

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(68.3140, -39.2910,  
-9.2990)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	195560
RGB	25, 85, 96
RGB Percent	10%, 33%, 38%
CMY	0.9021, 0.6666, 0.6237
CMYK	0.74, 0.11, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	189°, 59%, 24%
HSV	189°, 74%, 38%
XYZ	5.7599, 7.5510, 12.2101
YIQ	68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

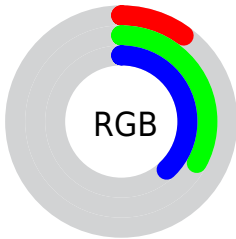
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	25, 58, 96
Decimal	1660256
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.03, -14.94, -11.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 19.108, 218.566
Yxy	7.5510, 0.2257, 0.2959
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279850336 (0xFF195560)
YUV	68.3140, 13.6492, -37.9864
Hunter-Lab	27.4790, -10.6726, -7.1098

# Details

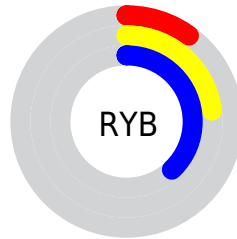
The YIQ color **68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **52.6860, 39.2910, 9.2990**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.9230, -36.6320, -7.9280**, and **29.1800, -27.0500, -5.3700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.7370, -44.9760, -10.8960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.4780, -33.8810, -8.2250**.

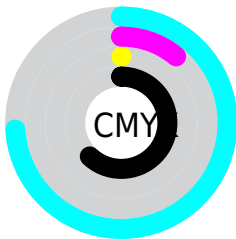
# Distribution



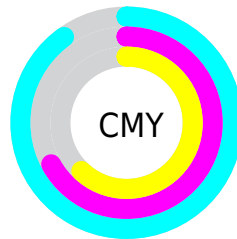
- Red (10%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 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 68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.3140, -39.2910,  
-9.2990

68.3140, -39.2910,  
-9.2990

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

44.6020, -40.1620,  
-10.0340

119.8090,  
-36.3110, -8.2390

29.1800, -27.0500,  
-5.3700

145.9230,  
-36.6320, -7.9280

15.0460, -14.8090,  
-1.4410

172.9230,  
-36.6320, -7.9280

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

200.6240,  
-37.2280, -8.1400

228.5100,  
-36.9070, -8.4510

243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,  
-2.1200

68.3140, -39.2910,  
-9.2990

68.3140, -39.2910,  
-9.2990

64.7370, -44.9760,  
-10.8960

72.4780, -33.8810,  
-8.2250

60.8720, -49.7900,  
-11.7580

75.7560, -28.7920,  
-6.8400

58.4910, -53.0910,  
-12.5070

79.3330, -23.1070,  
-5.2430

83.1980, -18.2930,  
-4.3810

86.7750, -12.6080,  
-2.7840

■ 90.9390, -7.1980,  
-1.7100

■ 94.2170, -2.1090,  
-0.3250

■ 98.3810, 3.3010,  
0.7490

■ 101.6590, 8.3900,  
2.1340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.3980, -30.9000, -12.6920



68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



72.0640, -32.4150, -1.7510

# Triad

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



68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



79.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150



76.3740, 13.2060, -8.0580

# Complementary

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



68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



52.6860, 39.2910, 9.2990

# 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.



77.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650



68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



79.1710, 21.8680, 11.1800

# Square

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



68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



79.1930, -1.5610, 11.7750



78.4500, 25.2160, 5.5680



74.3230, 0.0480, -11.8880



# Rectangle

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



68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



75.4290, -23.0170, 4.1430



78.4500, 25.2160, 5.5680



76.5810, 17.0570, -6.2630

# Sweetspot

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



68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



114.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440



67.9310, -23.0560, -33.7120



57.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



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.



68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990



81.8320, -61.4810, -14.6410



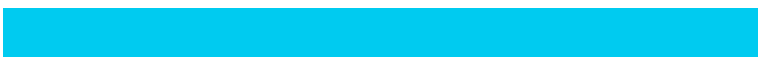
47.7690, -29.6660, 9.0060



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



68.5330, -62.0770, -14.8530



146.5210, -132.8650, -31.5290



# Inverse Universe

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



53.0690, 23.0560, 33.7120



57.9050, 35.9820, 52.7660



73.2310, 29.6660, -9.0060



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.3180, 36.2570, 53.2890



94.9020, 77.8770, 114.0130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

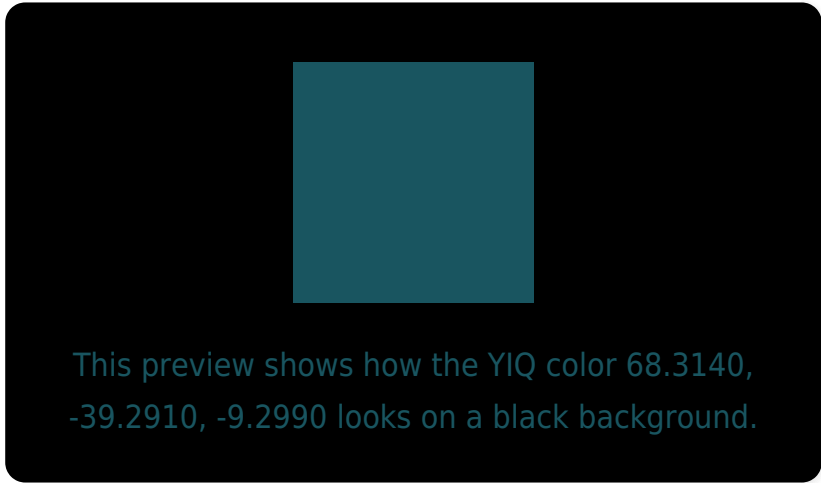
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

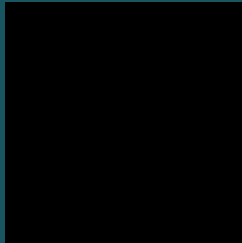
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

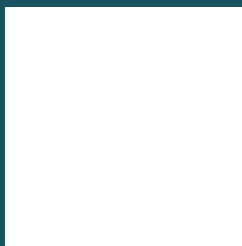
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.3140, -39.2910,

-9.2990.

# 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

68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990

### Protanopia

77.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190

### Deuteranopia

77.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180



## Tritanopia

67.6620, -40.3910, -11.3910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990

## Protanomaly

74.4910, -17.5600, -1.1440

## Deuteranomaly

74.1750, -19.4860, 0.7220

## Tritanomaly

68.0750, -40.1160, -10.8680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 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(25, 85, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 85, 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(25, 85, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 85, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 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(25, 85, 96) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 85, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 85, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 85, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 85, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 85, 96)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.3140, -39.2910, -9.2990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 85, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 85,  
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](#).

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