

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.5070, -24.7980,  
-35.1820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(68.5070, -24.7980,  
-35.1820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	176224
RGB	23, 98, 36
RGB Percent	9%, 38%, 14%
CMY	0.9100, 0.6156, 0.8589
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.63, 0.62
HSL	130°, 62%, 24%
HSV	130°, 77%, 38%
XYZ	5.0409, 9.0500, 3.1492
YIQ	68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

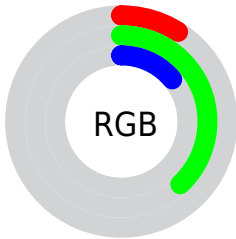
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	23, 87, 98
Decimal	1532452
CIE Lab	36.08, -36.63, 28.40
CIE LCh	36, 46.349, 142.209
Yxy	9.0500, 0.2924, 0.5249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279722532 (0xFF176224)
YUV	68.5070, -16.0260, -39.9096
Hunter-Lab	30.0833, -22.7352, 14.8517

# Details

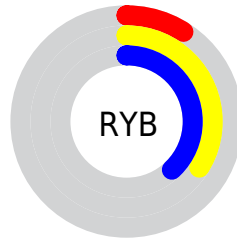
The YIQ color **68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **52.4930, 24.7980, 35.1820**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.1330, -20.8090, -35.8890**, and **29.3500, -13.7500, -26.1500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.6050, -28.1900, -39.7900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.4090, -21.4060, -30.5740**.

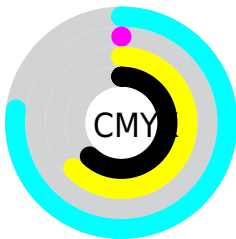
# Distribution



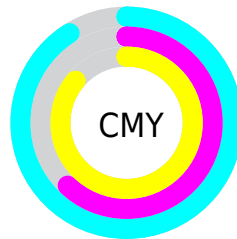
- Red (9%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820 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 68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.5070, -24.7980,  
-35.1820

■ 68.5070, -24.7980,  
-35.1820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 44.9200, -24.5230,  
-34.6590

■ 121.1330,  
-20.8090, -35.8890

■ 29.3500, -13.7500,  
-26.1500

■ 147.9050,  
-20.1670, -36.5110

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

■ 174.6770,  
-19.5250, -37.1330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 202.8510,  
-20.0750, -38.1790

■ 227.2150,  
-18.1040, -35.3520

■ 238.7790,

-10.4040, -20.7080

251.0550, -1.8330,  
-5.3290

68.5070, -24.7980,  
-35.1820

68.5070, -24.7980,  
-35.1820

64.6050, -28.1900,  
-39.7900

72.4090, -21.4060,  
-30.5740

60.7030, -31.5820,  
-44.3980

76.3110, -18.0140,  
-25.9660

59.4640, -32.4070,  
-45.9670

79.9140, -15.2180,  
-21.5700

83.8160, -11.8260,  
-16.9620

87.7180, -8.4340,  
-12.3540

■ 91.7340, -5.3630,  
-7.4350

■ 95.6360, -1.9710,  
-2.8270

■ 99.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

■ 103.1410, 4.2170,  
6.1770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.1410, 20.2710, -31.4810



68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820



67.7230, -51.5290, -29.8090

# Triad

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



68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820



72.1300, -76.3390, 1.3330



80.3390, 56.9860, 24.5220

# Complementary

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



68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820



52.4930, 24.7980, 35.1820

# 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.



82.7740, 43.0000, 35.7040



68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820



83.0650, -33.0150, 20.1450

# Square

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



68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820



74.4150, -73.1280, -7.3040



87.2080, 12.4190, 33.7550



81.3810, 56.0270, 3.3470



# Rectangle

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



68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820



71.1600, -59.8290, -22.5570



87.2080, 12.4190, 33.7550



80.8320, 54.2800, 29.5120

# Sweetspot

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



68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820



116.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



85.8620, 16.9230, -25.8690



56.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810



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.



68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820



81.6600, -39.1910, -55.1830



72.7250, -36.6750, -23.6750



46.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



67.9100, -36.8990, -52.6670



145.6680, -79.4820, -112.4580



# Inverse Universe

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



52.4930, 24.7980, 35.1820



56.3400, 39.1910, 55.1830



48.2750, 36.6750, 23.6750



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.0900, 36.8990, 52.6670

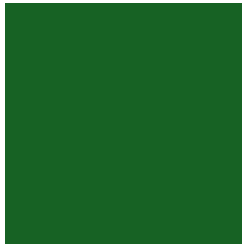


94.3320, 79.4820, 112.4580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

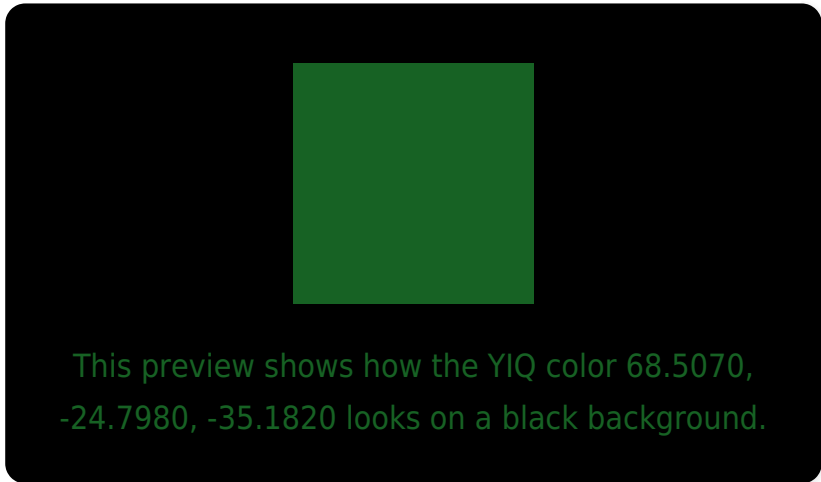
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.5070, -24.7980,

-35.1820.

# 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

68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820

### Protanopia

81.6490, 22.3770, -14.5750

### Deuteranopia

83.3170, 26.5480, -7.5640



## Tritanopia

78.4460, -30.8550, -7.9990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820

## Protanomaly

76.9240, 5.1850, -22.3910

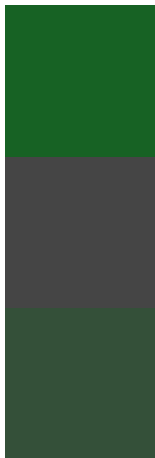
## Deuteranomaly

77.9400, 8.2560, -17.4720

## Tritanomaly

74.6060, -28.7900, -17.8940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820 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(23, 98, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 98, 36)  
}
```

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(23, 98, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 98, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820 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(23, 98, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 98, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(23, 98, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 98, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 98, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 98, 36)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.5070, -24.7980, -35.1820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 98, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 98,  
36) }
```

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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