

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.4990, -13.1520,
-36.9920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.4990, -13.1520,
-36.9920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	205F13
RGB	32, 95, 19
RGB Percent	13%, 37%, 7%
CMY	0.8747, 0.6273, 0.9255
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.80, 0.63
HSL	110°, 67%, 22%
HSV	110°, 80%, 37%
XYZ	4.8062, 8.5424, 2.0117
YIQ	67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

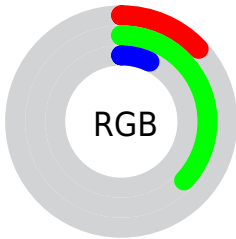
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 95, 82
Decimal	2121491
CIE Lab	35.09, -35.31, 35.21
CIE LCh	35, 49.866, 135.083
Yxy	8.5424, 0.3129, 0.5561
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280311571 (0xFF205F13)
YUV	67.4990, -23.9100, -31.1326
Hunter-Lab	29.2275, -21.7951, 16.3783

Details

The YIQ color **67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **46.5010, 13.1520, 36.9920**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.1680, -10.7220, -36.9780**, and **28.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.0810, -15.0310, -41.4870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.0310, -11.5940, -32.1860**.

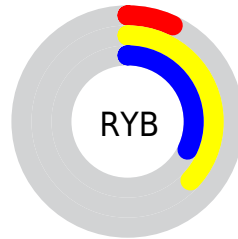
Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (37%)

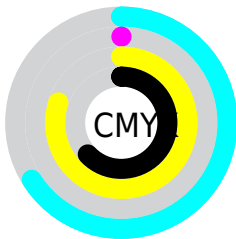
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (32%)

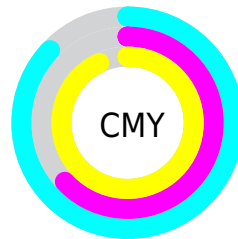


Cyan (66%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920 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 67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.4990, -13.1520,
-36.9920

■ 67.4990, -13.1520,
-36.9920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.6770, -19.5250,
-37.1330

■ 118.8690,
-11.3180, -37.1900

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

■ 145.5270,
-10.3550, -38.1230

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 173.0000,
-10.3090, -38.9570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.4730,
-10.2630, -39.7910

■ 227.1850, -9.3920,
-39.0560

■ 239.0480, -1.0960,

-24.2000

■ 250.9110, 7.2000,
-9.3440

■ 67.4990, -13.1520,
-36.9920

■ 67.4990, -13.1520,
-36.9920

■ 64.0810, -15.0310,
-41.4870

■ 71.0310, -11.5940,
-32.1860

■ 60.5490, -16.5890,
-46.2930

■ 74.4490, -9.7150,
-27.6910

■ 77.9810, -8.1570,
-22.8850

■ 81.1000, -6.8740,
-18.6020

■ 84.6320, -5.3160,
-13.7960

■ 88.0500, -3.4370,
-9.3010

■ 91.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

■ 95.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 98.5320, 1.5580,
4.8060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.5870, 24.9470, -28.1170



67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920



65.0670, -46.8060, -32.8060

Triad

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



67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920



72.8310, -76.9350, 1.1210



75.6370, 59.3230, 31.7310

Complementary

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



67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920



46.5010, 13.1520, 36.9920

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.



79.2670, 40.2940, 40.6940



67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920



72.6750, -58.4600, 13.2200

Square

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



67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920



73.8450, -71.5230, -8.8590



84.8310, 3.2950, 33.9110



77.8210, 60.8400, 9.7360

Rectangle

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



67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920



68.7320, -55.7480, -24.9320



84.8310, 3.2950, 33.9110



75.9450, 55.7000, 36.8200

Sweetspot

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



67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920



111.5180, -4.9950, -14.1070



78.1180, 28.2460, -16.3140



54.4630, -3.1620, -8.7780



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.



67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920



79.6590, -20.2550, -56.9510



66.3480, -28.6040, -32.2840



46.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



71.4250, -19.4760, -54.5480



153.1390, -41.5640, -116.8280

Inverse Universe

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



46.5010, 13.1520, 36.9920



47.3410, 20.2550, 56.9510



47.6520, 28.6040, 32.2840



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



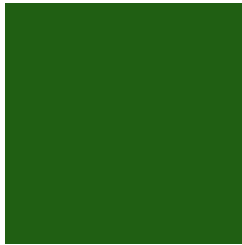
40.5750, 19.4760, 54.5480



86.8610, 41.5640, 116.8280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

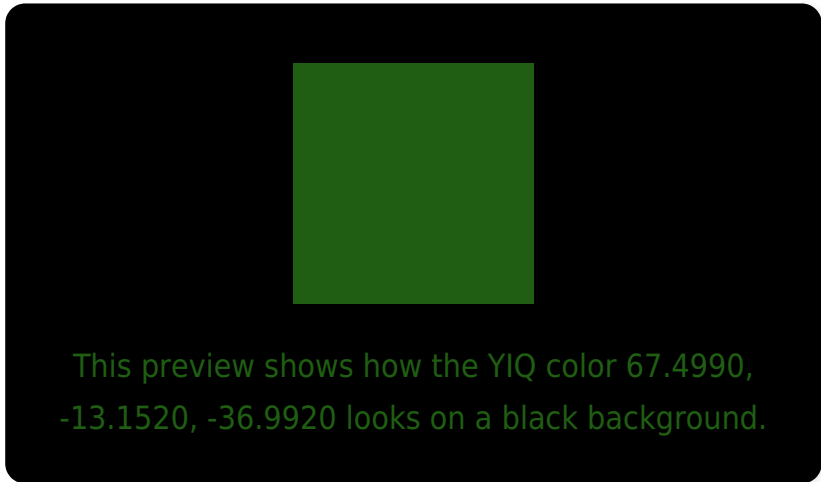
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

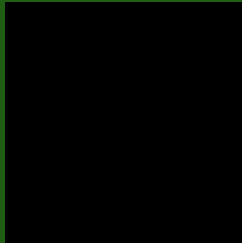
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.4990, -13.1520,

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

67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920

Protanopia

77.7650, 27.7420, -18.1940

Deuteranopia

79.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610



Tritanopia

77.2510, -25.8120, -5.7800

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920

Protanomaly

74.2360, 12.9340, -25.1620

Deuteranomaly

75.0670, 15.0880, -20.1440

Tritanomaly

74.0260, -21.2250, -17.3290

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.0450, -5.0410, -13.2730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920 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(32, 95, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 95, 19)  
}
```

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(32, 95, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 95, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920 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(32, 95, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 95, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 95, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 95, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 95, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 95, 19)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.4990, -13.1520, -36.9920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 95, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 95,  
19) }
```

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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