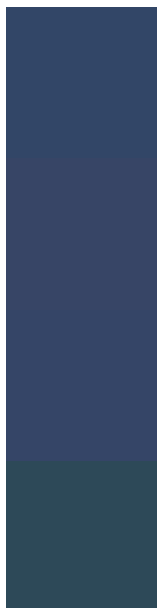
68.3910, -19.8540, 7.3940



Tritanopia

65.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230

Protanomaly

68.5760, -18.9370, 7.2950

Deuteranomaly

68.0920, -20.4500, 7.1820

Tritanomaly

66.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230 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(50, 70, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 70, 103)  
}
```

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(50, 70, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 70, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230 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(50, 70, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 70, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 70, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 70, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 70, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 70,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.7820, -22.5130, 6.0230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 70, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 70,  
103) }
```

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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