

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.9670, 49.4660,  
28.6500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85243E
RGB	133, 36, 62
RGB Percent	52%, 14%, 24%
CMY	0.4782, 0.8590, 0.7567
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.53, 0.48
HSL	344°, 57%, 33%
HSV	344°, 73%, 52%
XYZ	11.1832, 6.5993, 5.2483
YIQ	67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

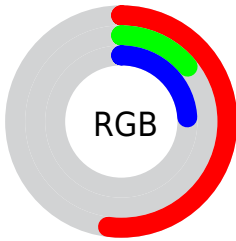
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 36, 62
Decimal	8725566
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.88, 42.95, 8.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 43.698, 10.596
Yxy	6.5993, 0.4856, 0.2865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286915646 (0xFF85243E)
YUV	67.9670, -2.9417, 57.0339
Hunter-Lab	25.6890, 32.7506, 5.8694

# Details

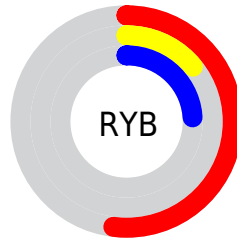
The YIQ color **67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **101.0330, -49.4660, -28.6500**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.4790, 53.7760, 27.6320**, and **25.6020, 40.0680, 22.7560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1960, 56.2510, 32.3390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.7380, 42.6810, 24.9610**.

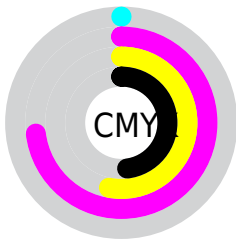
# Distribution



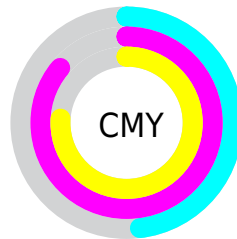
- Red (52%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500 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 67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.9670, 49.4660,  
28.6500

67.9670, 49.4660,  
28.6500

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

37.1290, 49.1900,  
33.6540

120.8920, 54.0510,  
28.1550

25.6020, 40.0680,  
22.7560

148.6750, 56.1600,  
28.4800

16.3740, 31.5420,  
12.0700

175.8710, 58.5440,  
29.3280

2.6910, 5.3640,  
1.9080

196.8800, 45.1570,  
24.1410

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

216.3940, 28.7900,  
17.8940

236.1360, 11.7810,

12.2690

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 67.9670, 49.4660,  
28.6500

■ 67.9670, 49.4660,  
28.6500

■ 59.1960, 56.2510,  
32.3390

■ 76.7380, 42.6810,  
24.9610

■ 49.9520, 62.9900,  
36.8620

■ 86.0960, 35.6210,  
20.7490

■ 43.8710, 67.7120,  
39.3920

■ 94.7530, 29.1570,  
16.7490

■ 103.5240, 22.3720,  
13.0600

■ 112.2950, 15.5870,  
9.3710

■ 121.5390, 8.8480,  
4.8480

■ 130.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 139.0810, -4.7220,  
-2.5300

■ 148.4390,  
-11.7820, -6.7420

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.4890, 30.6210, 34.2770



67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



68.6830, 52.5410, 11.4610

# Triad

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



67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



61.9780, -4.0750, -30.7870



64.3390, -66.8020, -0.8020

# Complementary

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



67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



101.0330, -49.4660, -28.6500

# 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.



64.2930, -61.1610, -9.4250



67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



56.6550, -39.6540, -30.2620

# Square

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



67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



67.0480, 25.2670, -22.9010



61.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000



58.8110, -65.0150, 5.3610



# Rectangle

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



67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



69.0440, 49.4260, -3.6780



61.2320, -51.1640, -19.9000



64.9430, -65.7470, -3.4030

# Sweetspot

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



67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



147.5020, 19.4380, 11.1660



67.9880, 10.5830, 45.0070



71.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



71.1220, 77.4310, 44.9750



77.3300, 52.0370, 9.5810



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



42.8600, 66.2450, 38.4450



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Inverse Universe

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



67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



71.1220, 77.4310, 44.9750



91.6700, -52.0370, -9.5810



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



42.8600, 66.2450, 38.4450

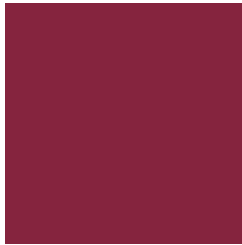


1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

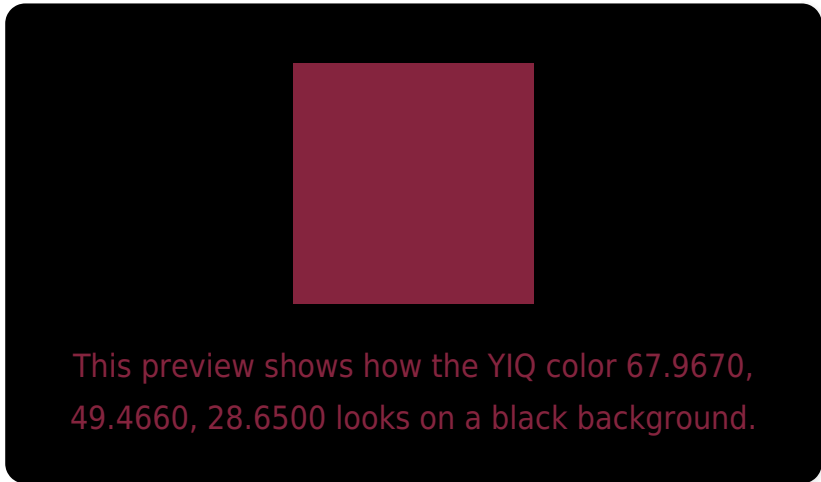
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.9670, 49.4660,



# 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

67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500

### Protanopia

73.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

### Deuteranopia

74.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620



## Tritanopia

67.7360, 54.1900, 20.1260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500

## Protanomaly

72.0610, 16.3660, 11.7740

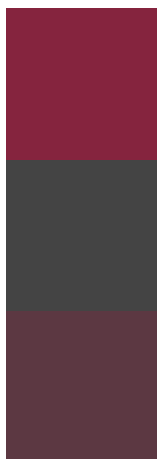
## Deuteranomaly

71.8680, 27.0950, 10.0630

## Tritanomaly

67.9470, 52.2180, 22.8260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.9040, 18.2460, 10.7420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500 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(133, 36, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 36, 62)  
}
```

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(133, 36, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 36, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500 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(133, 36, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 36, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 36, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 36, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 36, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 36,  
62) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 36, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 36,  
62) }
```

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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