

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B4B3E
RGB	59, 75, 62
RGB Percent	23%, 29%, 24%
CMY	0.7687, 0.7058, 0.7569
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.17, 0.71
HSL	131°, 12%, 26%
HSV	131°, 21%, 29%
XYZ	5.1889, 6.3103, 5.5015
YIQ	68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

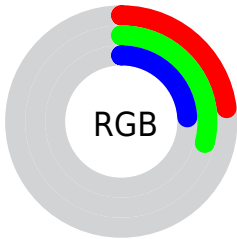
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 72, 75
Decimal	3885886
CIE _{Lab}	30.18, -9.38, 5.69
CIE _{LCh}	30, 10.972, 148.787
Yxy	6.3103, 0.3052, 0.3712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282075966 (0xFF3B4B3E)
YUV	68.7340, -3.3199, -8.5367
Hunter-Lab	25.1203, -7.0892, 4.5992

Details

The YIQ color **68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **65.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810**, and **25.5600, -4.8130, -6.3890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.6580, -8.2050, -10.9970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850**.

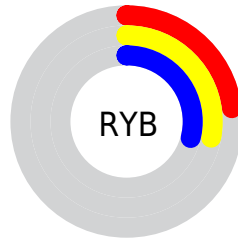
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (29%)

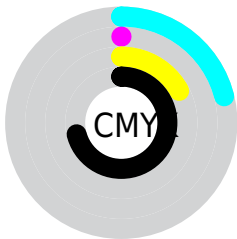
Blue (24%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (29%)

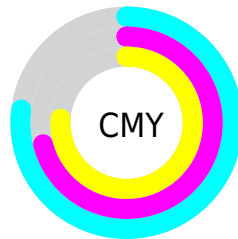


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350 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 68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350

■ 68.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.1470, -5.0880,
-6.9120

■ 116.9080, -5.9130,
-8.4810

■ 25.5600, -4.8130,
-6.3890

■ 142.9080, -5.9130,
-8.4810

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 168.9080, -5.9130,
-8.4810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.4950, -6.1880,
-9.0040

■ 224.4950, -6.1880,
-9.0040

■ 249.5600, -4.8130,

-6.3890

■ 68.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350

■ 68.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350

■ 65.6580, -8.2050,
-10.9970

■ 71.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 62.8810, -10.4510,
-14.3470

■ 74.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 59.8050, -13.2930,
-17.9090

■ 77.3640, 1.9710,
2.8270

■ 57.0280, -15.5390,
-21.2590

■ 80.4400, 4.8130,
6.3890

■ 53.9520, -18.3810,
-24.8210

■ 83.2170, 7.0590,
9.7390

■ 51.0610, -20.3060,
-28.4820

■ 86.4070, 9.5800,
13.6120

■ 47.9850, -23.1480,
-32.0440

■ 89.1840, 11.8260,
16.9620

■ 45.6210, -25.1190,
-34.8710

■ 92.2600, 14.6680,
20.5240

■ 95.0370, 16.9140,
23.8740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350



68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



67.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660

Triad

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



68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



70.5350, -11.6920, 2.6440



72.5350, 14.6710, 3.9430

Complementary

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



68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



65.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350

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.



72.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530



68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



71.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230

Square

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



68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



68.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550



72.3800, 5.0420, 7.7460



71.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830

Rectangle

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



68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



67.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360



72.3800, 5.0420, 7.7460



72.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990

Sweetspot

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



68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



94.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



72.2790, 3.3480, -5.6120



46.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



87.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310



69.6460, -7.9310, -4.9470



36.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



62.0400, -34.1490, -47.4370



139.9120, -77.0530, -106.9170

Inverse Universe

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



65.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350



81.7550, 8.4800, 11.5200



64.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



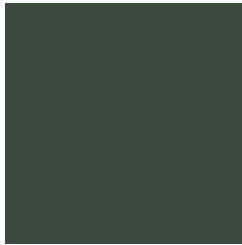
39.9600, 34.1490, 47.4370



89.9740, 77.3740, 106.6060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

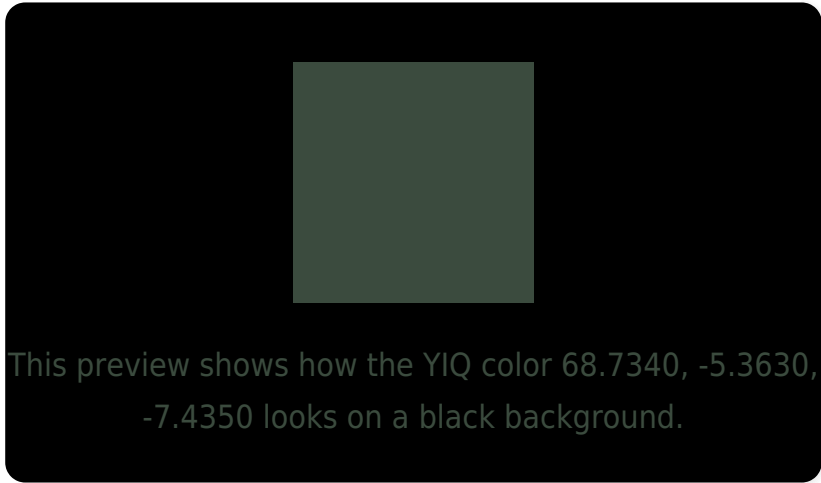
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

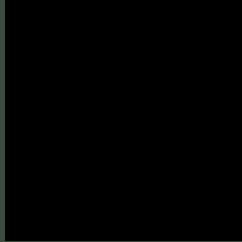
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350.



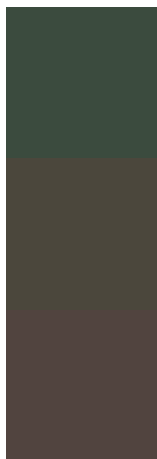
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350.

-7.4350.

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

68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350

Protanopia

70.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Deuteranopia

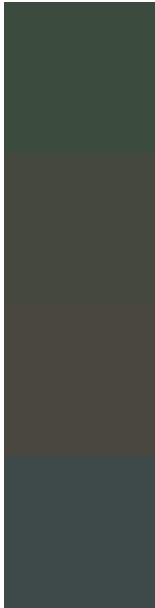
71.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010



Tritanopia

70.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350

Protanomaly

69.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570

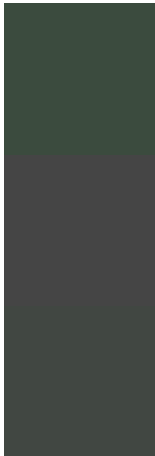
Deuteranomaly

70.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640

Tritanomaly

69.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350 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(59, 75, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 75, 62)  
}
```

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(59, 75, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 75, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350 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(59, 75, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 75, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 75, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 75, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 75, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 75, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 75, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 75,  
62) }
```

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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