

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(68.7090, 78.2970,  
73.3450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD006B
RGB	189, 0, 107
RGB Percent	74%, 0%, 42%
CMY	0.2583, 0.9999, 0.5802
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.43, 0.26
HSL	326°, 100%, 37%
HSV	326°, 100%, 74%
XYZ	23.6758, 11.8984, 14.9747
YIQ	68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

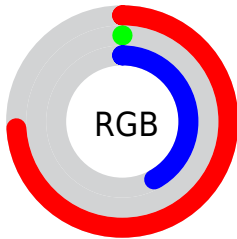
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	189, 0, 107
Decimal	12386411
CIELab	41.05, 68.68, -4.87
CIELCh	41, 68.849, 355.947
Yxy	11.8984, 0.4684, 0.2354
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290576491 (0xFFBD006B)
YUV	68.7090, 18.8775, 105.4952
Hunter-Lab	34.4941, 62.1531, -1.5934

# Details

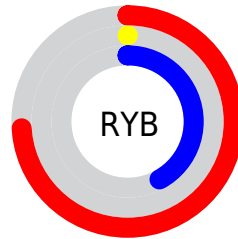
The YIQ color **68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0066**. A complement of this color would be **120.2910, -78.2970, -73.3450**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.6570, 74.9070, 57.6830**, and **45.4110, 57.6240, 46.0080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.7740, 70.5040, 65.8960**.

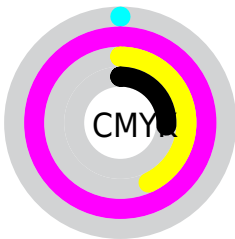
# Distribution



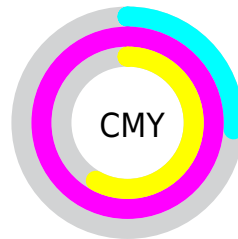
- Red (74%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450 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 68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.7090, 78.2970,  
73.3450

68.7090, 78.2970,  
73.3450

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

57.0030, 68.1210,  
59.5210

142.6570, 74.9070,  
57.6830

45.7100, 58.2200,  
46.2200

164.2530, 61.2450,  
51.9730

34.2320, 47.4020,  
33.0180

184.4680, 44.2820,  
45.5140

23.8790, 37.7300,  
21.0740

205.2700, 27.0440,  
38.5320

12.9710, 25.3070,  
9.4270

223.8890, 14.5750,  
27.7190

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

241.4990, 6.3250,

12.0290

■ 68.7090, 78.2970,  
73.3450

■ 80.7740, 70.5040,  
65.8960

■ 92.8390, 62.7110,  
58.4470

■ 105.0180, 54.5970,  
51.3090

■ 117.0830, 46.8040,  
43.8600

■ 129.1480, 39.0110,  
36.4110

■ 141.2130, 31.2180,  
28.9620

■ 152.8050, 23.3790,  
22.3470

■ 164.8700, 15.5860,  
14.8980

■ 176.9350, 7.7930,  
7.4490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.6360, 26.6740, 56.2580



68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450



78.0000, 89.3980, 42.8540

# Triad

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



68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450



84.3260, 12.0200, -41.6440



90.4530, -93.4860, -1.7900

# Complementary

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



68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450



120.2910, -78.2970, -73.3450

# 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.



86.9700, -79.5450, -17.6650



68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450



70.8280, -39.6040, -53.2040

# Square

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



68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450



91.3790, 49.2000, -21.6160



80.3580, -60.9270, -35.7030



86.8630, -97.1560, 9.6600



# Rectangle

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



68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450



85.5760, 86.5150, 12.4910



80.3580, -60.9270, -35.7030



90.1450, -89.8630, -6.8790

# Sweetspot

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



68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450



197.9140, 30.6220, 28.7500



46.0640, -11.7970, 76.1630



94.0060, 18.1990, 17.1030



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450



89.1010, 101.4010, 95.1690



57.9930, 108.4710, 44.1110



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



57.3880, 65.5990, 61.1750



11.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590



# Inverse Universe

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



68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450



89.1010, 101.4010, 95.1690



131.1210, -108.7920, -43.8000



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



57.3880, 65.5990, 61.1750



11.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

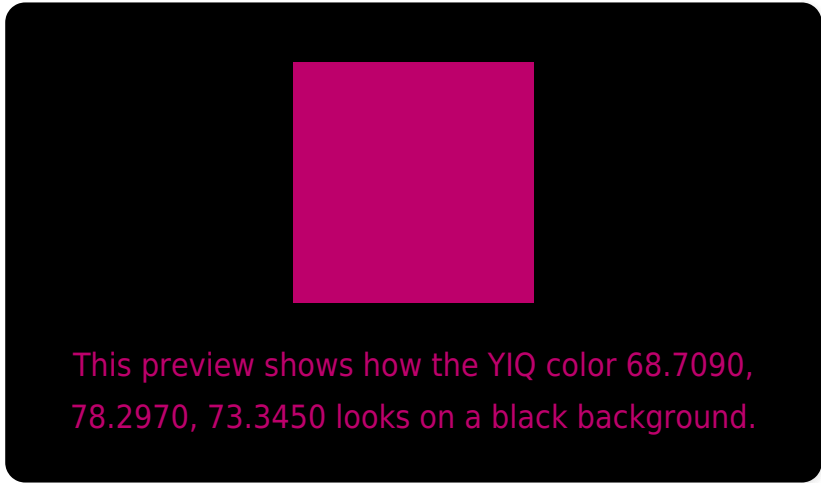
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

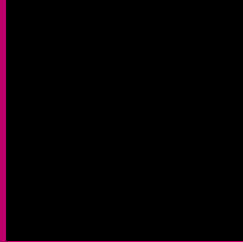
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7090, 78.2970,



# 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

68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450

### Protanopia

98.7030, -29.3000, 13.3880

### Deuteranopia

100.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



## Tritanopia

85.1700, 85.5030, 30.8390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450

## Protanomaly

87.5930, 9.8970, 35.4090

## Deuteranomaly

88.6970, 32.7310, 29.0750

## Tritanomaly

79.2860, 82.8410, 46.0490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450

## Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.0770, 28.6050, 26.7570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450 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(189, 0, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 0, 107)  
}
```

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(189, 0, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 0, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450 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(189, 0, 107) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 0, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(189, 0, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 0, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 0, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 0,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.7090, 78.2970, 73.3450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 0, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189, 0,  
107) }
```

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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