

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.5910, -25.5750,
-48.6390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.5910, -25.5750,
-48.6390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D6A0D
RGB	13, 106, 13
RGB Percent	5%, 42%, 5%
CMY	0.9493, 0.5842, 0.9490
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.88, 0.58
HSL	120°, 78%, 23%
HSV	120°, 88%, 42%
XYZ	5.3956, 10.4301, 2.1094
YIQ	67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

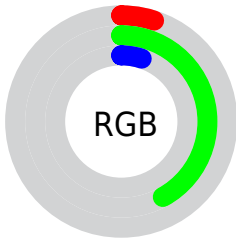
Format	Color
RYB	13, 106, 106
Decimal	879117
CIELab	38.60, -43.20, 40.43
CIELCh	39, 59.166, 136.896
Yxy	10.4301, 0.3008, 0.5816
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279069197 (0xFF0D6A0D)
YUV	67.5910, -26.9134, -47.8763
Hunter-Lab	32.2957, -26.6960, 18.7346

Details

The YIQ color **67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **51.4090, 25.5750, 48.6390**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.4780, -17.8270, -45.8830**, and **33.4590, -15.6750, -29.8110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.0480, -28.6000, -54.3920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860**.

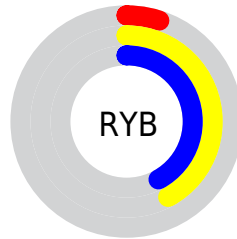
Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (42%)

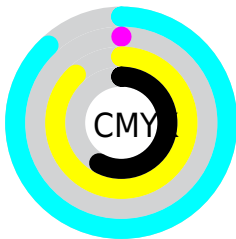
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (42%)

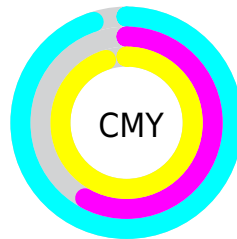


Cyan (88%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390 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 67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.5910, -25.5750,
-48.6390

■ 67.5910, -25.5750,
-48.6390

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.5470, -22.2750,
-42.3630

■ 123.4780,
-17.8270, -45.8830

■ 33.4590, -15.6750,
-29.8110

■ 151.2500,
-17.1850, -46.5050

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 178.6090,
-16.8180, -47.6500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.4950,
-16.4970, -47.9610

■ 225.5760,
-12.0510, -40.4270

■ 237.3250, -3.4340,

-25.8820

■ 249.6010, 5.1370,
-10.5030

■ 67.5910, -25.5750,
-48.6390

■ 67.5910, -25.5750,
-48.6390

■ 63.0480, -28.6000,
-54.3920

■ 72.1340, -22.5500,
-42.8860

■ 62.2220, -29.1500,
-55.4380

■ 76.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 80.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 84.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 89.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 94.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 98.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 102.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 106.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.6530, 24.5810, -32.4990



67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390



72.2080, -51.7570, -36.6930

Triad

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



67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390



81.5510, -87.7100, 3.6660



78.9210, 73.4430, 40.1550

Complementary

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



67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390



51.4090, 25.5750, 48.6390

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.



83.4630, 51.8460, 51.6060



67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390



75.9320, -75.2410, 14.4790

Square

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



67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390



82.9240, -81.9310, -7.4590



92.5530, 7.3740, 42.5900



83.7530, 72.7150, 9.2830

Rectangle

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



67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390



77.2580, -63.2210, -27.1650



92.5530, 7.3740, 42.5900



78.3970, 69.4070, 47.2230

Sweetspot

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



67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390



123.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280



95.3980, 29.8530, -28.9230



60.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390



81.0060, -37.9500, -72.1740



72.8350, -40.3410, -34.3330



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



68.6790, -32.1750, -61.1910



143.8150, -67.3750, -128.1350

Inverse Universe

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



51.4090, 25.5750, 48.6390



56.9940, 37.9500, 72.1740



46.0510, 40.6620, 34.0220



50.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



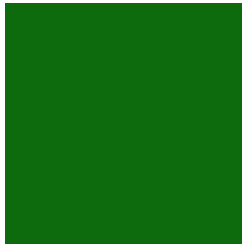
48.3210, 32.1750, 61.1910



101.1850, 67.3750, 128.1350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390 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 × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

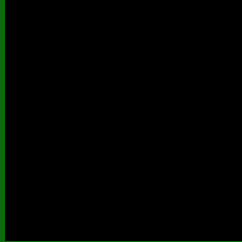
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.5910, -25.5750,

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

67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390

Protanopia

84.7130, 33.5200, -23.7920

Deuteranopia

87.5320, 35.9480, -12.7240



Tritanopia

84.0650, -34.1560, -8.7480

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390

Protanomaly

78.3080, 12.4310, -32.5690

Deuteranomaly

80.0080, 13.5760, -25.7840

Tritanomaly

78.3620, -31.2190, -23.4350

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390 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(13, 106, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 106, 13)  
}
```

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(13, 106, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 106, 13) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390 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(13, 106, 13) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 106, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 106, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 106, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 106, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 106,  
13) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 106, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 106,  
13) }
```

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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