

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.1600, -24.2980,
-11.1940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.1600, -24.2980,
-11.1940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26524C
RGB	38, 82, 76
RGB Percent	15%, 32%, 30%
CMY	0.8511, 0.6784, 0.7020
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.07, 0.68
HSL	172°, 37%, 24%
HSV	172°, 54%, 32%
XYZ	5.1207, 6.9704, 7.9087
YIQ	68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

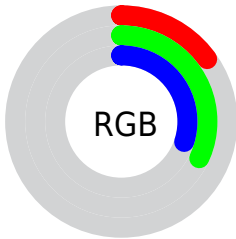
Format	Color
R _Y B	38, 62, 82
Decimal	2511436
CIE Lab	31.74, -16.93, -1.14
CIE LCh	32, 16.969, 183.845
Yxy	6.9704, 0.2560, 0.3485
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280701516 (0xFF26524C)
YUV	68.1600, 3.8651, -26.4503
Hunter-Lab	26.4015, -11.5818, 0.7203

Details

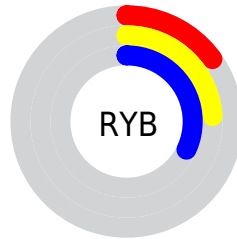
The YIQ color **68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **51.8400, 24.2980, 11.1940**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.7470, -24.5730, -11.7170**, and **25.3670, -20.4470, -9.3990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.6540, -28.7450, -13.2010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870**.

Distribution



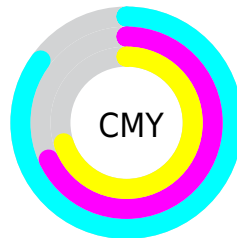
- Red (15%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940 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 68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.1600, -24.2980,
-11.1940

■ 68.1600, -24.2980,
-11.1940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.2630, -26.0860,
-11.8300

■ 117.7470,
-24.5730, -11.7170

■ 25.3670, -20.4470,
-9.3990

■ 143.4480,
-25.1690, -11.9290

■ 8.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

■ 170.3340,
-24.8480, -12.2400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 197.7360,
-26.0400, -12.6640

■ 225.7360,
-26.0400, -12.6640

■ 244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

68.1600, -24.2980,
-11.1940

68.1600, -24.2980,
-11.1940

65.6540, -28.7450,
-13.2010

70.6660, -19.8510,
-9.1870

63.1480, -33.1920,
-15.2080

73.1720, -15.4040,
-7.1800

60.3430, -38.2350,
-17.4270

75.9770, -10.3610,
-4.9610

57.7230, -42.3610,
-19.7450

78.4830, -5.9140,
-2.9540

56.2280, -45.3410,
-20.8050

81.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 83.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 86.1150, 7.1060,
3.3780

■ 88.9200, 12.1490,
5.5970

■ 91.4260, 16.5960,
7.6040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.2770, -11.5060, -11.7460



68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940



66.9620, -32.3680, -8.1120

Triad

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



68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940



76.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820



75.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210

Complementary

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



68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940



51.8400, 24.2980, 11.1940

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.



75.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420



68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940



77.0540, 9.0760, 11.7320

Square

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



68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940



73.4790, -17.2860, 4.9060



76.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080



73.4280, 13.1140, -6.3900

Rectangle

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



68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940



68.6680, -31.3600, -4.3520



76.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080



75.0750, 21.7780, 1.7940

Sweetspot

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



68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940



101.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260



65.9210, -7.9280, -21.5280



50.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940



85.6420, -37.6390, -17.2150



60.0390, -22.0990, -1.4830



39.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



71.8950, -57.7650, -26.9250



158.9840, -128.0000, -59.1360

Inverse Universe

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



51.8400, 24.2980, 11.1940



60.3580, 37.6390, 17.2150



59.9610, 22.0990, 1.4830



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



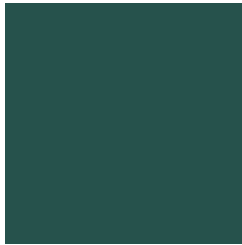
32.9910, 58.0860, 26.6140



73.0160, 128.0000, 59.1360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

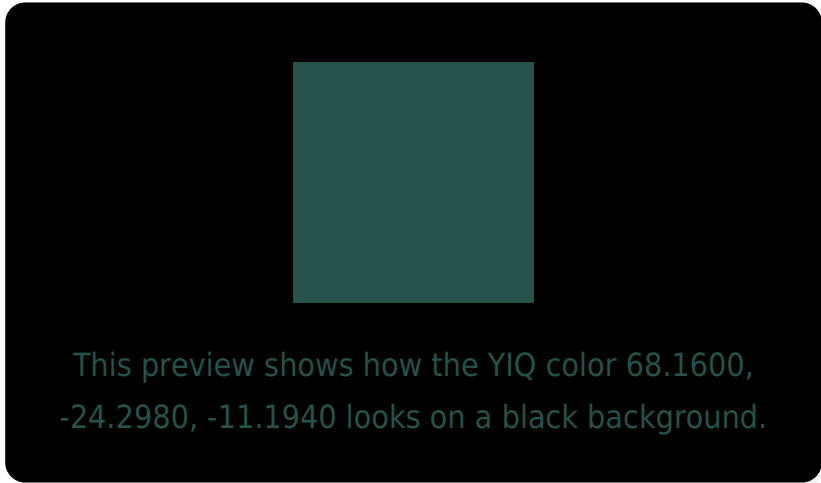
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

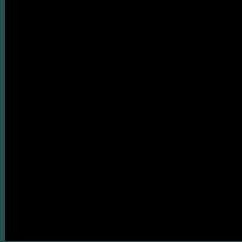
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.1600, -24.2980,

-11.1940.

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

68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940

Protanopia

74.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Deuteranopia

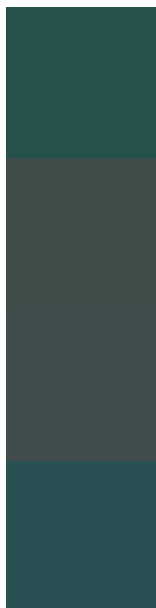
75.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



Tritanopia

69.4360, -24.8950, -5.8790

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940

Protanomaly

72.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

Deuteranomaly

72.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210

Tritanomaly

69.2680, -24.4820, -7.8580

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940 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(38, 82, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 82, 76)  
}
```

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(38, 82, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 82, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940 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(38, 82, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 82, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 82, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 82, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 82, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 82, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.1600, -24.2980, -11.1940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 82, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 82,  
76) }
```

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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