

# Converting Colors

YIQ(67.9850, -49.5110,  
-33.3430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(67.9850, -49.5110,  
-33.3430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006742
RGB	0, 103, 66
RGB Percent	0%, 40%, 26%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5959, 0.7413
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.36, 0.60
HSL	158°, 100%, 20%
HSV	158°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	5.8367, 10.1019, 6.7899
YIQ	67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

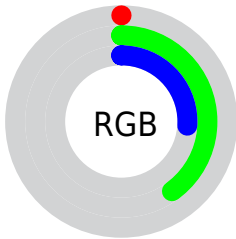
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 63, 103
Decimal	26434
CIELab	38.02, -35.60, 13.84
CIELCh	38, 38.196, 158.763
Yxy	10.1019, 0.2568, 0.4445
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278216514 (0xFF006742)
YUV	67.9850, -0.9786, -59.6228
Hunter-Lab	31.7835, -22.8419, 9.5824

# Details

The YIQ color **67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **35.0150, 49.5110, 33.3430**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.9110, -37.4990, -30.7710**, and **34.9070, -22.5080, -21.6120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.4310, -44.8350, -29.9790**.

# Distribution



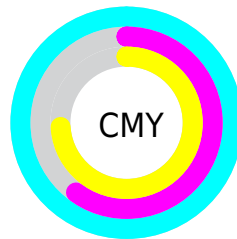
- Red (0%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430 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 67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 67.9850, -49.5110,  
-33.3430

■ 67.9850, -49.5110,  
-33.3430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 50.8020, -35.5740,  
-27.1100

■ 124.9110,  
-37.4990, -30.7710

■ 34.9070, -22.5080,  
-21.6120

■ 152.0960,  
-36.5820, -30.8700

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,  
-18.3050

■ 179.5690,  
-36.5360, -31.7040


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 208.0420,  
-36.4900, -32.5380


■ 228.9980,  
-33.1900, -26.2620


■ 240.6760,


-25.8110, -11.3070


 249.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040


 67.9850, -49.5110,  
-33.3430

 71.4310, -44.8350,  
-29.9790

 75.0620, -39.2420,  
-26.7140

 78.5080, -34.5660,  
-23.3500

 81.9540, -29.8900,  
-19.9860

 85.6990, -24.6180,  
-16.4100

■ 89.0310, -19.6210,  
-13.3570

■ 92.4770, -14.9450,  
-9.9930

■ 95.9230, -10.2690,  
-6.6290

■ 99.5540, -4.6760,  
-3.3640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.9940, -1.0040, -25.8680



67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430



72.8070, -60.3330, -24.4370

# Triad

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



67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430



83.7980, -45.8050, 9.6430



88.3020, 49.2400, 10.7120

# Complementary

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



67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430



35.0150, 49.5110, 33.3430

# 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.



88.8090, 43.9190, 24.5510



67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430



92.3150, -4.3600, 23.9600

# Square

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



67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430



74.8710, -74.4120, -6.0600



91.6900, 25.4410, 29.0330



87.4560, 42.2740, -6.2220



# Rectangle

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



67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430



74.5000, -66.4780, -17.6940



91.6900, 25.4410, 29.0330



88.5780, 48.6430, 16.0270

# Sweetspot

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



67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430



121.4440, -19.3460, -12.8340



71.8230, -5.6770, -45.8130



60.4990, -12.0110, -8.0990



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.



67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430



89.1630, -65.0520, -43.5480



63.9850, -57.5380, -14.5140



49.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



75.8270, -55.0580, -37.4420



159.7240, -116.3050, -78.3610



# Inverse Universe

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



35.0150, 49.5110, 33.3430



45.9510, 64.7310, 43.8590



39.0150, 57.5380, 14.5140



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



39.0590, 55.3790, 37.1310



82.2760, 116.3050, 78.3610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

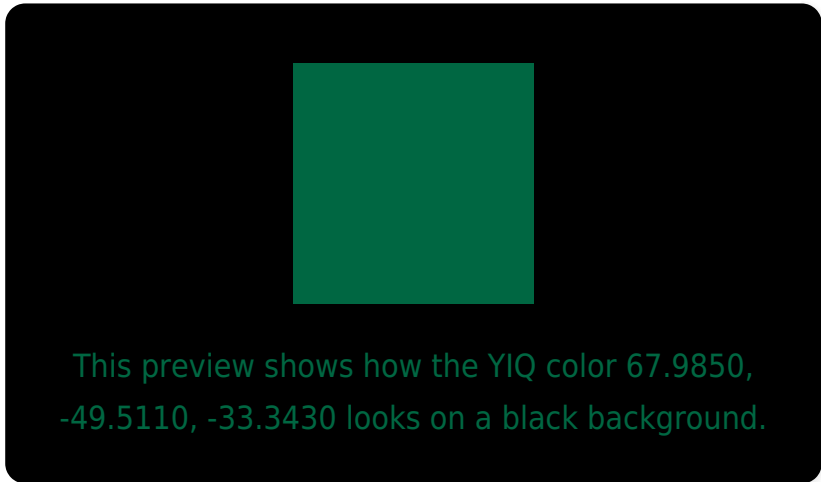
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.9850, -49.5110,



# 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

67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430

### Protanopia

88.0860, 14.0770, -7.3230

### Deuteranopia

89.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



## Tritanopia

80.3740, -39.5200, -10.6560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430

## Protanomaly

80.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360

## Deuteranomaly

81.9030, -7.5170, -12.4530

## Tritanomaly

75.9510, -43.0030, -19.1230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.0420, -18.1540, -12.4100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430 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(0, 103, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 103, 66)  
}
```

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(0, 103, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 103, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430 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(0, 103, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 103, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 103, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 103, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 103, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 103, 66)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 103, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 103,  
66) }
```

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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