

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.3270, -6.9160,
-39.8760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	245F07
RGB	36, 95, 7
RGB Percent	14%, 37%, 3%
CMY	0.8590, 0.6273, 0.9725
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.93, 0.63
HSL	100°, 86%, 20%
HSV	100°, 93%, 37%
XYZ	4.8586, 8.5784, 1.6010
YIQ	67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

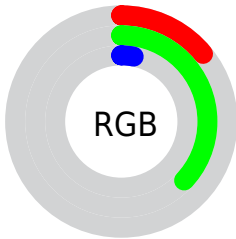
Format	Color
RYB	7, 95, 66
Decimal	2383623
CIELab	35.16, -34.95, 39.21
CIELCh	35, 52.524, 131.714
Yxy	8.5784, 0.3231, 0.5704
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280573703 (0xFF245F07)
YUV	67.3270, -29.7412, -27.4738
Hunter-Lab	29.2889, -21.6447, 17.2612

Details

The YIQ color **67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **34.6730, 6.9160, 39.8760**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.1530, -6.3660, -38.8300**, and **28.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.0340, -7.6490, -43.1130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.2610, -6.5500, -35.4940**.

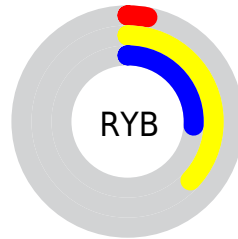
Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (37%)

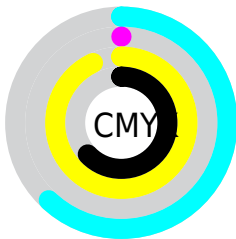
Blue (3%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (26%)

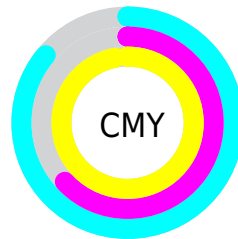


Cyan (62%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (97%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760 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 67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.3270, -6.9160,
-39.8760

67.3270, -6.9160,
-39.8760

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

42.8730, -17.1410,
-36.2850

119.1530, -6.3660,
-38.8300

28.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

145.9250, -5.7240,
-39.4520

15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

173.2840, -5.3570,
-40.5970

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


200.7570, -5.3110,
-41.4310


227.4690, -4.4400,
-40.6960


239.3320, 3.8560,


-25.8400


 250.8960, 11.5560,
-11.1960


 67.3270, -6.9160,
-39.8760


 67.3270, -6.9160,
-39.8760


 65.0340, -7.6490,
-43.1130

 70.2610, -6.5500,
-35.4940

 73.3800, -5.2670,
-31.2110

 76.3140, -4.9010,
-26.8290

 79.1340, -4.2140,
-22.7580

 82.3670, -3.2520,
-18.1640

■ 85.1870, -2.5650,
-14.0930

■ 88.4200, -1.6030,
-9.4990

■ 91.2400, -0.9160,
-5.4280

■ 94.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.1960, 27.6060, -26.7460



67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760



64.9700, -45.1550, -35.1950

Triad

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



67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760



74.3470, -78.4480, 1.0080



73.7670, 62.0730, 36.9610

Complementary

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



67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760



34.6730, 6.9160, 39.8760

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.



79.6630, 39.2390, 43.2950



67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760



67.0580, -75.8360, 8.7400

Square

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



67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760



74.4320, -71.7980, -9.3820



84.7210, -2.2070, 34.5050



76.7830, 64.0030, 12.9870

Rectangle

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



67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760



68.8630, -54.7390, -26.6990



84.7210, -2.2070, 34.5050



74.1780, 56.6620, 41.4140

Sweetspot

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



67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760



111.2470, -2.7940, -15.4500



67.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010



54.4200, -1.6030, -9.4990



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.



67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760



83.5740, -9.7100, -55.3260



60.3660, -29.0150, -41.3590



46.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



76.8070, -8.7480, -50.7320



164.5010, -18.9160, -108.7720

Inverse Universe

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



34.6730, 6.9160, 39.8760



38.4260, 9.7100, 55.3260



41.6340, 29.0150, 41.3590



45.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



35.1930, 8.7480, 50.7320



75.4990, 18.9160, 108.7720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

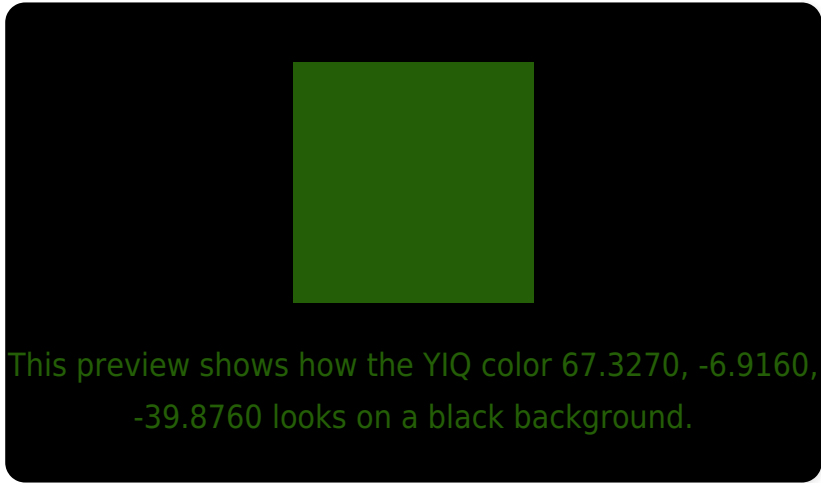
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

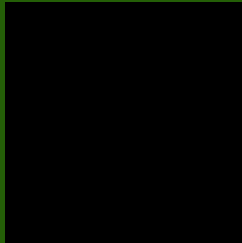
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760.

-39.8760.

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

67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760

Protanopia

76.5280, 32.6030, -23.6930

Deuteranopia

79.2760, 33.7930, -12.2150



Tritanopia

78.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760

Protanomaly

72.9390, 18.0240, -29.3040

Deuteranomaly

74.7530, 18.8480, -22.2080

Tritanomaly

74.3530, -17.8320, -18.2480

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.0730, -2.2440, -14.4040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760 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(36, 95, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 95, 7)  
}
```

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(36, 95, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 95, 7) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760 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(36, 95, 7) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 95, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(36, 95, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 95, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 95, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 95, 7) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.3270, -6.9160, -39.8760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 95, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 95,  
7) }
```

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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