

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.0490, -20.0320,
-22.4320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.0490, -20.0320,
-22.4320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	235834
RGB	35, 88, 52
RGB Percent	14%, 35%, 20%
CMY	0.8629, 0.6548, 0.7961
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.41, 0.65
HSL	139°, 43%, 24%
HSV	139°, 60%, 35%
XYZ	4.8029, 7.5876, 4.4587
YIQ	68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

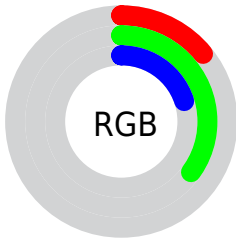
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 75, 88
Decimal	2316340
CIE _{Lab}	33.11, -26.82, 15.73
CIE _{LCh}	33, 31.097, 149.604
Yxy	7.5876, 0.2851, 0.4503
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280506420 (0xFF235834)
YUV	68.0490, -7.9122, -28.9840
Hunter-Lab	27.5455, -17.0808, 9.6849

Details

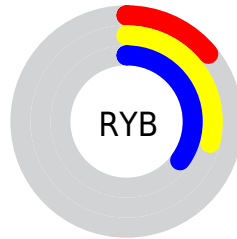
The YIQ color $68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $54.9510, 20.0320, 22.4320$, and the grayscale version is $68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $117.7070, -19.0690, -23.3650$, and $25.4520, -13.7970, -19.7890$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $64.6740, -23.4700, -26.2060$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $71.4240, -16.5940, -18.6580$.

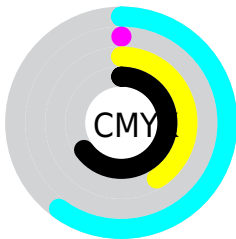
Distribution



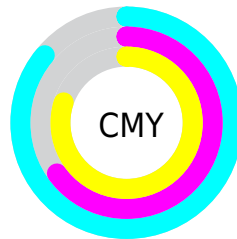
- Red (14%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320 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 68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.0490, -20.0320,
-22.4320

■ 68.0490, -20.0320,
-22.4320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 42.7820, -23.6540,
-22.8700

■ 118.2940,
-19.3440, -23.8880

■ 25.4520, -13.7970,
-19.7890

■ 143.8810,
-19.6190, -24.4110

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 170.7670,
-19.2980, -24.7220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.3540,
-19.5730, -25.2450

■ 226.5280,
-20.1230, -26.2910

■ 241.6140,

-14.0730, -14.7850

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

68.0490, -20.0320,
-22.4320

68.0490, -20.0320,
-22.4320

64.6740, -23.4700,
-26.2060

71.4240, -16.5940,
-18.6580

61.2990, -26.9080,
-29.9800

74.7990, -13.1560,
-14.8840

58.2230, -29.7500,
-33.5420

77.8750, -10.3140,
-11.3220

54.8480, -33.1880,
-37.3160

81.2500, -6.8760,
-7.5480

84.6250, -3.4380,
-3.7740

■ 88.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 91.3750, 3.4380,
3.7740

■ 94.4510, 6.2800,
7.3360

■ 97.8260, 9.7180,
11.1100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.1030, 6.2390, -19.4650



68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320



61.6080, -49.4670, -23.1230

Triad

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



68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320



70.0980, -46.9500, 2.8580



77.3810, 38.8320, 12.1120

Complementary

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



68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320



54.9510, 20.0320, 22.4320

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.



78.9430, 31.6780, 20.6220



68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320



79.3800, -12.1530, 16.5110

Square

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



68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320



64.7490, -62.4450, -8.1810



80.4280, 14.2550, 22.5030



76.6220, 36.1750, -0.3130

Rectangle

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



68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320



63.5460, -54.9240, -17.8360



80.4280, 14.2550, 22.5030



77.7170, 38.0060, 16.0700

Sweetspot

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



68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320



107.1250, -8.0220, -8.8060



76.8750, 6.8810, -20.0870



54.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550



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.



68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320



83.7990, -31.4920, -35.0120



71.0130, -28.3780, -14.3460



41.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



66.6850, -40.3390, -45.3870



146.4950, -88.7000, -99.5800

Inverse Universe

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



54.9510, 20.0320, 22.4320



63.2010, 31.4920, 35.0120



51.9870, 28.3780, 14.3460



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



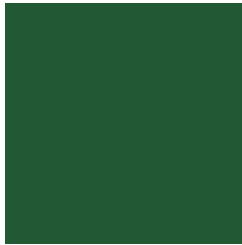
40.3150, 40.3390, 45.3870



88.3910, 89.0210, 99.2690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

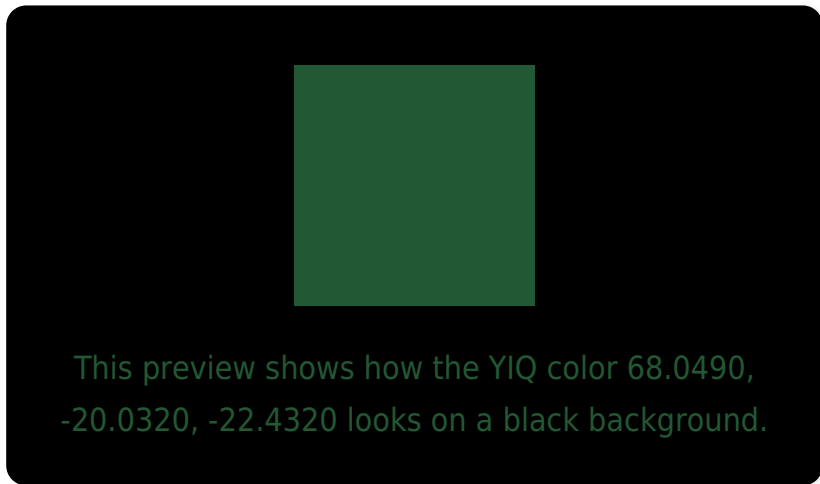
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.0490, -20.0320,

-22.4320.

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

68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320

Protanopia

76.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460

Deuteranopia

77.2160, 16.8270, -2.0930



Tritanopia

73.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320

Protanomaly

73.7530, 1.6530, -13.4430

Deuteranomaly

73.7580, 3.2570, -9.4710

Tritanomaly

71.1170, -22.7390, -11.9150

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.8370, -7.1510, -8.0710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320 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(35, 88, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 88, 52)  
}
```

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(35, 88, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 88, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320 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(35, 88, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 88, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 88, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 88, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 88, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 88, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 88, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 88,  
52) }
```

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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