

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.0530, -60.2450,
-3.9970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	085780
RGB	8, 87, 128
RGB Percent	3%, 34%, 50%
CMY	0.9687, 0.6587, 0.4983
CMYK	0.94, 0.32, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	200°, 88%, 27%
HSV	200°, 94%, 50%
XYZ	7.4023, 8.4298, 21.6352
YIQ	68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

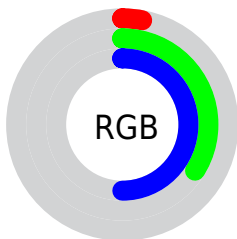
Format	Color
R_{YB}	8, 56, 128
Decimal	546688
CIE _{Lab}	34.86, -5.71, -29.01
CIE _{LCh}	35, 29.570, 258.863
Yxy	8.4298, 0.1976, 0.2250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278736768 (0xFF085780)
YUV	68.0530, 29.5539, -52.6665
Hunter-Lab	29.0342, -5.3013, -23.8568

Details

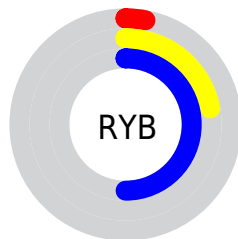
The YIQ color **68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **67.9470, 60.2450, 3.9970**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.6740, -48.6920, 1.3880**, and **33.5460, -36.5880, 2.2920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.9000, -64.1880, -4.1240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2880, -53.5970, -3.3330**.

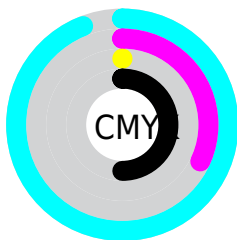
Distribution



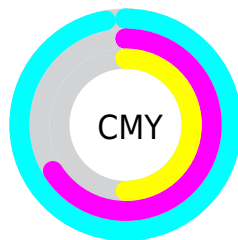
- Red (3%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970 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 68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.0530, -60.2450,
-3.9970

■ 68.0530, -60.2450,
-3.9970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.3100, -50.6630,
-1.4390

■ 124.6740,
-48.6920, 1.3880

■ 33.5460, -36.5880,
2.2920

■ 151.5000,
-48.1420, 2.4340

■ 19.1840, -23.7050,
5.5990

■ 178.9130,
-47.8670, 2.9570

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 205.7730,
-44.6570, -0.1530

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 230.8800,
-35.0730, -8.6490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

68.0530, -60.2450,
-3.9970

68.0530, -60.2450,
-3.9970

63.9000, -64.1880,
-4.1240

74.2880, -53.5970,
-3.3330

81.1100, -47.2240,
-3.1920

87.0460, -41.1720,
-2.7400

93.2810, -34.5240,
-2.0760

100.1030,
-28.1510, -1.9350

■ 106.3380,
-21.5030, -1.2710

■ 113.1600,
-15.1300, -1.1300

■ 119.0960, -9.0780,
-0.6780

■ 125.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.3420, -62.8570, -11.7290



68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970



81.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200

Triad

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



68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970



82.4070, 35.9430, 14.9110



75.2630, -8.8910, -20.5950

Complementary

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



68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970



67.9470, 60.2450, 3.9970

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.



78.2180, 13.3450, -16.0870



68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970



81.7410, 37.4580, 3.9700

Square

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



68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970



83.6480, 25.2590, 21.3150



80.8720, 29.2990, -7.8610



65.4900, -43.3230, -24.3390

Rectangle

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



68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970



84.2240, -2.8460, 18.5460



80.8720, 29.2990, -7.8610



76.3950, -0.4550, -19.2950

Sweetspot

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



68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970



142.5550, -23.6120, -1.5960



83.0000, -45.8400, -50.3200



69.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970



82.9070, -83.2610, -5.3810



33.4200, -44.0200, 26.8600



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



63.9000, -64.1880, -4.1240



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



52.8860, 46.1610, 50.0090



62.0600, 63.9470, 69.0910



102.5800, 44.0200, -26.8600



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



47.8480, 49.3240, 53.2600



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970 looks on a 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 68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.0530, -60.2450,

-3.9970.

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

68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970

Protanopia

81.7870, -20.9090, 9.9950

Deuteranopia

79.5840, -30.5830, 9.1050



Tritanopia

64.5890, -56.4830, -17.1150

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970

Protanomaly

76.6110, -35.2130, 4.9070

Deuteranomaly

75.6750, -41.2650, 4.4550

Tritanomaly

66.1530, -57.9510, -12.5350

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.0390, -22.0990, -1.4830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970 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(8, 87, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 87, 128)  
}
```

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(8, 87, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 87, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970 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(8, 87, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 87, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 87, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 87, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 87, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 87, 128)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 87, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 87,  
128) }
```

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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