

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.4750, -48.1350,  
-36.2550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(68.4750, -48.1350,  
-36.2550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00693C
RGB	0, 105, 60
RGB Percent	0%, 41%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5881, 0.7649
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.43, 0.59
HSL	154°, 100%, 21%
HSV	154°, 100%, 41%
XYZ	5.8706, 10.4379, 5.9748
YIQ	68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

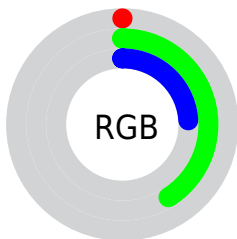
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 67, 105
Decimal	26940
CIELab	38.62, -37.77, 18.17
CIELCh	39, 41.916, 154.315
Yxy	10.4379, 0.2635, 0.4684
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278217020 (0xFF00693C)
YUV	68.4750, -4.1782, -60.0526
Hunter-Lab	32.3078, -24.1036, 11.6508

# Details

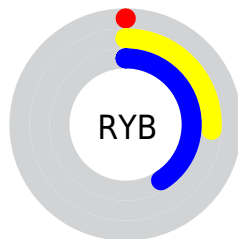
The YIQ color **68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **36.5250, 48.1350, 36.2550**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.7000, -35.5270, -33.4710**, and **34.8100, -20.8570, -24.0010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.2200, -42.8630, -32.6790**.

# Distribution



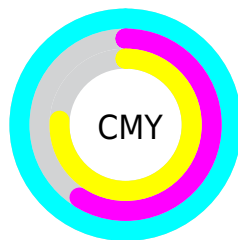
- Red (0%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550 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 68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.4750, -48.1350,  
-36.2550

■ 68.4750, -48.1350,  
-36.2550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 51.2920, -34.1980,  
-30.0220

■ 125.7000,  
-35.5270, -33.4710

■ 34.8100, -20.8570,  
-24.0010

■ 153.0590,  
-35.1600, -34.6160

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

■ 180.2440,  
-34.2430, -34.7150


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 208.5320,  
-35.1140, -35.4500


■ 228.4990,  
-30.3470, -28.2270


■ 240.1770,


-22.9680, -13.2720


 250.2160, -9.5360,  
-3.3920


 68.4750, -48.1350,  
-36.2550

 72.2200, -42.8630,  
-32.6790

 75.7800, -38.5080,  
-29.0040

 79.5250, -33.2360,  
-25.4280

 83.0850, -28.8810,  
-21.7530

 86.9440, -23.9300,  
-17.8660

■ 90.3900, -19.2540,  
-14.5020

■ 94.2490, -14.3030,  
-10.6150

■ 97.6950, -9.6270,  
-7.2510

■ 101.5540, -4.6760,  
-3.3640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.7510, 3.9940, -28.3420



68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550



73.6390, -59.9200, -26.4160

# Triad

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



68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550



76.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



88.8620, 53.5950, 14.3870

# Complementary

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



68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550



36.5250, 48.1350, 36.2550

# 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.



89.9990, 46.4400, 28.4240



68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550



93.0200, -10.7790, 24.6530

# Square

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



68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550



77.2020, -76.8420, -6.0740



92.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



88.4460, 48.2340, -4.1020



# Rectangle

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



68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550



76.2610, -67.3030, -19.2630



92.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



89.2520, 52.6770, 20.0130

# Sweetspot

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



68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550



123.3900, -19.2540, -14.5020



75.3890, -1.4590, -45.1630



60.2710, -11.3690, -8.7210



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550



90.0120, -63.3090, -47.6050



69.4960, -60.6550, -18.5990



51.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



76.3170, -53.6820, -40.3540



159.7750, -112.3150, -84.5950



# Inverse Universe

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



36.5250, 48.1350, 36.2550



47.9880, 63.3090, 47.6050



35.5040, 60.6550, 18.5990



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.6830, 53.6820, 40.3540



85.2250, 112.3150, 84.5950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

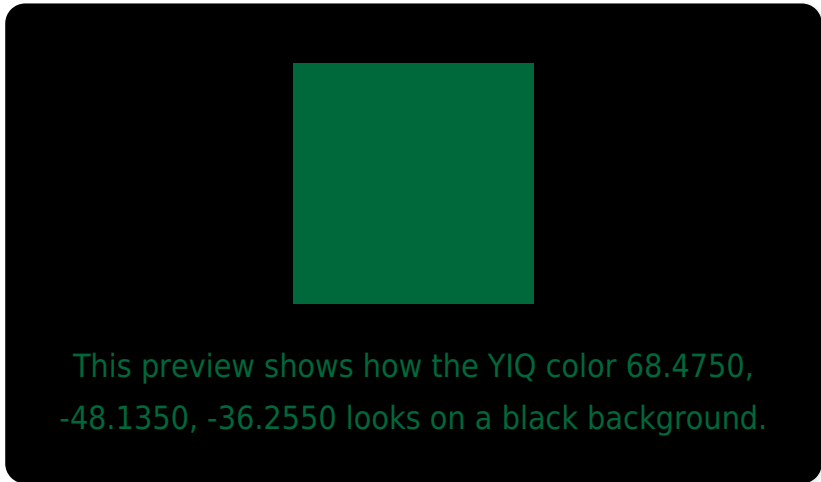
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.4750, -48.1350,



# 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

68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550

### Protanopia

89.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000

### Deuteranopia

90.6570, 19.8990, -2.7010



## Tritanopia

82.6730, -38.9240, -10.4440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550

## Protanomaly

81.6870, -7.1490, -19.1250

## Deuteranomaly

82.9910, -4.9490, -14.9410

## Tritanomaly

77.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550

## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

67.8140, -17.5120, -13.0320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550 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, 105, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 105, 60)  
}
```

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, 105, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 105, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550 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, 105, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 105, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 105, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 105, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 105, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 105, 60)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.4750, -48.1350, -36.2550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 105, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 105,  
60) }
```

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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