

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840)
contains.

YIQ(68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(68.1720, -6.2360,
2.8840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	404450
RGB	64, 68, 80
RGB Percent	25%, 27%, 31%
CMY	0.7490, 0.7333, 0.6863
CMYK	0.20, 0.15, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	225°, 11%, 28%
HSV	225°, 20%, 31%
XYZ	5.6292, 5.8035, 8.4112
YIQ	68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

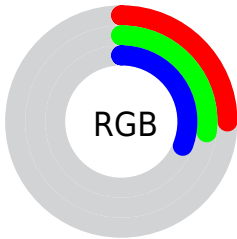
Format	Color
RYB	64, 67, 80
Decimal	4211792
CIELab	28.91, 1.31, -7.75
CIELCh	29, 7.856, 279.634
Yxy	5.8035, 0.2837, 0.2925
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282401872 (0xFF404450)
YUV	68.1720, 5.8312, -3.6588
Hunter-Lab	24.0904, -0.4483, -3.8380

Details

The YIQ color **68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **75.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950**, and **25.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.2580, -9.3540, 4.3260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420**.

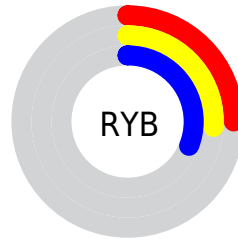
Distribution



 Red (25%)

 Green (27%)

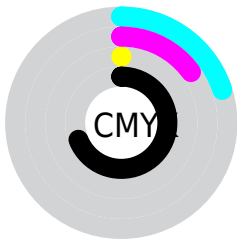
 Blue (31%)




 Red (25%)

 Yellow (26%)

 Blue (31%)

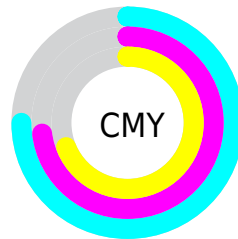



 Cyan (20%)


 Magenta (15%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (69%)



 Cyan (75%)

 Magenta (73%)

 Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840 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 68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.1720, -6.2360,
2.8840

■ 68.1720, -6.2360,
2.8840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.0580, -5.9150,
2.5730

■ 116.2860, -6.5570,
3.1950

■ 25.0580, -5.9150,
2.5730

■ 141.9870, -7.1530,
2.9830

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 168.4000, -6.8780,
3.5060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 195.5140, -7.1990,
3.8170

■ 223.5140, -7.1990,
3.8170

■ 250.8470, -3.9430,

-0.1270

■ 68.1720, -6.2360,
2.8840

■ 68.1720, -6.2360,
2.8840

■ 62.2580, -9.3540,
4.3260

■ 74.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420

■ 56.3440, -12.4720,
5.7680

■ 80.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.4300, -15.5900,
7.2100

■ 85.9140, 3.1180,
-1.4420

■ 44.5160, -18.7080,
8.6520

■ 91.8280, 6.2360,
-2.8840

■ 38.6020, -21.8260,
10.0940

■ 97.7420, 9.3540,
-4.3260

■ 32.6880, -24.9440,
11.5360

■ 103.6560, 12.4720,
-5.7680

■ 26.7740, -28.0620,
12.9780

■ 109.5700, 15.5900,
-7.2100

■ 20.8600, -31.1800,
14.4200

■ 115.4840, 18.7080,
-8.6520

■ 121.3980, 21.8260,
-10.0940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430



68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



69.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930

Triad

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



68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



69.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360



66.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330

Complementary

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



68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



75.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840

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.



66.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



68.2630, 9.4450, -0.4670

Square

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



68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



69.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260



67.5290, 5.6400, -3.0960



66.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500

Rectangle

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



68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



69.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310



67.5290, 5.6400, -3.0960



66.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310

Sweetspot

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



68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



99.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



74.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360



51.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



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.



68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



86.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250



67.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240



38.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



27.2320, -40.8550, 19.0570



60.4940, -90.4220, 41.8180

Inverse Universe

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



69.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



87.5720, 13.2490, 7.6890



76.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



34.3590, 54.2340, 30.3460



75.9800, 119.6540, 67.2220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

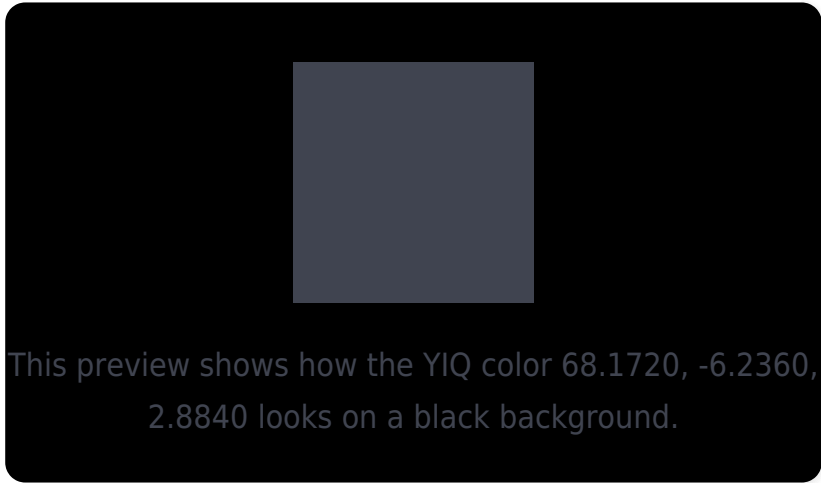
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

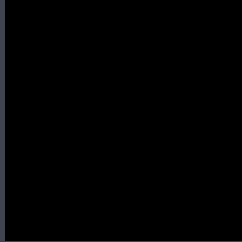
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

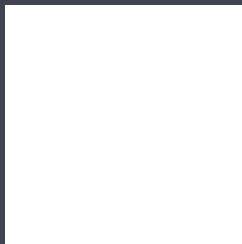
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840.

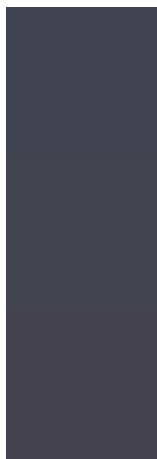


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.1720, -6.2360,

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

68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

Protanopia

68.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080

Deuteranopia

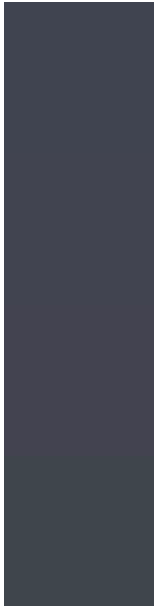
68.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900



Tritanopia

67.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

Protanomaly

68.4710, -5.6400, 3.0960

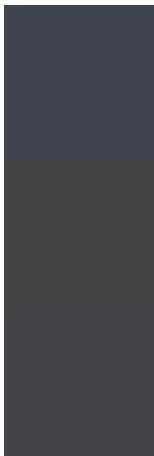
Deuteranomaly

68.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430

Tritanomaly

68.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840 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(64, 68, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 68, 80)  
}
```

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(64, 68, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 68, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840 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(64, 68, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 68, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 68, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 68, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 68, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 68, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 68, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 68,  
80) }
```

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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