

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(68.5240, 48.7350,  
14.3590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7C2E27
RGB	124, 46, 39
RGB Percent	49%, 18%, 15%
CMY	0.5135, 0.8197, 0.8469
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.69, 0.51
HSL	5°, 52%, 32%
HSV	5°, 69%, 49%
XYZ	9.6616, 6.3868, 2.6474
YIQ	68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

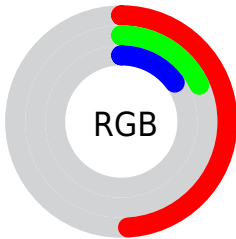
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	124, 47, 39
Decimal	8138279
CIE Lab	30.37, 33.49, 22.00
CIE LCh	30, 40.070, 33.308
Yxy	6.3868, 0.5168, 0.3416
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286328359 (0xFF7C2E27)
YUV	68.5240, -14.5553, 48.6525
Hunter-Lab	25.2721, 24.0152, 11.4794

# Details

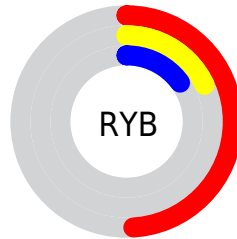
The YIQ color **68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **94.4760, -48.7350, -14.3590**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.4600, 54.7870, 14.8110**, and **20.6310, 41.1240, 14.6280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.6990, 55.6120, 16.3800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.3490, 41.8580, 12.3380**.

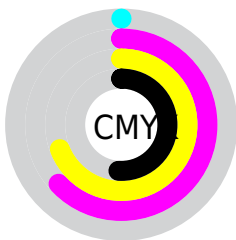
# Distribution



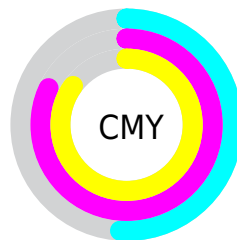
- Red (49%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590 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 68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.5240, 48.7350,  
14.3590

■ 68.5240, 48.7350,  
14.3590

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 43.1970, 45.3420,  
15.2780

■ 119.4600, 54.7870,  
14.8110

■ 20.9300, 41.7200,  
14.8400

■ 146.2430, 56.8960,  
15.1360

■ 13.8680, 27.0950,  
10.0630

■ 173.3250, 59.6010,  
15.6730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 197.2100, 52.4950,  
12.2950

■ 216.1370, 36.4030,  
6.5710

■ 236.3520, 19.4400,

0.1120

253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

68.5240, 48.7350,  
14.3590

68.5240, 48.7350,  
14.3590

60.6990, 55.6120,  
16.3800

76.3490, 41.8580,  
12.3380

52.1730, 63.0850,  
18.6130

84.8750, 34.3850,  
10.1050

44.3480, 69.9620,  
20.6340

92.7000, 27.5080,  
8.0840

42.9460, 71.1540,  
21.0580

101.2260, 20.0350,  
5.8510

109.0510, 13.1580,  
3.8300

■ 116.8760, 6.2810,  
1.8090

■ 125.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 133.2270, -8.0690,  
-2.4450

■ 141.7530,  
-15.5420, -4.6780

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.0200, 41.9470, 27.2510



68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590



68.2930, 44.2910, -4.2290

# Triad

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



68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590



54.0960, -36.5820, -30.8700



58.7140, -63.3640, 2.9720

# Complementary

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



68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590



94.4760, -48.7350, -14.3590

# 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.



62.6120, -63.3170, -3.3890



68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590



58.9180, -47.4040, -21.9640

# Square

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



68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590



62.9900, 4.8190, -26.7730



61.8650, -57.0800, -11.8000



73.2540, -11.5580, 22.2500



# Rectangle

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



68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590



67.7230, 36.7280, -15.8480



61.8650, -57.0800, -11.8000



60.4750, -64.1890, 1.4030

# Sweetspot

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



68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590



138.9270, 19.4390, 5.6390



73.4210, 25.3010, 42.5890



68.4530, 11.9660, 3.4060



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590



74.9250, 75.6470, 22.2310



92.5910, 37.4600, -7.0840



57.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



43.2450, 71.7500, 21.2700



87.6750, 144.4170, 42.4410



# Inverse Universe

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



94.4760, -48.7350, -14.3590



115.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310



70.4090, -37.4600, 7.0840



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



81.7550, -71.7500, -21.2700

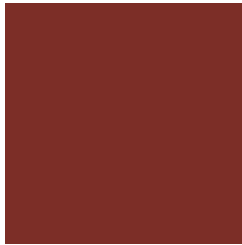


164.9120, -144.6920, -42.9640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

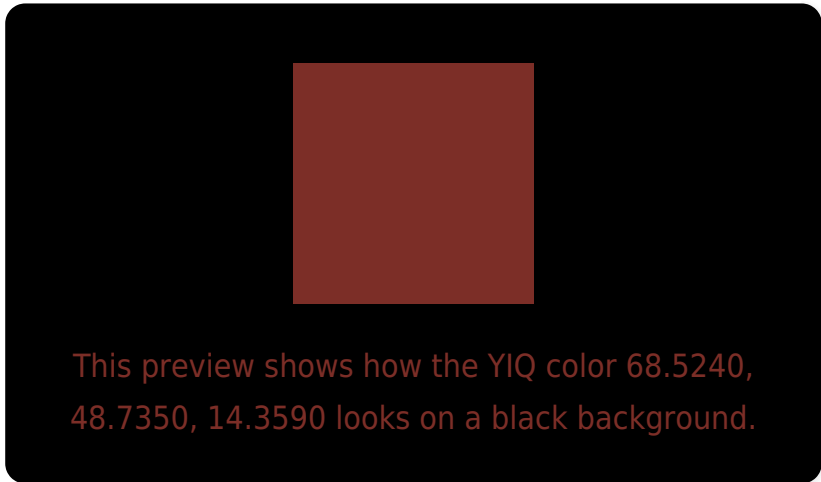
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590.



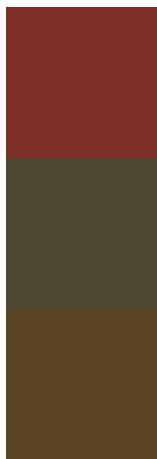
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.5240, 48.7350,



# 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

68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590

### Protanopia

71.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690

### Deuteranopia

71.1040, 22.8340, -6.3340



## Tritanopia

68.8490, 46.4420, 17.3700

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590

## Protanomaly

70.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860

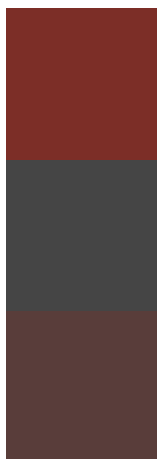
## Deuteranomaly

70.4090, 32.4610, 0.9170

## Tritanomaly

68.5070, 47.4050, 16.4370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.0300, 17.6510, 5.0030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590 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(124, 46, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 46, 39)  
}
```

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(124, 46, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 46, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590 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(124, 46, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 46, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(124, 46, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 46, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 46, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 46,  
39) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.5240, 48.7350, 14.3590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 46, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124, 46,  
39) }
```

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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