

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	176317
RGB	23, 99, 23
RGB Percent	9%, 39%, 9%
CMY	0.9100, 0.6116, 0.9098
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.77, 0.61
HSL	120°, 62%, 24%
HSV	120°, 77%, 39%
XYZ	4.9715, 9.1730, 2.3188
YIQ	67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

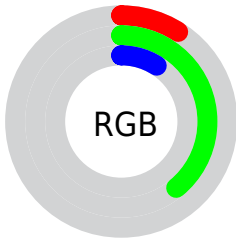
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	23, 99, 99
Decimal	1532695
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.32, -38.51, 34.76
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 51.876, 137.926
Yxy	9.1730, 0.3020, 0.5572
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279722775 (0xFF176317)
YUV	67.6120, -21.9937, -39.1247
Hunter-Lab	30.2870, -23.7023, 16.6615

# Details

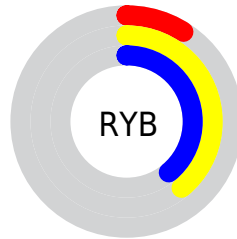
The YIQ color **67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **54.3880, 20.9000, 39.7480**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.6510, -16.6360, -39.9320**, and **29.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180**.

# Distribution



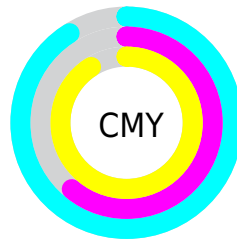
- Red (9%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (9%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480 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 67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480

67.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

44.0250, -20.6250,  
-39.2250

120.6510,  
-16.6360, -39.9320

29.9370, -14.0250,  
-26.6730

147.4230,  
-15.9940, -40.5540

17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

174.8960,  
-15.9480, -41.3880

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

202.6680,  
-15.3060, -42.0100

226.4450,  
-13.0600, -38.6600

238.0090, -5.3600,

-24.0160

■ 249.8720, 2.9360,  
-9.1600

■ 67.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480

■ 67.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480

■ 63.4820, -23.6500,  
-44.9780

■ 71.7420, -18.1500,  
-34.5180

■ 59.3520, -26.4000,  
-50.2080

■ 75.8720, -15.4000,  
-29.2880

■ 58.1130, -27.2250,  
-51.7770

■ 80.0020, -12.6500,  
-24.0580

■ 84.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

■ 87.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

■ 91.9790, -4.6750,  
-8.8910

■ 96.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

■ 100.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

■ 104.3690, 3.5750,  
6.7990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.3370, 22.6550, -30.6330



67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



68.0990, -49.8320, -33.0320

# Triad

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



67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



74.8030, -79.7320, 2.2520



77.7900, 63.2660, 31.8580

# Complementary

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



67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



54.3880, 20.9000, 39.7480

# 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.



81.0720, 45.3370, 42.9130



67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



78.9040, -51.6750, 16.9090

# Square

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



67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



76.6320, -75.2370, -7.6290



87.8640, 7.6960, 36.7520



80.0230, 63.0870, 7.5590



# Rectangle

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



67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



71.9920, -59.4160, -24.5360



87.8640, 7.6960, 36.7520



77.6250, 59.5970, 37.7810

# Sweetspot

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



67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



115.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900



90.3360, 24.3960, -23.6360



56.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480



79.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



71.9440, -33.0980, -27.9300



46.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



65.7440, -30.8000, -58.5760



140.8800, -66.0000, -125.5200



# Inverse Universe

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



54.3880, 20.9000, 39.7480



58.6200, 32.7710, 61.4030



50.0560, 33.0980, 27.9300



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



46.2560, 30.8000, 58.5760

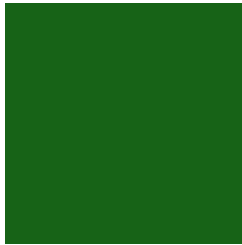


99.1200, 66.0000, 125.5200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

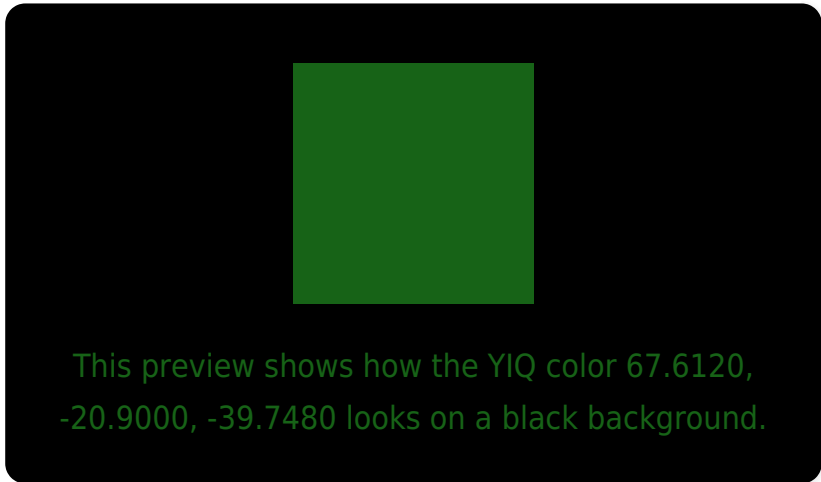
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6120, -20.9000,



# 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

67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480

### Protanopia

80.8790, 27.4210, -17.8830

### Deuteranopia

82.7750, 30.9500, -10.2500



## Tritanopia

79.1580, -29.9840, -7.2640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480

## Protanomaly

75.8550, 9.6330, -25.9110

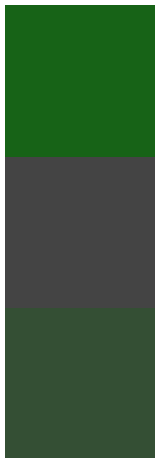
## Deuteranomaly

77.5720, 12.1080, -21.2040

## Tritanomaly

75.3350, -26.5890, -19.2370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480 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(23, 99, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 99, 23)  
}
```

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(23, 99, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 99, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480 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(23, 99, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 99, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(23, 99, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 99, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 99, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 99, 23)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 99, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 99,  
23) }
```

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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