

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.0920, -31.9000,  
-60.6680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(68.0920, -31.9000,  
-60.6680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	007400
RGB	0, 116, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5449, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.54
HSL	120°, 100%, 23%
HSV	120°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	6.2510, 12.5020, 2.0837
YIQ	68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

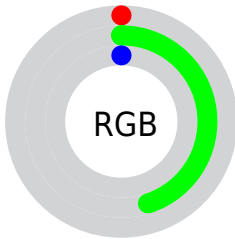
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 116, 116
Decimal	29696
CIELab	42.00, -48.19, 46.51
CIELCh	42, 66.972, 136.016
Yxy	12.5020, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219776 (0xFF007400)
YUV	68.0920, -33.5694, -59.7167
Hunter-Lab	35.3581, -30.3196, 21.2567

# Details

The YIQ color **68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **47.9080, 31.9000, 60.6680**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.1800, -20.1640, -53.0920**, and **38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.0480, -28.6000, -54.3920**.

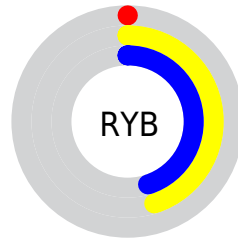
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (45%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (45%)

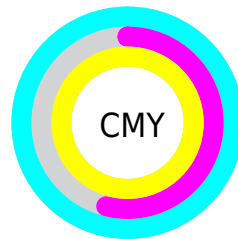


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680 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 68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.0920, -31.9000,  
-60.6680

■ 68.0920, -31.9000,  
-60.6680

■ 254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 53.4170, -25.0250,  
-47.5930

■ 129.1800,  
-20.1640, -53.0920

■ 38.7420, -18.1500,  
-34.5180

■ 157.1370,  
-18.6050, -53.8130

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

■ 184.9090,  
-17.9630, -54.4350

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

■ 213.6810,  
-17.3210, -55.0570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 226.0170, -8.9790,  
-41.0350

■ 237.8800, -0.6830,

-26.1790

■ 250.1560, 7.8880,  
-10.8000

■ 68.0920, -31.9000,  
-60.6680

■ 73.0480, -28.6000,  
-54.3920

■ 77.5910, -25.5750,  
-48.6390

■ 82.5470, -22.2750,  
-42.3630

■ 87.0900, -19.2500,  
-36.6100

■ 92.0460, -15.9500,  
-30.3340

■ 97.0020, -12.6500,  
-24.0580

■ 101.5450, -9.6250,  
-18.3050

■ 106.5010, -6.3250,  
-12.0290

■ 111.0440, -3.3000,  
-6.2760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.3280, 26.8740, -35.5100



68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680



79.0070, -55.7450, -41.5130

# Triad

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



68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680



89.9290, -97.5220, 5.2780



79.7150, 86.1870, 51.4910

# Complementary

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



68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680



47.9080, 31.9000, 60.6680

# 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.



86.8050, 60.0510, 62.6030



68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680



79.9500, -92.8470, 14.1690

# Square

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



68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680



91.3190, -90.4130, -7.9250



100.1710, 5.8140, 48.8380



89.4940, 83.8100, 11.9540



# Rectangle

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



68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680



84.0400, -68.5390, -29.9070



100.1710, 5.8140, 48.8380



77.4730, 81.4170, 60.8490

# Sweetspot

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



68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680



131.4150, -12.3750, -23.5350



102.7760, 37.2360, -36.0760



65.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680



88.0500, -41.2500, -78.4500



74.7040, -50.5180, -42.6300



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



71.6140, -33.5500, -63.8060



146.7500, -68.7500, -130.7500



# Inverse Universe

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



47.9080, 31.9000, 60.6680



61.9500, 41.2500, 78.4500



41.2960, 50.5180, 42.6300



55.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.3860, 33.5500, 63.8060

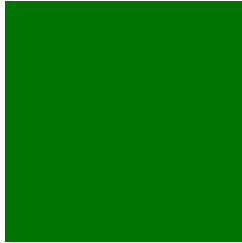


103.2500, 68.7500, 130.7500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

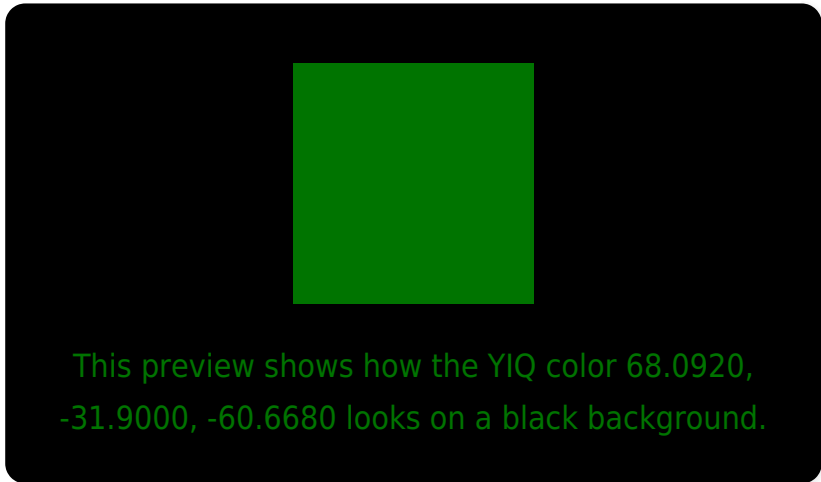
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

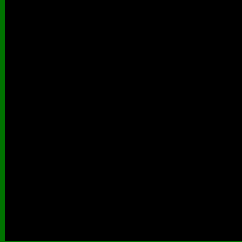
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.0920, -31.9000,

-60.6680.

# 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

68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680

### Protanopia

91.6010, 39.5270, -28.0330

### Deuteranopia

95.4030, 40.6250, -14.8870



## Tritanopia

91.3850, -38.0530, -9.7090

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680

## Protanomaly

82.8640, 13.4410, -39.8630

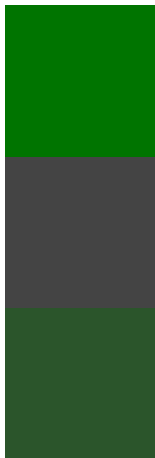
## Deuteranomaly

85.6180, 14.4940, -31.4100

## Tritanomaly

82.8620, -35.8030, -28.4670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680 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, 116, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 116, 0)  
}
```

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, 116, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 116, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680 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, 116, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 116, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 116, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 116, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 116, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 116,  
0) }
```

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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