

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200)
contains.

YIQ(68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200)	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(68.1950, 21.3200,
-0.9200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	583F2B
RGB	88, 63, 43
RGB Percent	35%, 25%, 17%
CMY	0.6549, 0.7530, 0.8313
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.51, 0.65
HSL	27°, 34%, 26%
HSV	27°, 51%, 35%
XYZ	6.2391, 5.8037, 3.0794
YIQ	68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

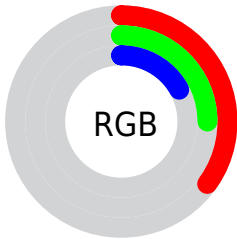
Format	Color
RYB	88, 79, 43
Decimal	5783339
CIELab	28.91, 8.11, 16.50
CIElCh	29, 18.385, 63.823
Yxy	5.8037, 0.4126, 0.3838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283973419 (0xFF583F2B)
YUV	68.1950, -12.4211, 17.3690
Hunter-Lab	24.0910, 4.0687, 9.2851

Details

The YIQ color **68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **62.8050, -21.3200, 0.9200**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.8640, 23.7500, -0.9060**, and **24.2980, 19.5320, -1.5560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.2340, 25.5840, -1.1040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360**.

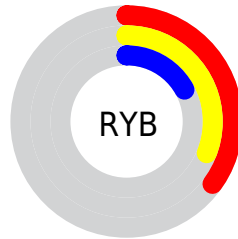
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (25%)

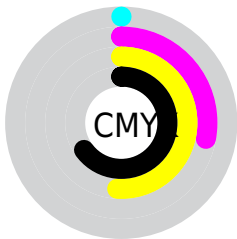
Blue (17%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (17%)

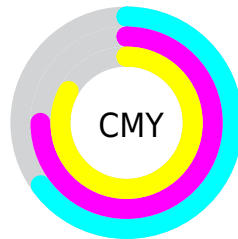


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200 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 68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.1950, 21.3200,
-0.9200

■ 68.1950, 21.3200,
-0.9200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.7110, 19.8070,
-1.0330

■ 116.8640, 23.7500,
-0.9060

■ 24.2980, 19.5320,
-1.5560

■ 142.3480, 25.2630,
-0.7930

■ 2.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

■ 168.9460, 26.4550,
-0.3690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.1310, 27.3720,
-0.4680

■ 224.3160, 28.2890,
-0.5670

■ 245.7270, 13.7100,

-6.1780

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

68.1950, 21.3200,
-0.9200

68.1950, 21.3200,
-0.9200

64.2340, 25.5840,
-1.1040

72.1560, 17.0560,
-0.7360

60.2730, 29.8480,
-1.2880

76.1170, 12.7920,
-0.5520

56.4260, 33.7910,
-1.1610

79.9640, 8.8490,
-0.6790

52.4650, 38.0550,
-1.3450

83.9250, 4.5850,
-0.4950

49.2050, 41.7230,
-1.7410

87.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 91.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 95.2210, -7.9320,
0.5800

■ 99.0680, -11.8750,
0.4530

■ 103.0290,
-16.1390, 0.6370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.0800, 23.3820, 5.7660



68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200



67.2000, 13.7560, -7.0120

Triad

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



68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200



60.3660, -27.8740, -12.4660



69.5840, -4.2200, 10.4040

Complementary

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



68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200



62.8050, -21.3200, 0.9200

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.



66.6960, -19.3950, 4.5810



68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200



57.9720, -38.3280, -10.2320

Square

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



68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200



63.4510, -12.0560, -12.7920



61.8250, -33.2400, -3.3200



70.1790, 10.2220, 12.9900

Rectangle

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



68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200



66.1990, 6.3290, -10.0790



61.8250, -33.2400, -3.3200



69.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080

Sweetspot

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



68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200



107.1920, 8.2070, -0.0570



59.4190, 18.4740, 17.6260



54.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



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.



68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200



84.1270, 33.1950, -1.3730



81.1090, 15.2700, -12.4260



41.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



60.1690, 50.5720, -2.4200



131.3130, 111.4600, -4.5720

Inverse Universe

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



62.8050, -21.3200, 0.9200



75.8730, -33.1950, 1.3730



49.8910, -15.2700, 12.4260



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



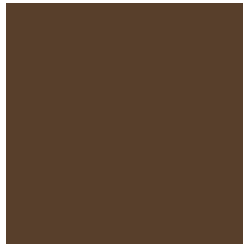
47.4180, -50.8470, 1.8970



103.1000, -111.1850, 5.0950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

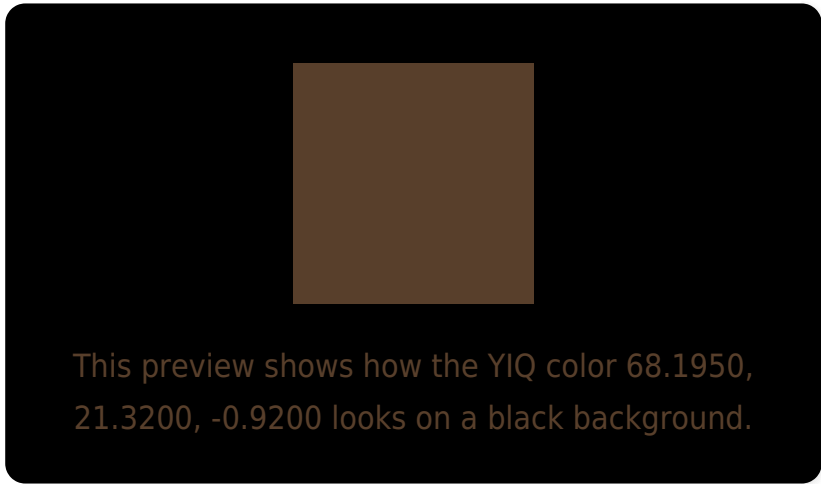
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

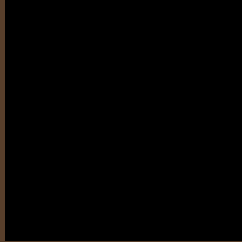
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200.



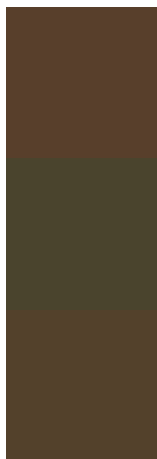
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.1950, 21.3200,

-0.9200.

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

68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200

Protanopia

67.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Deuteranopia

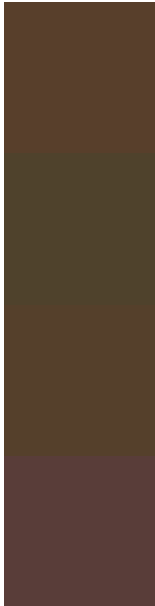
67.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260



Tritanopia

69.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200

Protanomaly

67.3790, 14.8100, -4.0860

Deuteranomaly

67.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790

Tritanomaly

68.9160, 17.9720, 4.6920

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200 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(88, 63, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 63, 43)  
}
```

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(88, 63, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 63, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200 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(88, 63, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 63, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 63, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 63, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 63, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 63, 43)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 63, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 63,  
43) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor