

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.6310, -39.1060,
-18.1620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620)
contains.

YIQ(67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(67.6310, -39.1060,
-18.1620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	135A50
RGB	19, 90, 80
RGB Percent	7%, 35%, 31%
CMY	0.9257, 0.6469, 0.6864
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.11, 0.65
HSL	172°, 65%, 21%
HSV	172°, 79%, 35%
XYZ	5.3729, 8.0340, 8.8497
YIQ	67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

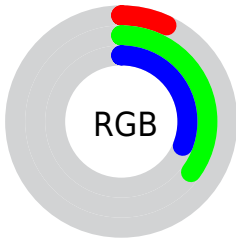
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 57, 90
Decimal	1268304
CIE _{Lab}	34.05, -23.85, -0.33
CIE _{LCh}	34, 23.857, 180.803
Yxy	8.0340, 0.2414, 0.3610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279458384 (0xFF135A50)
YUV	67.6310, 6.0979, -42.6494
Hunter-Lab	28.3443, -15.7660, 1.3295

Details

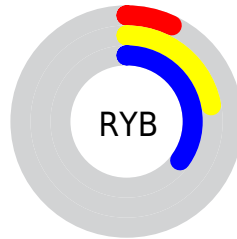
The YIQ color **67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **41.3690, 39.1060, 18.1620**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.8980, -35.4840, -17.7240**, and **29.9320, -23.6560, -11.8160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.8260, -44.1490, -20.3810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.4360, -34.0630, -15.9430**.

Distribution



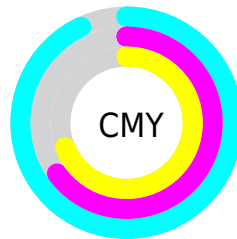
- Red (7%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620 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 67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.6310, -39.1060,
-18.1620

67.6310, -39.1060,
-18.1620

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.2400, -36.4470,
-16.7910

119.8980,
-35.4840, -17.7240

29.9320, -23.6560,
-11.8160

146.1970,
-34.8880, -17.5120

15.0970, -10.8190,
-7.6750

173.4850,
-35.7590, -18.2470

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

201.0720,
-36.0340, -18.7700

229.1860,
-36.3550, -18.4590

241.8440,

-26.2240, -9.3280

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 67.6310, -39.1060,
-18.1620

■ 67.6310, -39.1060,
-18.1620

■ 64.8260, -44.1490,
-20.3810

■ 70.4360, -34.0630,
-15.9430

■ 61.9070, -48.8710,
-22.9110

■ 73.3550, -29.3410,
-13.4130

■ 61.6080, -49.4670,
-23.1230

■ 76.1600, -24.2980,
-11.1940

■ 78.9650, -19.2550,
-8.9750

■ 81.7700, -14.2120,
-6.7560

■ 84.6890, -9.4900,
-4.2260

■ 87.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

■ 90.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 93.1040, 5.6390,
2.4310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.2610, -14.5770, -16.6650



67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620



64.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810

Triad

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



67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620



81.7240, -7.4300, 13.5140



79.6150, 28.8850, -0.3550

Complementary

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



67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620



41.3690, 39.1060, 18.1620

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.



81.0810, 30.8090, 8.8330



67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620



82.2980, 11.5050, 17.2730

Square

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



67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620



77.1340, -29.4360, 4.8360



81.6600, 24.9850, 15.2650



78.6690, 19.6250, -8.7510

Rectangle

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



67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620



64.0820, -59.1890, -12.1250



81.6600, 24.9850, 15.2650



80.0930, 30.5350, 2.7830

Sweetspot

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



67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620



108.1720, -15.4040, -7.1800



63.9660, -12.9690, -34.8010



53.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620



82.1010, -61.3410, -28.1970



54.0960, -35.4410, -1.9770



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



75.2860, -60.4240, -28.2960



162.3750, -130.6590, -60.5070

Inverse Universe

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



41.3690, 39.1060, 18.1620



41.0130, 61.0200, 28.5080



54.9040, 35.4410, 1.9770



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



34.7140, 60.4240, 28.2960



74.7390, 130.3380, 60.8180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

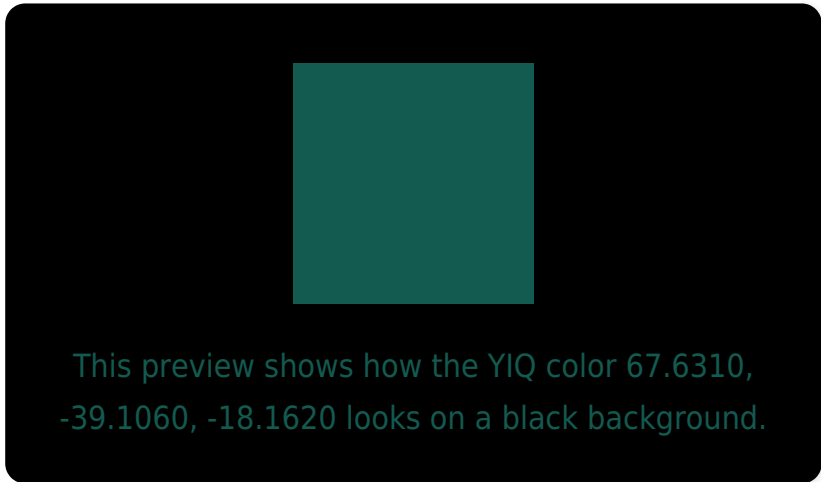
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6310, -39.1060,

-18.1620.

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

67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620

Protanopia

80.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

Deuteranopia

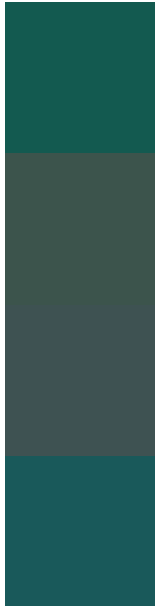
80.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



Tritanopia

71.1570, -37.4110, -10.3310

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620

Protanomaly

75.9120, -11.7360, -7.5760

Deuteranomaly

76.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400

Tritanomaly

69.9780, -38.4650, -13.2570

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.7700, -14.2120, -6.7560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620 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(19, 90, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 90, 80)  
}
```

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(19, 90, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 90, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620 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(19, 90, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 90, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 90, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 90, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 90, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 90, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.6310, -39.1060, -18.1620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 90, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 90,  
80) }
```

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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