

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.1310, -26.4950,
-31.9590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.1310, -26.4950,
-31.9590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	165F2A
RGB	22, 95, 42
RGB Percent	9%, 37%, 16%
CMY	0.9139, 0.6273, 0.8354
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.56, 0.63
HSL	136°, 62%, 23%
HSV	136°, 77%, 37%
XYZ	4.8423, 8.5269, 3.5796
YIQ	67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

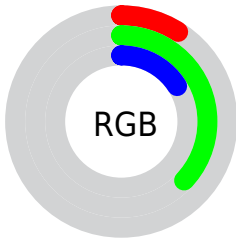
Format	Color
R_{YB}	22, 79, 95
Decimal	1466154
CIE _{Lab}	35.06, -34.72, 23.96
CIE _{LCh}	35, 42.182, 145.389
Yxy	8.5269, 0.2857, 0.5031
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279656234 (0xFF165F2A)
YUV	67.1310, -12.3896, -39.5799
Hunter-Lab	29.2009, -21.5015, 13.1726

Details

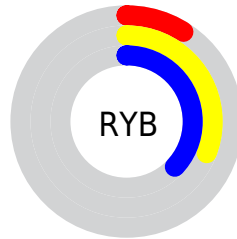
The YIQ color **67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **49.8690, 26.4950, 31.9590**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.1700, -22.2310, -32.1430**, and **27.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.3430, -30.2080, -36.2560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.6200, -23.3780, -27.8740**.

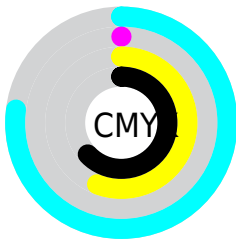
Distribution



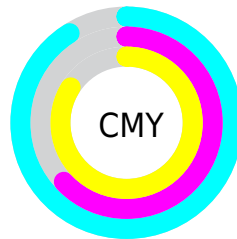
- Red (9%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590 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 67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.1310, -26.4950,
-31.9590

■ 67.1310, -26.4950,
-31.9590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.9570, -25.9450,
-30.9130

■ 118.8710,
-22.8270, -32.3550

■ 27.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

■ 145.6430,
-22.1850, -32.9770

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 173.0020,
-21.8180, -34.1220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.5890,
-22.0930, -34.6450

■ 227.3010,
-21.2220, -33.9100

■ 238.8650,

-13.5220, -19.2660

250.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

67.1310, -26.4950,
-31.9590

67.1310, -26.4950,
-31.9590

63.3430, -30.2080,
-36.2560

70.6200, -23.3780,
-27.8740

59.8540, -33.3250,
-40.3410

74.4080, -19.6650,
-23.5770

58.7290, -34.4710,
-41.5990

77.8970, -16.5480,
-19.4920

81.6850, -12.8350,
-15.1950

85.0600, -9.3970,
-11.4210

■ 88.8480, -5.6840,
-7.1240

■ 92.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

■ 96.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 99.6140, 4.2630,
5.3430

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.9540, 13.6680, -27.4520



67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590



66.1900, -51.3460, -27.6180

Triad

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



67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590



68.7560, -72.3500, 0.6260



79.9530, 52.0810, 19.8010

Complementary

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



67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590



49.8690, 26.4950, 31.9590

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.



81.3560, 41.1210, 31.2090



67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590



82.5560, -24.2120, 20.3000

Square

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



67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590



71.3830, -70.1020, -7.0780



84.8830, 14.7120, 30.7440



79.9780, 49.7920, 0.7040

Rectangle

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



67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590



68.8120, -58.7290, -20.4650



84.8830, 14.7120, 30.7440



79.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030

Sweetspot

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



67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590



111.3480, -10.2680, -12.1560



80.9970, 12.1090, -26.7310



54.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590



79.2780, -40.7510, -48.9350



71.2350, -38.0510, -20.7630



46.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



69.2780, -40.7510, -48.9350



148.4040, -87.1860, -104.9940

Inverse Universe

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



49.8690, 26.4950, 31.9590



52.8360, 40.4300, 49.2460



45.7650, 38.0510, 20.7630



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



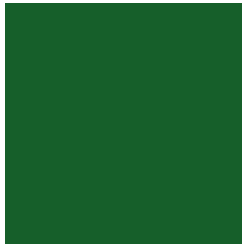
42.7220, 40.7510, 48.9350



91.5960, 87.1860, 104.9940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

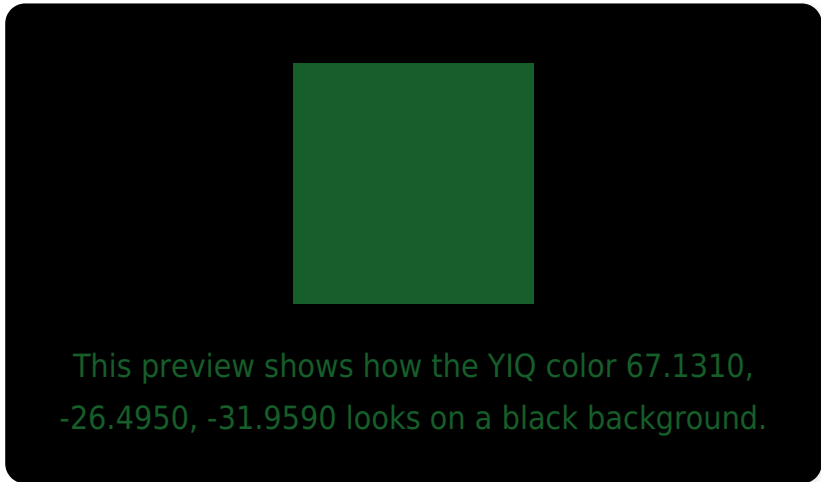
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1310, -26.4950,

-31.9590.

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

67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590

Protanopia

79.6750, 19.4880, -11.7760

Deuteranopia

80.9300, 23.3840, -5.2880



Tritanopia

75.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590

Protanomaly

75.2490, 2.8920, -19.3800

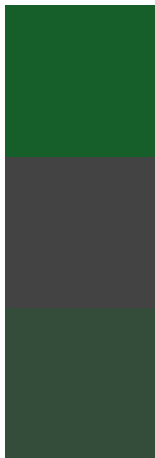
Deuteranomaly

75.9660, 5.3670, -14.6730

Tritanomaly

72.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.0600, -9.3970, -11.4210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590 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(22, 95, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 95, 42)  
}
```

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(22, 95, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 95, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590 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(22, 95, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 95, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(22, 95, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 95, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 95, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 95, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 95, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 95,  
42) }
```

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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