

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.3200, -32.5420,
-60.0460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460)
contains.

YIQ(68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(68.3200, -32.5420,
-60.0460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007402
RGB	0, 116, 2
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 1%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5449, 0.9922
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.98, 0.54
HSL	121°, 100%, 23%
HSV	121°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	6.2619, 12.5063, 2.1411
YIQ	68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

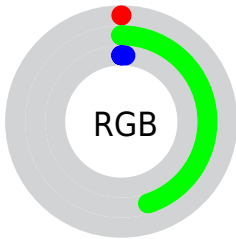
Format	Color
RYB	0, 114, 116
Decimal	29698
CIELab	42.01, -48.10, 46.03
CIElCh	42, 66.580, 136.257
Yxy	12.5063, 0.2995, 0.5981
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219778 (0xFF007402)
YUV	68.3200, -32.6958, -59.9166
Hunter-Lab	35.3643, -30.2808, 21.1654

Details

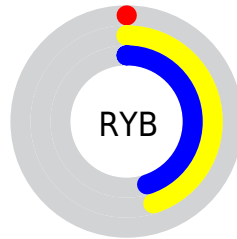
The YIQ color **68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **47.6800, 32.5420, 60.0460**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.2940, -20.4850, -52.7810**, and **38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.1620, -28.9210, -54.0810**.

Distribution



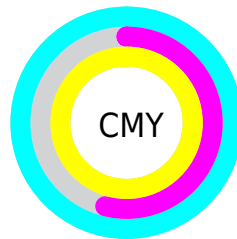
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (1%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460 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 68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.3200, -32.5420,
-60.0460

68.3200, -32.5420,
-60.0460

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

53.4170, -25.0250,
-47.5930

129.2940,
-20.4850, -52.7810

38.7420, -18.1500,
-34.5180

157.2510,
-18.9260, -53.5020

25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

185.0230,
-18.2840, -54.1240

7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

213.7950,
-17.6420, -54.7460

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

225.8320, -9.8960,
-40.9360

237.9940, -1.0040,

-25.8680

■ 249.9710, 6.9710,
-10.7010

■ 68.3200, -32.5420,
-60.0460

■ 73.1620, -28.9210,
-54.0810

■ 77.8190, -26.2170,
-48.0170

■ 82.6610, -22.5960,
-42.0520

■ 87.3180, -19.8920,
-35.9880

■ 92.1600, -16.2710,
-30.0230

■ 97.0020, -12.6500,
-24.0580

■ 101.6590, -9.9460,
-17.9940

■ 106.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 111.1580, -3.6210,
-5.9650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.0290, 26.2780, -35.7220



68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460



79.1210, -56.0660, -41.2020

Triad

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



68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460



89.9290, -97.5220, 5.2780



80.5900, 85.0410, 50.2330

Complementary

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



68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460



47.6800, 32.5420, 60.0460

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.



87.0930, 59.1800, 61.8680



68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460



79.8360, -92.5260, 13.8580

Square

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



68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460



91.3190, -90.4130, -7.9250



100.3560, 6.7310, 48.7390



89.4940, 83.8100, 11.9540

Rectangle

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



68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460



84.1540, -68.8600, -29.5960



100.3560, 6.7310, 48.7390



78.5330, 81.1880, 59.4920

Sweetspot

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



68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460



131.5290, -12.6960, -23.2240



102.1780, 36.0440, -36.5000



65.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460



88.3920, -42.2130, -77.5170



74.9320, -51.1600, -42.0080



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



71.8420, -34.1920, -63.1840



147.2060, -70.0340, -129.5060

Inverse Universe

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



47.6800, 32.5420, 60.0460



61.7220, 41.8920, 77.8280



41.0680, 51.1600, 42.0080



55.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



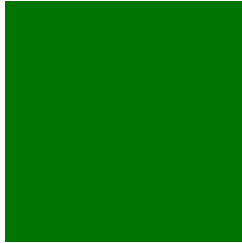
50.1580, 34.1920, 63.1840



102.7940, 70.0340, 129.5060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

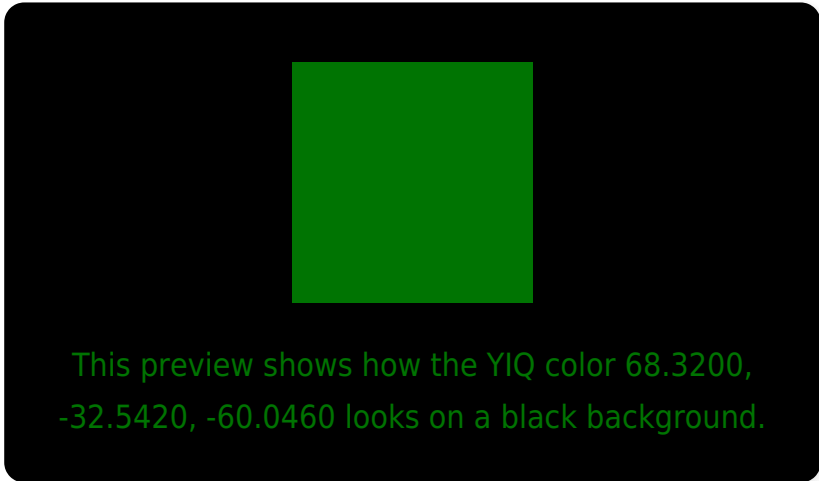
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.3200, -32.5420,

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

68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460

Protanopia

91.6010, 39.5270, -28.0330

Deuteranopia

95.4030, 40.6250, -14.8870



Tritanopia

91.3850, -38.0530, -9.7090

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460

Protanomaly

82.9780, 13.1200, -39.5520

Deuteranomaly

85.7320, 14.1730, -31.0990

Tritanomaly

82.9760, -36.1240, -28.1560

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.7680, -11.8710, -21.6550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460 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(0, 116, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 116, 2)  
}
```

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(0, 116, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 116, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460 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(0, 116, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 116, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 116, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 116, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.3200, -32.5420, -60.0460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 116, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 116,  
2) }
```

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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