

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(68.2530, 6.2370,  
-8.4110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	45482F
RGB	69, 72, 47
RGB Percent	27%, 28%, 18%
CMY	0.7294, 0.7176, 0.8156
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.35, 0.72
HSL	67°, 21%, 23%
HSV	67°, 35%, 28%
XYZ	5.2846, 6.1052, 3.5904
YIQ	68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

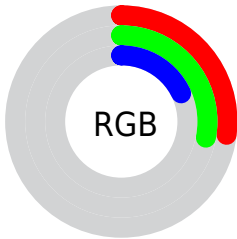
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	47, 72, 50
Decimal	4540463
CIELab	29.68, -6.04, 14.62
CIELCh	30, 15.818, 112.465
Yxy	6.1052, 0.3528, 0.4076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282730543 (0xFF45482F)
YUV	68.2530, -10.4777, 0.6551
Hunter-Lab	24.7087, -5.0635, 8.6807

# Details

The YIQ color **68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **50.7470, -6.2370, 8.4110**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.3240, 7.4750, -8.8210**, and **25.0960, 8.1170, -9.4430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.1560, 7.8880, -10.8000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.3500, 4.5860, -6.0220**.

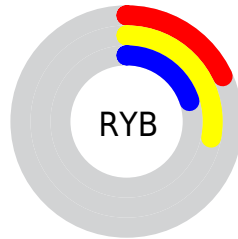
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (28%)

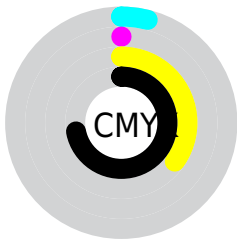
Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (20%)

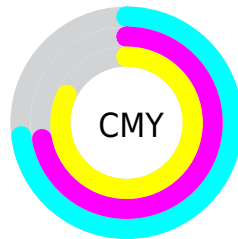


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110 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 68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.2530, 6.2370,  
-8.4110

68.2530, 6.2370,  
-8.4110

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

46.0680, 5.3200,  
-8.3120

116.3240, 7.4750,  
-8.8210

25.0960, 8.1170,  
-9.4430

141.9110, 7.2000,  
-9.3440

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

168.7970, 7.5210,  
-9.6550

195.6830, 7.8420,  
-9.9660

223.5690, 8.1630,  
-10.2770

251.2810, 9.0340,

-9.5420

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 68.2530, 6.2370,  
-8.4110

■ 68.2530, 6.2370,  
-8.4110

■ 67.1560, 7.8880,  
-10.8000

■ 69.3500, 4.5860,  
-6.0220

■ 66.0590, 9.5390,  
-13.1890

■ 70.4470, 2.9350,  
-3.6330

■ 64.8480, 11.5110,  
-15.8890

■ 71.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 64.0500, 13.7580,  
-18.0660

■ 72.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440

■ 62.9530, 15.4090,  
-20.4550

■ 73.5530, -2.9350,  
3.6330

■ 61.8560, 17.0600,  
-22.8440

■ 74.6500, -4.5860,  
6.0220

■ 61.1010, 17.7480,  
-24.3000

■ 75.7470, -6.2370,  
8.4110

■ 76.9580, -8.2090,  
11.1110

■ 78.0550, -9.8600,  
13.5000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.3790, 14.8100, -4.0860



68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110



66.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

# Triad

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



68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110



64.3370, -28.9300, -4.3380



71.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150

# Complementary

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



68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110



50.7470, -6.2370, 8.4110

# 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.



72.0750, 4.5830, 10.5590



68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110



67.6310, -20.7700, 1.9660

# Square

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



68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110



63.4740, -28.0580, -9.1300



70.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520



71.1660, 20.2640, 7.2080



# Rectangle

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



68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110



65.1350, -13.9820, -10.9260



70.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520



72.1960, 11.5520, 10.9120

# Sweetspot

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



68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110



92.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110



56.2360, 14.0750, 3.7310



47.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110



88.3580, 10.1350, -12.9770



64.6650, -0.9150, -10.9550



35.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



84.1260, 24.6270, -33.3330



193.0490, 56.7750, -76.3210



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7470, -6.2370, 8.4110



60.6420, -10.1350, 12.9770



54.3350, 0.9150, 10.9550



32.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



14.8740, -24.6270, 33.3330



33.9510, -56.7750, 76.3210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

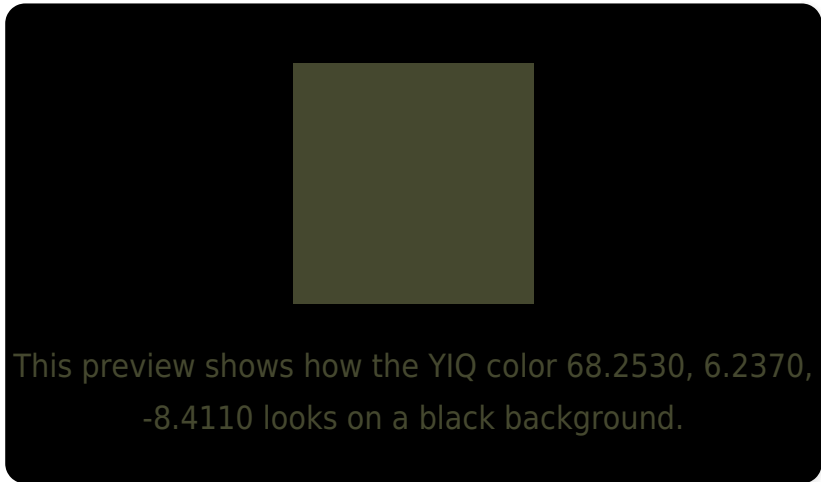
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

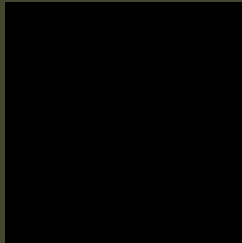
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110.



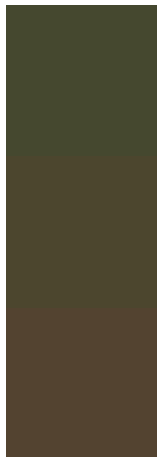
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.2530, 6.2370,

-8.4110.

# 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

68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110

### Protanopia

69.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920

### Deuteranopia

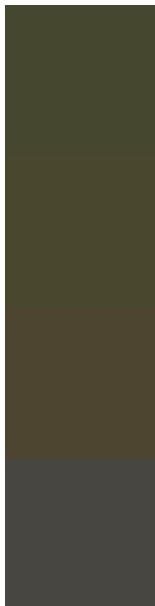
69.6180, 15.6350, -2.5170



## Tritanopia

70.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110

## Protanomaly

68.7480, 9.2170, -7.3510

## Deuteranomaly

69.2970, 12.1050, -4.6230

## Tritanomaly

69.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110 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(69, 72, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 72, 47)  
}
```

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(69, 72, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 72, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110 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(69, 72, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 72, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 72, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 72, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 72, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 72, 47)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.2530, 6.2370, -8.4110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 72, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 72,  
47) }
```

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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