

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200)
contains.

YIQ(67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(67.8310, -50.5720,
2.4200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	155080
RGB	21, 80, 128
RGB Percent	8%, 31%, 50%
CMY	0.9177, 0.6862, 0.4983
CMYK	0.84, 0.37, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	207°, 72%, 29%
HSV	207°, 84%, 50%
XYZ	7.0714, 7.4570, 21.4678
YIQ	67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

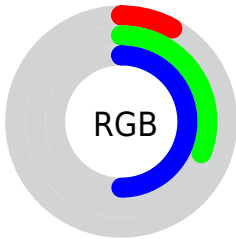
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 59, 128
Decimal	1396864
CIE Lab	32.83, -0.16, -32.22
CIE LCh	33, 32.224, 269.714
Yxy	7.4570, 0.1964, 0.2072
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279586944 (0xFF155080)
YUV	67.8310, 29.6633, -41.0708
Hunter-Lab	27.3075, -1.5646, -27.4955

Details

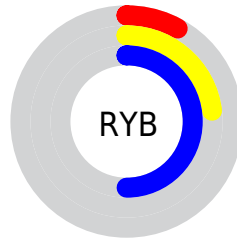
The YIQ color **67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **81.1690, 50.5720, -2.4200**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.4730, -43.5120, 6.6320**, and **30.0240, -34.9380, 5.4300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.4220, -56.6700, 2.8020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.2400, -44.4740, 2.0380**.

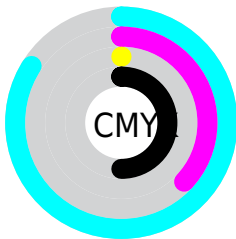
Distribution



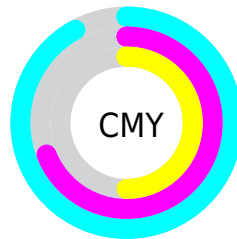
- Red (8%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200 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 67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.8310, -50.5720,
2.4200

■ 67.8310, -50.5720,
2.4200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.2010, -48.7380,
2.2220

■ 121.4730,
-43.5120, 6.6320

■ 30.0240, -34.9380,
5.4300

■ 148.0000,
-43.5580, 7.4660

■ 14.4880, -21.5050,
9.7830

■ 175.4130,
-43.2830, 7.9890

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 201.6860,
-39.7980, 5.4020

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 226.7930,
-30.2140, -3.0940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 67.8310, -50.5720,
2.4200

■ 67.8310, -50.5720,
2.4200

■ 60.4220, -56.6700,
2.8020

■ 75.2400, -44.4740,
2.0380

■ 56.2690, -60.6130,
2.6750

■ 82.0620, -38.1010,
2.1790

■ 89.1720, -32.5990,
1.5850

■ 96.5810, -26.5010,
1.2030

■ 103.9900,
-20.4030, 0.8210

■ 110.8120,
-14.0300, 0.9620

■ 118.2210, -7.9320,
0.5800

■ 125.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 132.7400, 3.6680,
-0.3960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.2760, -62.4910, -7.3470



67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200



78.7930, -11.8780, 17.0340

Triad

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



67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200



76.8650, 40.3450, 12.2250



66.9240, -21.1780, -23.6900

Complementary

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



67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200



81.1690, 50.5720, -2.4200

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.



71.9890, 6.5600, -19.7760



67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200



75.6930, 37.4130, -0.7230

Square

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



67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200



77.9540, 33.1450, 21.5690



74.8560, 26.2280, -12.7800



61.4940, -49.1460, -23.4340

Rectangle

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



67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200



80.0080, 6.6900, 21.9380



74.8560, 26.2280, -12.7800



68.8390, -10.6330, -22.0650

Sweetspot

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



67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200



142.2890, -19.8070, 1.0330



89.0530, -44.1910, -41.6550



70.0680, -11.8750, 0.4530



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200



72.3410, -78.3110, 4.0330



37.3070, -36.2720, 29.6160



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



55.6820, -60.3380, 3.1980



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



59.7190, 44.8330, 41.0330



60.0080, 69.7250, 63.4930



111.6930, 36.2720, -29.6160



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



46.2520, 53.8180, 48.9060



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200 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 67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

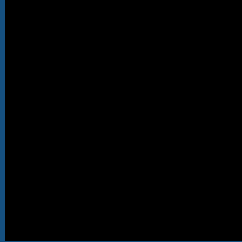
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.8310, -50.5720,

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

67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200

Protanopia

75.5030, -25.8610, 11.6350

Deuteranopia

73.3490, -37.2310, 8.4410



Tritanopia

60.9700, -53.1820, -16.3660

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200

Protanomaly

72.9040, -34.4800, 8.1440

Deuteranomaly

71.5440, -42.2740, 6.2220

Tritanomaly

63.6700, -52.0370, -9.5810

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200 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(21, 80, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 80, 128)  
}
```

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(21, 80, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 80, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200 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(21, 80, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 80, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(21, 80, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 80, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 80, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 80,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 80, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 80,  
128) }
```

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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