

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.1990, -55.5650,
-22.7410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410)
contains.

YIQ(67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410)	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(67.1990, -55.5650,
-22.7410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00615A
RGB	0, 97, 90
RGB Percent	0%, 38%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6194, 0.6473
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.07, 0.62
HSL	176°, 100%, 19%
HSV	176°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	6.1216, 9.2942, 11.1319
YIQ	67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

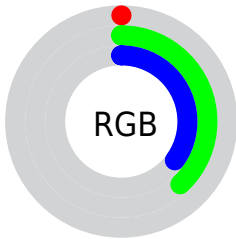
Format	Color
RYB	0, 50, 97
Decimal	24922
CIELab	36.54, -26.06, -2.92
CIELCh	37, 26.227, 186.403
Yxy	9.2942, 0.2306, 0.3501
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278215002 (0xFF00615A)
YUV	67.1990, 11.2409, -58.9335
Hunter-Lab	30.4863, -17.5087, -0.3090

Details

The YIQ color **67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **29.8010, 55.5650, 22.7410**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.7660, -43.9200, -19.0240**, and **34.4800, -28.1950, -12.1550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.3030, -49.9260, -20.3100**.

Distribution



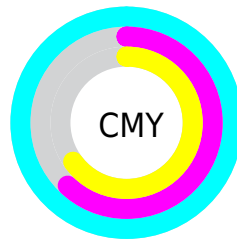
- Red (0%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410 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 67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.1990, -55.5650,
-22.7410

67.1990, -55.5650,
-22.7410

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

50.4890, -41.5820,
-17.3420

123.7660,
-43.9200, -19.0240

34.4800, -28.1950,
-12.1550

150.9510,
-43.0030, -19.1230

20.9330, -16.2290,
-8.7490

178.5380,
-43.2780, -19.6460

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

206.5380,
-43.2780, -19.6460

232.3040,
-42.4990, -17.2430

241.2460,

-27.4160, -9.7520

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 67.1990, -55.5650,
-22.7410

■ 70.3030, -49.9260,
-20.3100

■ 72.9940, -44.5620,
-18.4020

■ 76.0980, -38.9230,
-15.9710

■ 79.2020, -33.2840,
-13.5400

■ 82.1920, -27.3240,
-11.4200

■ 84.9970, -22.2810,
-9.2010

■ 88.1010, -16.6420,
-6.7700

■ 91.2050, -11.0030,
-4.3390

■ 93.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.5590, -21.4080, -19.5200



67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410



68.8920, -61.7100, -15.9980

Triad

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



67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410



88.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310



85.6320, 30.2150, -2.4330

Complementary

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



67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410



29.8010, 55.5650, 22.7410

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.



86.4080, 34.2020, 7.9140



67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410



88.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690

Square

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



67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410



83.9000, -28.6570, 7.2390



87.5250, 29.7990, 16.1270



83.7890, 19.1670, -11.4650

Rectangle

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



67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410



68.9720, -64.6910, -11.5310



87.5250, 29.7990, 16.1270



85.7080, 33.0570, 1.1290

Sweetspot

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



67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410



113.2960, -21.6850, -8.9890



59.3310, -21.9070, -49.0350



56.8950, -13.0660, -5.4980



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410



86.5990, -71.6110, -29.2990



44.5170, -46.8120, 0.3560



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



77.6000, -64.1840, -26.2320



166.1880, -137.2620, -56.4780

Inverse Universe

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



29.8010, 55.5650, 22.7410



38.4010, 71.6110, 29.2990



52.4830, 46.8120, -0.3560



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



34.4000, 64.1840, 26.2320



73.8120, 137.2620, 56.4780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

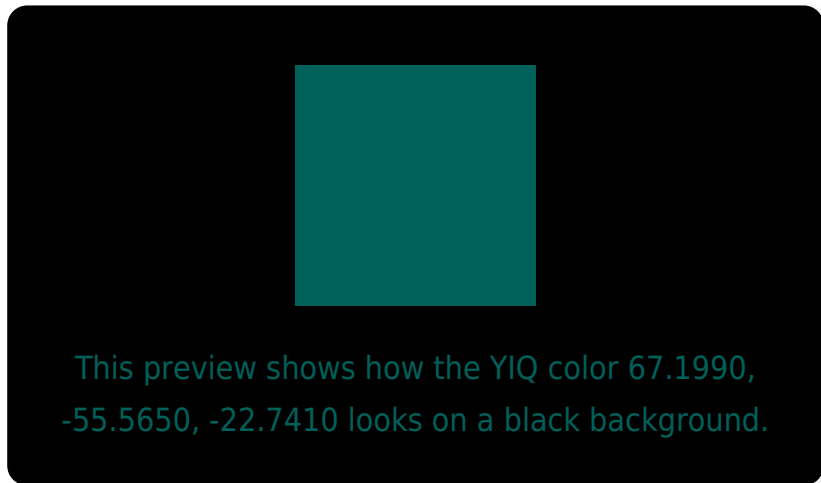
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

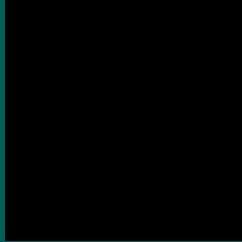
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.1990, -55.5650,

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

67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410

Protanopia

86.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Deuteranopia

87.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



Tritanopia

74.3840, -45.4800, -12.7760

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410

Protanomaly

79.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520

Deuteranomaly

80.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390

Tritanomaly

72.0090, -48.9180, -16.5500

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.1930, -19.8970, -8.3530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410 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(0, 97, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 97, 90)  
}
```

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(0, 97, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 97, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410 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(0, 97, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 97, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 97, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 97, 90); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 97, 90); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 97, 90) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 97, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 97,  
90) }
```

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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