

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.3700, -16.5020,
-20.3260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.3700, -16.5020,
-20.3260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	275533
RGB	39, 85, 51
RGB Percent	15%, 33%, 20%
CMY	0.8472, 0.6666, 0.8000
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.40, 0.67
HSL	136°, 37%, 24%
HSV	136°, 54%, 33%
XYZ	4.6828, 7.1696, 4.2679
YIQ	67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

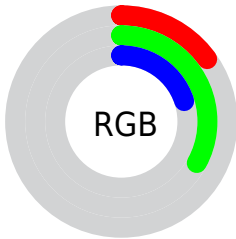
Format	Color
R_{YB}	39, 75, 85
Decimal	2577715
CIE _{Lab}	32.19, -24.42, 15.15
CIE _{LCh}	32, 28.735, 148.185
Yxy	7.1696, 0.2905, 0.4448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280767795 (0xFF275533)
YUV	67.3700, -8.0704, -24.8805
Hunter-Lab	26.7762, -15.6412, 9.2930

Details

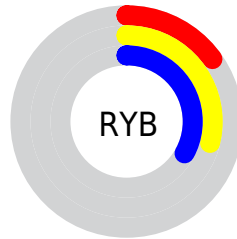
The YIQ color **67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **56.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.7290, -16.1350, -21.4710**, and **23.5770, -12.6510, -18.5310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.9950, -19.9400, -24.1000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.4460, -13.6600, -16.7640**.

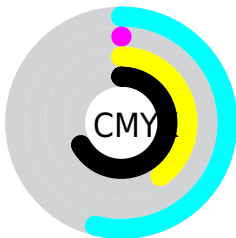
Distribution



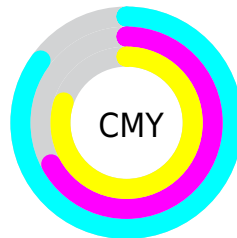
- Red (15%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260 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 67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.3700, -16.5020,
-20.3260

■ 67.3700, -16.5020,
-20.3260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.1140, -18.6570,
-19.8170

■ 116.7290,
-16.1350, -21.4710

■ 23.5770, -12.6510,
-18.5310

■ 142.9030,
-16.6850, -22.5170

■ 8.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 169.4900,
-16.9600, -23.0400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.9630,
-16.9140, -23.8740

■ 224.9630,
-16.9140, -23.8740

■ 242.3970,

-11.9640, -14.4600

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

67.3700, -16.5020,
-20.3260

67.3700, -16.5020,
-20.3260

63.9950, -19.9400,
-24.1000

70.4460, -13.6600,
-16.7640

60.8050, -22.4610,
-27.9730

73.9350, -10.5430,
-12.6790

57.4300, -25.8990,
-31.7470

77.0110, -7.7010,
-9.1170

54.3540, -28.7410,
-35.3090

80.3860, -4.2630,
-5.3430

52.4030, -30.4370,
-37.6130

83.4620, -1.4210,
-1.7810

■ 86.9510, 1.6960,
2.3040

■ 90.0270, 4.5380,
5.8660

■ 93.4020, 7.9760,
9.6400

■ 96.5920, 10.4970,
13.5130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.7550, 7.3390, -17.3730



67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260



59.5050, -47.6790, -22.4870

Triad

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



67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260



69.1370, -42.6860, 2.6740



76.0000, 35.5310, 11.3630

Complementary

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



67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260



56.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260

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.



77.0350, 28.4230, 19.0390



67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260



76.7390, -11.7860, 15.3660

Square

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



67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260



62.3040, -59.6940, -8.4780



78.2920, 11.6420, 20.2980



75.3660, 34.0200, 0.1960

Rectangle

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



67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260



61.2150, -52.4940, -17.8220



78.2920, 11.6420, 20.2980



75.9230, 34.4300, 14.7980

Sweetspot

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



67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260



103.1360, -6.5550, -7.8590



76.4670, 8.2100, -16.6380



51.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260



82.4300, -25.8990, -31.7470



69.9920, -23.8850, -13.1730



41.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



66.0010, -38.4130, -47.2530



144.8990, -84.2060, -103.9340

Inverse Universe

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



56.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260



65.5700, 25.8990, 31.7470



54.0080, 23.8850, 13.1730



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



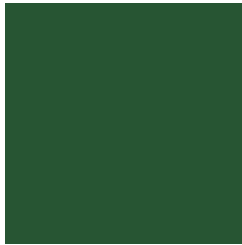
40.9990, 38.4130, 47.2530



89.9870, 84.5270, 103.6230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

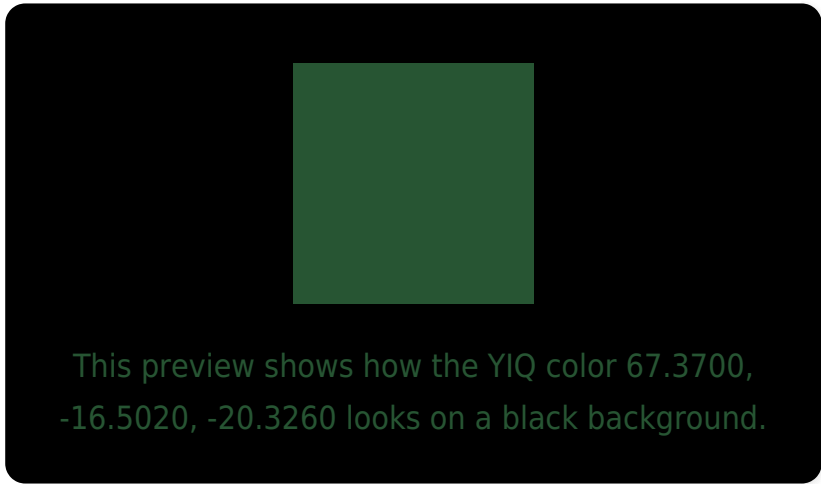
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

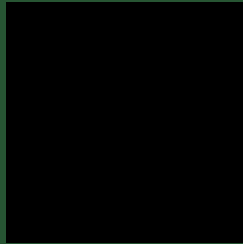
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.3700, -16.5020,

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

67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260

Protanopia

73.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240

Deuteranopia

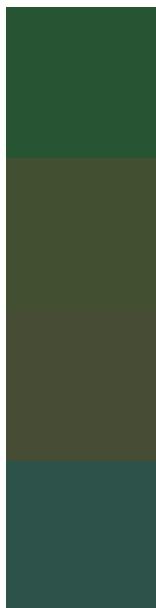
75.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820



Tritanopia

71.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260

Protanomaly

71.5790, 2.2030, -12.3970

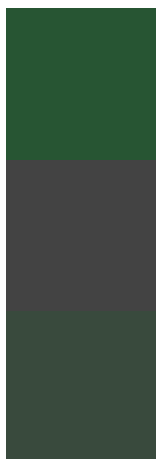
Deuteranomaly

72.4700, 4.1280, -8.7360

Tritanomaly

70.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.4350, -5.9590, -7.6470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260 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(39, 85, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 85, 51)  
}
```

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(39, 85, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 85, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260 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(39, 85, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 85, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 85, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 85, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 85, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 85, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 85, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 85,  
51) }
```

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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