

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.6500, -14.8950,  
-32.9350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.6500, -14.8950,  
-32.9350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	215D1C
RGB	33, 93, 28
RGB Percent	13%, 36%, 11%
CMY	0.8708, 0.6352, 0.8902
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.70, 0.64
HSL	115°, 54%, 24%
HSV	115°, 70%, 36%
XYZ	4.7518, 8.2395, 2.4384
YIQ	67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

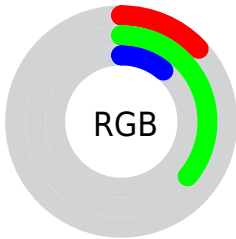
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	28, 93, 88
Decimal	2186524
CIELab	34.48, -33.38, 30.65
CIELCh	34, 45.319, 137.435
Yxy	8.2395, 0.3080, 0.5340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280376604 (0xFF215D1C)
YUV	67.6500, -19.5475, -30.3881
Hunter-Lab	28.7045, -20.6835, 15.0566

# Details

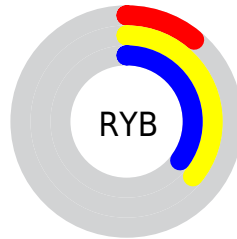
The YIQ color **67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **53.3500, 14.8950, 32.9350**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.4930, -13.0150, -33.9670**, and **27.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.9330, -17.3700, -37.6420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.3670, -12.4200, -28.2280**.

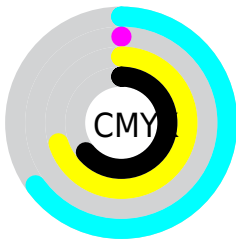
# Distribution



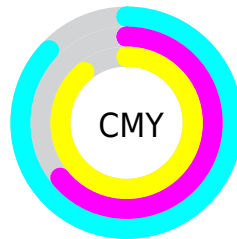
- Red (13%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350 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 67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.6500, -14.8950,  
-32.9350

67.6500, -14.8950,  
-32.9350

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

40.8450, -19.9380,  
-35.1540

118.4930,  
-13.0150, -33.9670

27.0020, -12.6500,  
-24.0580

144.9660,  
-12.9690, -34.8010

14.0880, -6.6000,  
-12.5520

171.7380,  
-12.3270, -35.4230

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.7980,  
-12.5560, -36.7800

227.6840,  
-12.2350, -37.0910

239.5470, -3.9390,

-22.2350

251.5240, 4.0360,  
-7.0680

67.6500, -14.8950,  
-32.9350

67.6500, -14.8950,  
-32.9350

63.9330, -17.3700,  
-37.6420

71.3670, -12.4200,  
-28.2280

60.4010, -18.9280,  
-42.4480

74.8990, -10.8620,  
-23.4220

56.6840, -21.4030,  
-47.1550

78.6160, -8.3870,  
-18.7150

82.0340, -6.5080,  
-14.2200

85.8650, -4.3540,  
-9.2020

■ 89.5820, -1.8790,  
-4.4950

■ 93.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 96.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

■ 100.2490, 4.0330,  
9.5130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.8040, 22.8380, -28.4420



67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



64.2350, -47.2190, -30.8270

# Triad

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



67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



70.1580, -73.5420, 0.2020



76.8380, 54.1430, 26.4870

# Complementary

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



67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



53.3500, 14.8950, 32.9350

# 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.



79.4360, 38.1400, 35.6760



67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



76.6400, -42.1840, 15.6080

# Square

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



67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



71.6280, -69.4140, -8.5340



83.2180, 6.4590, 31.6350



77.3040, 54.9260, 6.7820



# Rectangle

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



67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



67.6720, -55.5190, -23.5750



83.2180, 6.4590, 31.6350



77.0320, 50.8410, 31.2650

# Sweetspot

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



67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



110.2730, -5.6830, -12.6510



82.6550, 22.2400, -17.6000



55.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330



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.



67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350



80.6790, -23.0070, -51.1270



69.2330, -26.5420, -25.5980



44.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



66.9620, -25.4820, -55.8340



144.5010, -54.4470, -120.1350



# Inverse Universe

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



53.3500, 14.8950, 32.9350



58.3210, 23.0070, 51.1270



51.7670, 26.5420, 25.5980



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



42.7390, 24.8860, 55.6220

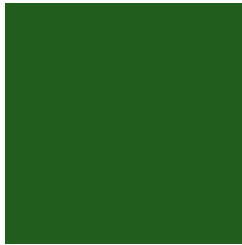


92.4990, 54.4470, 120.1350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

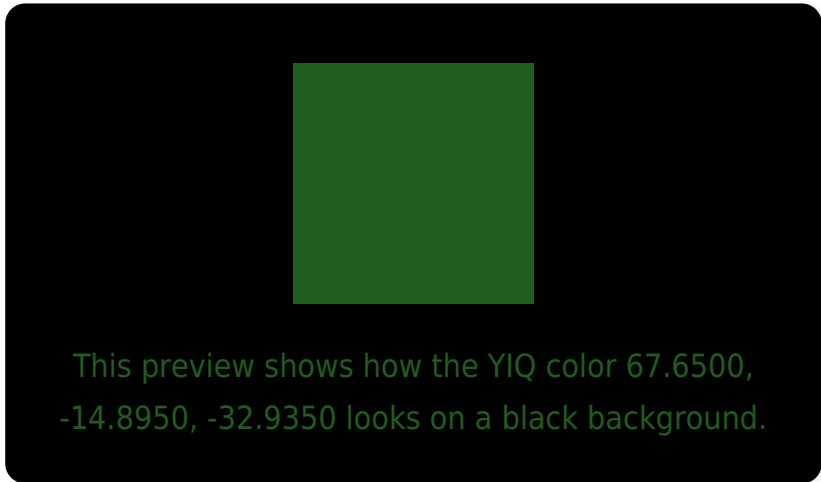
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

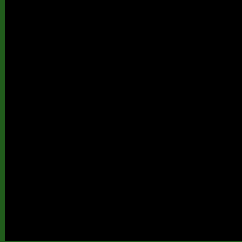
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.6500, -14.8950,

-32.9350.

# 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

67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350

### Protanopia

77.6060, 23.9360, -15.2960

### Deuteranopia

78.9750, 27.5110, -8.4970



## Tritanopia

76.4360, -24.8950, -5.8790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350

## Protanomaly

73.7890, 9.9990, -21.5290

## Deuteranomaly

75.0930, 12.1990, -17.3450

## Tritanomaly

73.0800, -21.3170, -15.6610

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.6860, -5.4080, -12.1280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350 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(33, 93, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 93, 28)  
}
```

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(33, 93, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 93, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350 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(33, 93, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 93, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(33, 93, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 93, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 93, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 93, 28)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.6500, -14.8950, -32.9350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 93, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 93,  
28) }
```

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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