

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.1040, 13.6660,  
-16.3980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	464A18
RGB	70, 74, 24
RGB Percent	27%, 29%, 9%
CMY	0.7255, 0.7098, 0.9058
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.68, 0.71
HSL	65°, 51%, 19%
HSV	65°, 68%, 29%
XYZ	5.1390, 6.2655, 1.8040
YIQ	67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

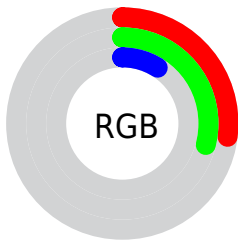
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 74, 28
Decimal	4606488
CIE Lab	30.07, -9.52, 28.45
CIE LCh	30, 30.001, 108.504
Yxy	6.2655, 0.3891, 0.4744
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282796568 (0xFF464A18)
YUV	67.1040, -21.2503, 2.5398
Hunter-Lab	25.0310, -7.1570, 13.2488

# Details

The YIQ color **67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **30.8960, -13.6660, 16.3980**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.0610, 15.2250, -17.1190**, and **24.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.0070, 15.3170, -18.7870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090**.

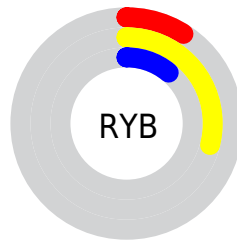
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (29%)

Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (11%)

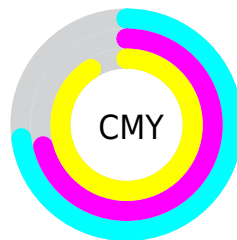


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (68%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980 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 67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.1040, 13.6660,  
-16.3980

67.1040, 13.6660,  
-16.3980

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

43.9900, 13.9870,  
-16.7090

116.0610, 15.2250,  
-17.1190

24.7860, 6.0540,  
-10.6020

141.2460, 16.1420,  
-17.2180

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

168.0180, 16.7840,  
-17.8400

195.2030, 17.7010,  
-17.9390

223.0890, 18.0220,  
-18.2500

248.6160, 17.9760,

-17.4160

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,  
-8.3970

■ 67.1040, 13.6660,  
-16.3980

■ 67.1040, 13.6660,  
-16.3980

■ 66.0070, 15.3170,  
-18.7870

■ 68.2010, 12.0150,  
-14.0090

■ 65.0950, 17.8850,  
-21.2750

■ 69.1130, 9.4470,  
-11.5210

■ 63.9980, 19.5360,  
-23.6640

■ 70.2100, 7.7960,  
-9.1320

■ 63.7700, 20.1780,  
-24.2860

■ 71.1220, 5.2280,  
-6.6440

■ 72.2190, 3.5770,  
-4.2550

■ 73.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

■ 74.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 75.3250, -2.2930,  
3.0110

■ 76.2370, -4.8610,  
5.4990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.9860, 28.9780, -7.5500



67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980



63.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720

# Triad

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



67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980



59.5170, -55.9800, -9.7080



72.3490, 24.6630, 21.1030

# Complementary

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



67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980



30.8960, -13.6660, 16.3980

# 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.



73.1710, 4.6730, 19.9450



67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980



57.8360, -58.1360, -3.6720

# Square

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



67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980



57.8240, -49.8350, -16.4510



70.0690, -21.6430, 12.2850



70.5210, 35.6220, 15.2220



# Rectangle

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



67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980



57.7750, -30.9440, -22.9120



70.0690, -21.6430, 12.2850



72.2390, 19.1610, 21.6970

# Sweetspot

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



67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980



94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330



40.7110, 28.9750, 9.0310



46.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980



86.2000, 21.7830, -25.8410



59.9280, -0.6380, -21.4860



37.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



87.9800, 27.9740, -33.4180



198.0990, 62.5060, -75.5580



# Inverse Universe

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



30.8960, -13.6660, 16.3980



29.0990, -21.1870, 26.0530



38.0720, 0.6380, 21.4860



34.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



14.0200, -27.9740, 33.4180



31.6020, -63.1020, 75.3460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

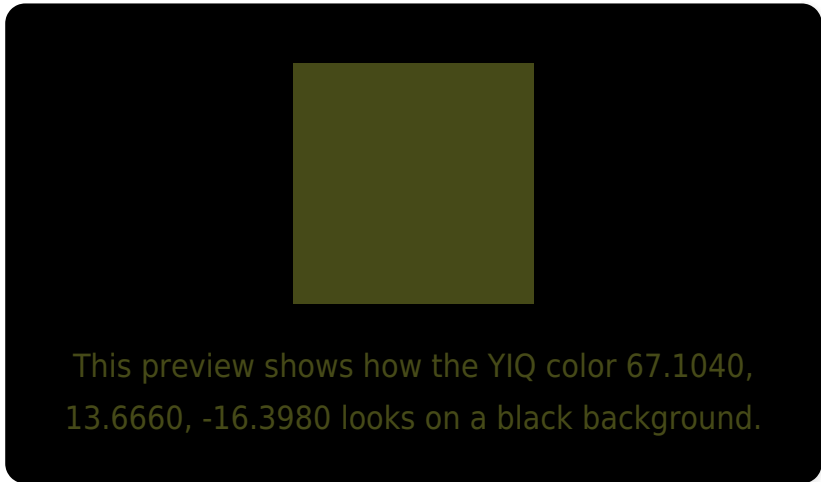
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

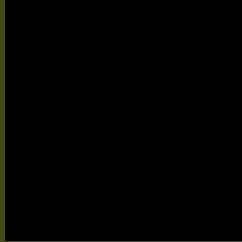
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980.



# 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

67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980

### Protanopia

67.9200, 20.1760, -13.2320

### Deuteranopia

68.6050, 25.6770, -8.2990



## Tritanopia

71.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980

## Protanomaly

67.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910

## Deuteranomaly

68.1590, 21.0010, -11.6630

## Tritanomaly

69.8880, 6.0070, -4.2410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980

## Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980 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(70, 74, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 74, 24)  
}
```

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(70, 74, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 74, 24) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980 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(70, 74, 24) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 74, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 74, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 74, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 74, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 74, 24)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.1040, 13.6660, -16.3980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 74, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 74,  
24) }
```

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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