

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.2380, -24.9380,  
-21.6260)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(68.2380, -24.9380,  
-21.6260)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F593B
RGB	31, 89, 59
RGB Percent	12%, 35%, 23%
CMY	0.8786, 0.6509, 0.7687
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.34, 0.65
HSL	149°, 48%, 24%
HSV	149°, 65%, 35%
XYZ	4.9272, 7.7551, 5.3722
YIQ	68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

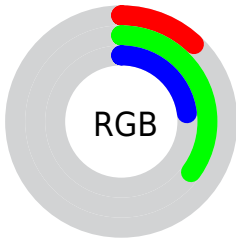
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 70, 89
Decimal	2054459
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.47, -26.79, 11.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 29.326, 155.988
Yxy	7.7551, 0.2729, 0.4295
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280244539 (0xFF1F593B)
YUV	68.2380, -4.5543, -32.6577
Hunter-Lab	27.8479, -17.1514, 8.0557

# Details

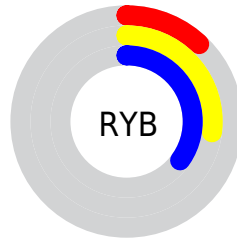
The YIQ color **68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **51.7620, 24.9380, 21.6260**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.7820, -23.6540, -22.8700**, and **27.1790, -17.2820, -17.2020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9770, -28.6970, -25.0890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.4990, -21.1790, -18.1630**.

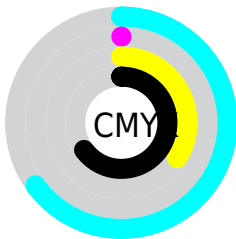
# Distribution



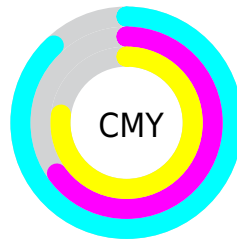
- Red (12%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260 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 68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.2380, -24.9380,  
-21.6260

68.2380, -24.9380,  
-21.6260

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

42.3730, -29.7520,  
-22.4880

118.7820,  
-23.6540, -22.8700

27.1790, -17.2820,  
-17.2020

144.7820,  
-23.6540, -22.8700

11.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

171.9560,  
-24.2040, -23.9160

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.5430,  
-24.4790, -24.4390

227.1300,  
-24.7540, -24.9620

242.0420,

-18.1540, -12.4100

252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

68.2380, -24.9380,  
-21.6260

68.2380, -24.9380,  
-21.6260

64.9770, -28.6970,  
-25.0890

71.4990, -21.1790,  
-18.1630

61.8300, -32.7770,  
-28.2410

74.6460, -17.0990,  
-15.0110

58.5690, -36.5360,  
-31.7040

77.9070, -13.3400,  
-11.5480

57.1450, -38.2780,  
-33.1740

81.0540, -9.2600,  
-8.3960

84.0160, -6.0970,  
-5.1450

■ 87.2770, -2.3380,  
-1.6820

■ 90.4240, 1.7420,  
1.4700

■ 93.6850, 5.5010,  
4.9330

■ 96.8320, 9.5810,  
8.0850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.2920, 1.3330, -18.6590



68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260



62.8790, -51.6680, -21.7800

# Triad

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



68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260



75.2630, -34.1130, 6.9990



78.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740

# Complementary

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



68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260



51.7620, 24.9380, 21.6260

# 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.



79.6610, 32.4120, 18.3320



68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260



80.9140, -4.9090, 17.3870

# Square

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



68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260



64.2760, -62.4910, -7.3470



80.7550, 17.6480, 21.5840



77.7740, 32.6910, -3.2530



# Rectangle

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



68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260



64.0020, -56.2080, -16.5920



80.7550, 17.6480, 21.5840



79.1250, 36.6770, 12.6210

# Sweetspot

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



68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260



106.7550, -9.8560, -8.6080



74.3150, 2.5260, -23.7620



53.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560



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.



68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260



82.7320, -38.5530, -33.6970



71.4300, -33.9260, -12.9180



41.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



68.7370, -46.1170, -39.7890



150.8270, -100.8980, -87.7620



# Inverse Universe

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



51.7620, 24.9380, 21.6260



57.2680, 38.5530, 33.6970



48.5700, 33.9260, 12.9180



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



38.2630, 46.1170, 39.7890

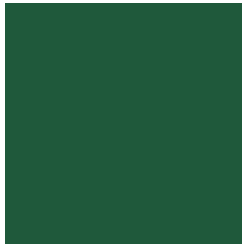


84.0590, 101.2190, 87.4510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

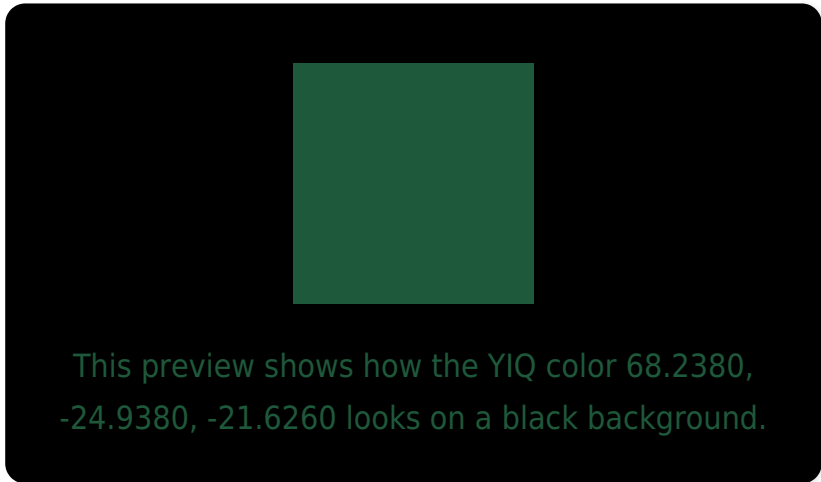
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.2380, -24.9380,

-21.6260.

# 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

68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260

### Protanopia

77.3570, 11.8760, -5.9800

### Deuteranopia

78.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390



## Tritanopia

72.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260

## Protanomaly

73.9530, -1.7860, -11.6900

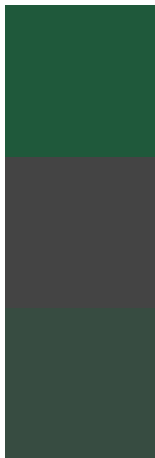
## Deuteranomaly

74.8440, 0.1390, -8.0290

## Tritanomaly

70.9640, -26.6820, -12.0420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.4670, -8.9850, -7.8730

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260 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(31, 89, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 89, 59)  
}
```

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(31, 89, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 89, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260 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(31, 89, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 89, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 89, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 89, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 89, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 89, 59)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 89, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 89,  
59) }
```

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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