

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.2700, -45.1590,  
-13.0870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(68.2700, -45.1590,  
-13.0870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	115960
RGB	17, 89, 96
RGB Percent	7%, 35%, 38%
CMY	0.9335, 0.6509, 0.6237
CMYK	0.82, 0.07, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	185°, 70%, 22%
HSV	185°, 82%, 38%
XYZ	5.9145, 8.1122, 12.3091
YIQ	68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

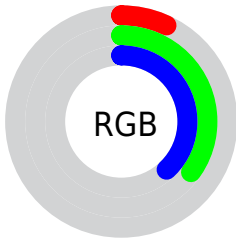
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	17, 55, 96
Decimal	1136992
CIELab	34.22, -18.31, -10.13
CIELCh	34, 20.925, 208.945
Yxy	8.1122, 0.2246, 0.3080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279327072 (0xFF115960)
YUV	68.2700, 13.6709, -44.9638
Hunter-Lab	28.4820, -12.7769, -5.6860

# Details

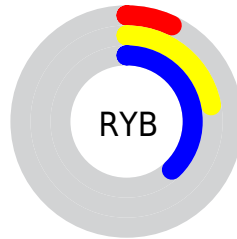
The YIQ color **68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **44.7300, 45.1590, 13.0870**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790**, and **30.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.6930, -50.8440, -14.6840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.8470, -39.4740, -11.4900**.

# Distribution



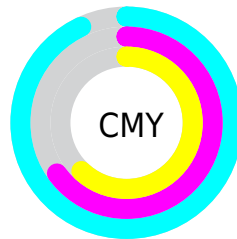
- Red (7%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870 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 68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.2700, -45.1590,  
-13.0870

68.2700, -45.1590,  
-13.0870

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

46.3630, -40.9870,  
-11.6030

120.9610,  
-39.7950, -11.1790

30.9410, -27.8750,  
-6.9390

147.9610,  
-39.7950, -11.1790

17.3940, -15.9090,  
-3.5330

174.9610,  
-39.7950, -11.1790

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

202.6620,  
-40.3910, -11.3910

231.1350,  
-40.3450, -12.2250

242.7410,

-24.4360, -8.6920

251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

68.2700, -45.1590,  
-13.0870

68.2700, -45.1590,  
-13.0870

64.6930, -50.8440,  
-14.6840

71.8470, -39.4740,  
-11.4900

62.6000, -55.0160,  
-16.1680

75.1250, -34.3850,  
-10.1050

78.7020, -28.7000,  
-8.5080

81.3930, -23.3360,  
-6.6000

84.9700, -17.6510,  
-5.0030

■ 88.5470, -11.9660,  
-3.4060

■ 91.8250, -6.8770,  
-2.0210

■ 95.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 98.6800, 3.8970,  
0.9610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.4150, -29.5700, -14.7700



68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870



72.0520, -41.3090, -5.7650

# Triad

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



68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870



83.0480, 9.2130, 14.7570



79.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960

# Complementary

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



68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870



44.7300, 45.1590, 13.0870

# 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.



80.2880, 25.4920, 0.5640



68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870



82.4530, 21.1340, 13.4700

# Square

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



68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870



81.5560, -7.0170, 11.5350



81.7000, 27.5080, 8.0840



77.5470, 5.2290, -12.1710



# Rectangle

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



68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870



76.2430, -31.3610, 1.1750



81.7000, 27.5080, 8.0840



79.6740, 21.2290, -4.7790

# Sweetspot

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



68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870



113.9700, -17.6510, -5.0030



64.1710, -23.9720, -39.1400



57.1450, -10.7740, -2.9820



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870



81.4670, -70.8790, -20.5350



45.3770, -34.4340, 7.3100



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



72.6420, -64.0020, -18.5140



155.9130, -137.2650, -39.8970



# Inverse Universe

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



48.8290, 23.9720, 39.1400



50.9580, 37.6310, 61.4310



67.6230, 34.4340, -7.3100



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



45.1160, 34.0100, 55.4660

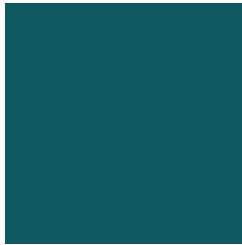


96.7260, 72.7410, 118.9890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

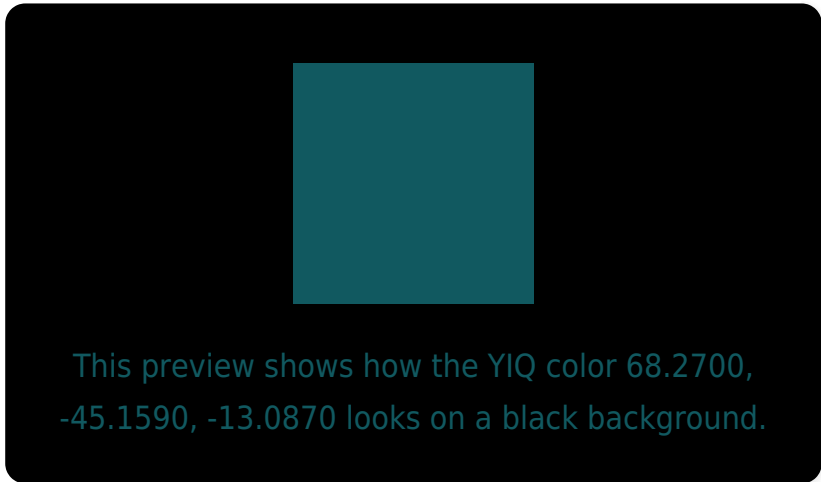
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

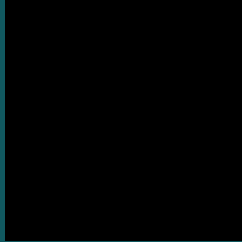
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.2700, -45.1590,

-13.0870.

# 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

68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870

### Protanopia

80.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

### Deuteranopia

81.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



## Tritanopia

68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870

## Protanomaly

75.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250

## Deuteranomaly

76.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700

## Tritanomaly

68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

68.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870 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(17, 89, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 89, 96)  
}
```

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(17, 89, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 89, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870 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(17, 89, 96) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 89, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 89, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 89, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 89, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 89, 96)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 89, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 89,  
96) }
```

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