

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710)</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(68.3100, 36.4530,  
-16.3710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5D4500
RGB	93, 69, 0
RGB Percent	36%, 27%, 0%
CMY	0.6353, 0.7294, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 1.00, 0.64
HSL	44°, 100%, 18%
HSV	45°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	6.6423, 6.5824, 0.9219
YIQ	68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

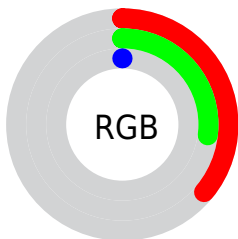
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	32, 93, 0
Decimal	6112512
CIELab	30.84, 4.07, 39.98
CIELCh	31, 40.187, 84.189
Yxy	6.5824, 0.4695, 0.4653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284302592 (0xFF5D4500)
YUV	68.3100, -33.6768, 21.6531
Hunter-Lab	25.6563, 1.3147, 15.8289

# Details

The YIQ color **68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **24.6900, -36.4530, 16.3710**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.4460, 39.0660, -14.1660**, and **27.8200, 17.8820, -4.6940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.5100, 33.0140, -14.6180**.

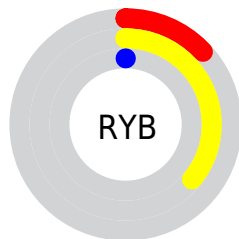
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (27%)

Blue (0%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (0%)

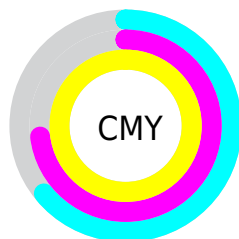


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710 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 68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.3100, 36.4530,  
-16.3710

68.3100, 36.4530,  
-16.3710

252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

47.9210, 27.6030,  
-10.1650

118.4460, 39.0660,  
-14.1660

27.8200, 17.8820,  
-4.6940

144.2290, 41.1750,  
-13.8410

4.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

171.3000, 42.4130,  
-14.2510

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.0830, 44.5220,  
-13.9260

225.0610, 41.5880,  
-15.8200

244.5750, 25.2210,

-22.0670

■ 249.5280, 15.4080,  
-14.9280

■ 68.3100, 36.4530,  
-16.3710

■ 70.5100, 33.0140,  
-14.6180

■ 73.4110, 28.9790,  
-13.0770

■ 75.6110, 25.5400,  
-11.3240

■ 78.3980, 21.8260,  
-10.0940

■ 80.7120, 18.0660,  
-8.0300

■ 82.9120, 14.6270,  
-6.2770

■ 85.6990, 10.9130,  
-5.0470

■ 87.8990, 7.4740,  
-3.2940

■ 90.8000, 3.4390,  
-1.7530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.9500, 46.9950, 1.8350



68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710



65.1930, 14.4930, -25.8830

# Triad

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



68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710



62.1270, -55.0620, -15.3340



74.1600, 12.3740, 29.0620

# Complementary

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



68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710



24.6900, -36.4530, 16.3710

# 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.



72.0890, -24.3950, 18.1090



68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710



63.9170, -62.8580, -6.2020

# Square

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



68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710



58.4790, -44.7900, -25.2860



61.1760, -64.7850, 1.1910



71.1490, 37.2700, 29.4140



# Rectangle

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



68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710



62.5200, -8.4770, -28.1010



61.1760, -64.7850, 1.1910



74.7180, 1.8750, 26.6030

# Sweetspot

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



68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710



110.6130, 14.0310, -6.4890



30.6570, 47.4030, 27.4910



55.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710



88.1230, 47.0450, -21.1070



75.8200, 16.7410, -33.5870



44.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



80.4370, 43.2850, -19.0430



174.1750, 92.8520, -41.8040



# Inverse Universe

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



24.6900, -36.4530, 16.3710



31.8770, -47.0450, 21.1070



17.1800, -16.7410, 33.5870



42.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



28.9760, -43.0100, 19.5660

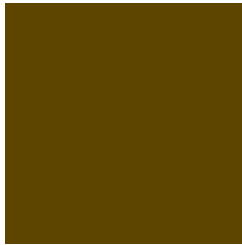


62.8250, -92.8520, 41.8040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

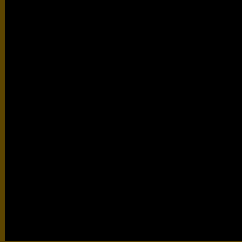
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.3100, 36.4530,

-16.3710.

# 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

68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710

### Protanopia

67.9390, 27.1920, -19.2400

### Deuteranopia

68.0110, 35.8570, -16.5830



## Tritanopia

74.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710

## Protanomaly

68.3200, 30.4930, -18.4910

## Deuteranomaly

68.0110, 35.8570, -16.5830

## Tritanomaly

72.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.8410, 13.3890, -5.8670

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710 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(93, 69, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 69, 0)  
}
```

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(93, 69, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 69, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710 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(93, 69, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 69, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(93, 69, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 69, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 69, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 69, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.3100, 36.4530, -16.3710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 69, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 69,  
0) }
```

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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