

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.4050, -23.6100,
-12.6500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500)
contains.

YIQ(68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500)	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(68.4050, -23.6100,
-12.6500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	265349
RGB	38, 83, 73
RGB Percent	15%, 33%, 29%
CMY	0.8511, 0.6744, 0.7138
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.12, 0.67
HSL	167°, 37%, 24%
HSV	167°, 54%, 33%
XYZ	5.0948, 7.0817, 7.3979
YIQ	68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

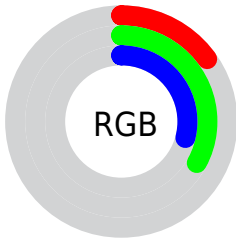
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 63, 83
Decimal	2511689
CIE _{Lab}	31.99, -18.34, 1.13
CIE _{LCh}	32, 18.373, 176.460
Yxy	7.0817, 0.2603, 0.3618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280701769 (0xFF265349)
YUV	68.4050, 2.2653, -26.6652
Hunter-Lab	26.6114, -12.3956, 2.1455

Details

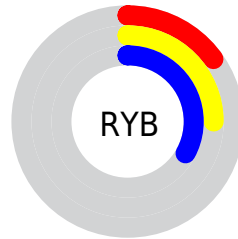
The YIQ color **68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **52.5950, 23.6100, 12.6500**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.8780, -23.5640, -13.4840**, and **25.7260, -20.0800, -10.5440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.7850, -27.7360, -14.9680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320**.

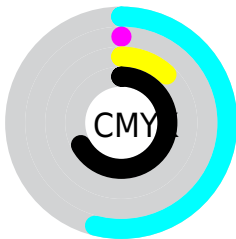
Distribution



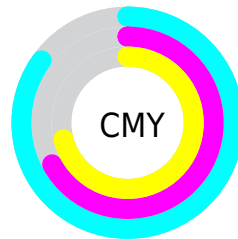
- Red (15%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500 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 68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.4050, -23.6100,
-12.6500

■ 68.4050, -23.6100,
-12.6500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.6220, -25.7190,
-12.9750

■ 117.8780,
-23.5640, -13.4840

■ 25.7260, -20.0800,
-10.5440

■ 143.5790,
-24.1600, -13.6960

■ 8.0870, -4.8590,
-5.5550

■ 170.2800,
-24.7560, -13.9080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 197.8670,
-25.0310, -14.4310

■ 225.8670,
-25.0310, -14.4310

■ 244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

68.4050, -23.6100,
-12.6500

68.4050, -23.6100,
-12.6500

65.7850, -27.7360,
-14.9680

71.0250, -19.4840,
-10.3320

62.8660, -32.4580,
-17.4980

73.9440, -14.7620,
-7.8020

60.2460, -36.5840,
-19.8160

76.5640, -10.6360,
-5.4840

57.7400, -41.0310,
-21.8230

79.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

56.1310, -43.6900,
-23.1940

81.6900, -2.0630,
-1.1590

■ 84.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 87.2290, 6.7850,
3.6890

■ 89.8490, 10.9110,
6.0070

■ 92.7680, 15.6330,
8.5370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.7180, -8.4340, -12.3540



68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500



66.5270, -35.5770, -10.5290

Triad

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



68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500



76.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



75.7330, 22.7410, 0.8610

Complementary

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



68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500



52.5950, 23.6100, 12.6500

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.



76.4330, 23.8860, 7.6460



68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500



77.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640

Square

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



68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500



72.9020, -22.9710, 3.3090



76.9580, 18.1540, 12.4100



74.6950, 16.7360, -5.9520

Rectangle

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



68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500



67.4500, -36.6780, -7.0940



76.9580, 18.1540, 12.4100



75.7980, 24.1160, 3.4760

Sweetspot

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



68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500



101.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480



67.4050, -6.4150, -21.4150



50.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500



84.3600, -36.9050, -19.5050



62.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640



39.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



70.8690, -54.8760, -29.7240



156.7040, -121.5800, -65.3560

Inverse Universe

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



52.5950, 23.6100, 12.6500



59.7540, 36.5840, 19.8160



58.4990, 23.5200, 3.2640



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



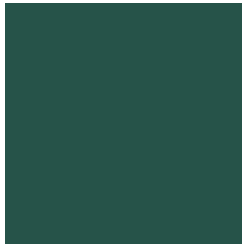
34.0170, 55.1970, 29.4130



75.2960, 121.5800, 65.3560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

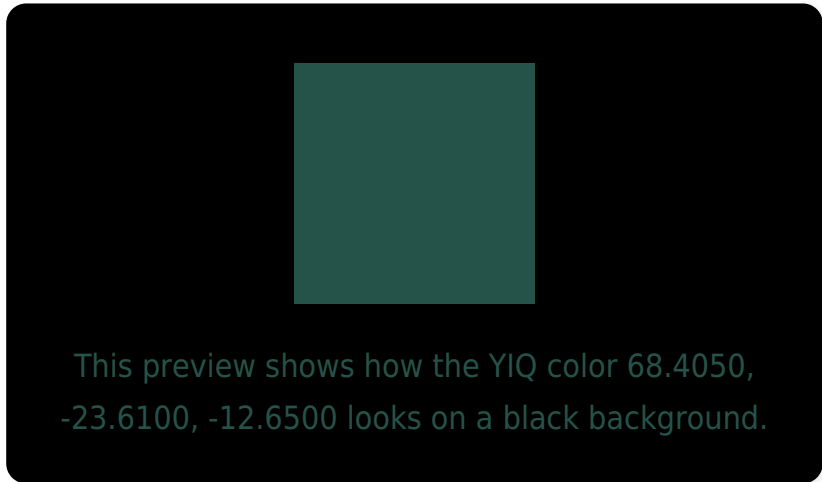
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.4050, -23.6100,

-12.6500.

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

68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500

Protanopia

75.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Deuteranopia

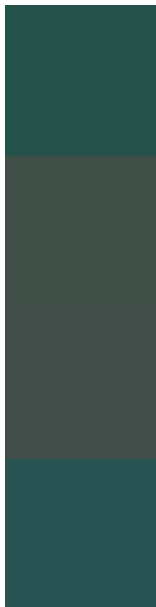
75.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



Tritanopia

70.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500

Protanomaly

72.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680

Deuteranomaly

73.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650

Tritanomaly

69.7410, -24.4360, -8.6920

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500 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(38, 83, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 83, 73)  
}
```

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(38, 83, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 83, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500 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(38, 83, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 83, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 83, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 83, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 83, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 83, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 83, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 83,  
73) }
```

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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