

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.5870, -18.6110,  
-20.6510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.5870, -18.6110,  
-20.6510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	255635
RGB	37, 86, 53
RGB Percent	15%, 34%, 21%
CMY	0.8550, 0.6627, 0.7922
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.38, 0.66
HSL	140°, 40%, 24%
HSV	140°, 57%, 34%
XYZ	4.7334, 7.3084, 4.5279
YIQ	67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

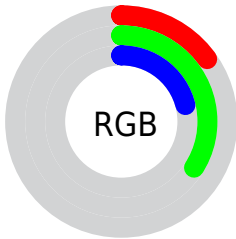
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	37, 74, 86
Decimal	2446901
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.50, -25.09, 14.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 28.894, 150.271
Yxy	7.3084, 0.2857, 0.4411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280636981 (0xFF255635)
YUV	67.5870, -7.1914, -26.8248
Hunter-Lab	27.0341, -16.0560, 8.9936

# Details

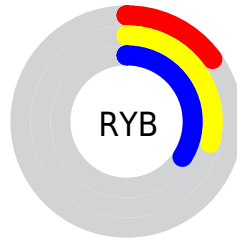
The YIQ color **67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **55.4130, 18.6110, 20.6510**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.9460, -18.2440, -21.7960**, and **24.5060, -13.8890, -18.1210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.2120, -22.0490, -24.4250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.9620, -15.1730, -16.8770**.

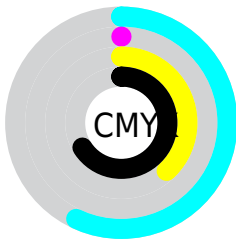
# Distribution



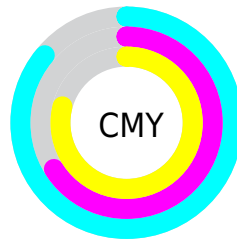
- Red (15%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510 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 67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 67.5870, -18.6110,  
-20.6510

■ 67.5870, -18.6110,  
-20.6510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 42.9180, -21.0410,  
-20.6650

■ 116.9460,  
-18.2440, -21.7960

■ 24.5060, -13.8890,  
-18.1210

■ 143.4190,  
-18.1980, -22.6300

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680

■ 170.0060,  
-18.4730, -23.1530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 197.5930,  
-18.7480, -23.6760

■ 225.1800,  
-19.0230, -24.1990

■ 242.0270,

-13.7980, -14.2620

253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

67.5870, -18.6110,  
-20.6510

67.5870, -18.6110,  
-20.6510

64.2120, -22.0490,  
-24.4250

70.9620, -15.1730,  
-16.8770

61.1360, -24.8910,  
-27.9870

74.0380, -12.3310,  
-13.3150

57.8750, -28.6500,  
-31.4500

77.2990, -8.5720,  
-9.8520

54.7990, -31.4920,  
-35.0120

80.3750, -5.7300,  
-6.2900

53.6740, -32.6380,  
-36.2700

83.7500, -2.2920,  
-2.5160

■ 87.1250, 1.1460,  
1.2580

■ 90.2010, 3.9880,  
4.8200

■ 93.4620, 7.7470,  
8.2830

■ 96.5380, 10.5890,  
11.8450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.9720, 5.2300, -17.6980



67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510



60.3200, -48.5960, -22.3880

# Triad

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



67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510



70.7460, -40.0270, 4.0450



76.7720, 36.1730, 10.7410

# Complementary

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



67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510



55.4130, 18.6110, 20.6510

# 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.



77.5190, 29.9360, 19.1520



67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510



77.6360, -9.9980, 16.0020

# Square

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



67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510



63.0050, -60.2900, -8.6900



79.0750, 13.7510, 20.6230



75.8390, 34.0660, -0.6380



# Rectangle

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



67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510



62.0300, -53.4110, -17.7230



79.0750, 13.7510, 20.6230



76.6950, 35.0720, 14.1760

# Sweetspot

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



67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510



104.8370, -7.1510, -8.0710



75.6300, 6.1930, -18.6310



51.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090



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.



67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510



83.4620, -28.9250, -31.9730



70.3230, -26.3150, -13.1870



41.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



66.7990, -40.6600, -45.0760



146.7230, -89.3420, -98.9580



# Inverse Universe

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



55.4130, 18.6110, 20.6510



64.5380, 28.9250, 31.9730



52.6770, 26.3150, 13.1870



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



40.2010, 40.6600, 45.0760

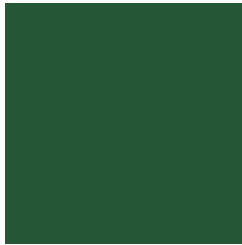


88.2770, 89.3420, 98.9580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

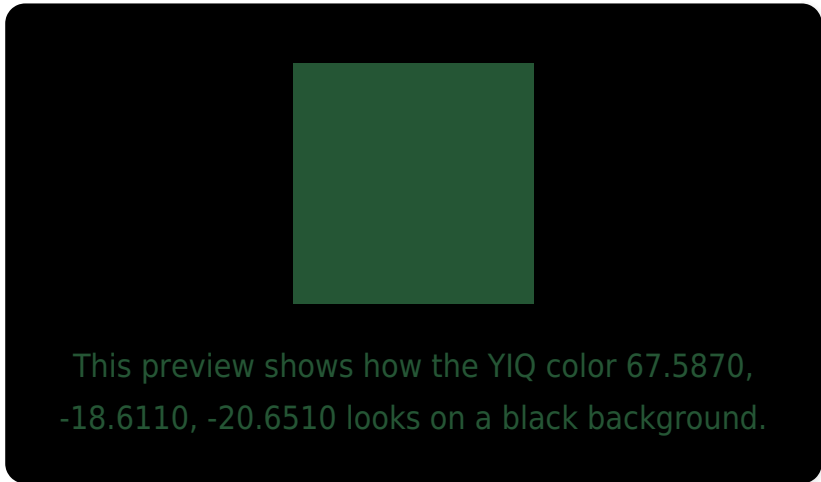
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.5870, -18.6110,

-20.6510.

# 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

67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510

### Protanopia

75.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

### Deuteranopia

76.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830



## Tritanopia

72.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510

## Protanomaly

72.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980

## Deuteranomaly

73.2850, 3.2110, -8.6370

## Tritanomaly

70.1280, -21.2720, -10.9680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510 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(37, 86, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 86, 53)  
}
```

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(37, 86, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 86, 53) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510 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(37, 86, 53) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 86, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 86, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 86, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 86, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 86, 53)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.5870, -18.6110, -20.6510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 86, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 86,  
53) }
```

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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