

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760)
contains.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|----|
| YIQ(68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**YIQ(68.7780, 8.5320,
-22.4760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 3F5115 |
| RGB | 63, 81, 21 |
| RGB Percent | 25%, 32%, 8% |
| CMY | 0.7530, 0.6823, 0.9176 |
| CMYK | 0.22, 0.00, 0.74, 0.68 |
| HSL | 78°, 59%, 20% |
| HSV | 78°, 74%, 32% |
| XYZ | 5.1271, 6.9963, 1.7906 |
| YIQ | 68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

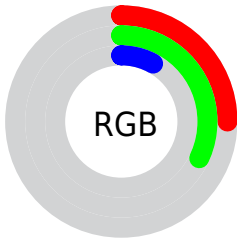
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 21, 81, 39 |
| Decimal | 4149525 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 31.80, -17.11, 31.55 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 32, 35.889, 118.465 |
| Yxy | 6.9963, 0.3685, 0.5028 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4282339605 (0xFF3F5115) |
| YUV | 68.7780, -23.5546, -5.0673 |
| Hunter-Lab | 26.4505, -11.6881, 14.5015 |

Details

The YIQ color **68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **33.2220, -8.5320, 22.4760**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.8490, 9.7700, -22.8860**, and **26.2150, 0.2320, -15.2240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.2680, 9.9080, -25.3880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.2880, 7.1560, -19.5640**.

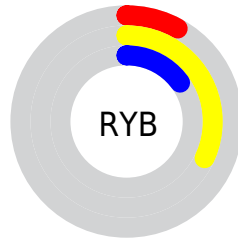
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (32%)

Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (15%)

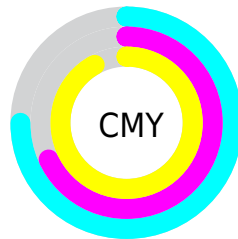


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (74%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760 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 68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.7780, 8.5320,
-22.4760

68.7780, 8.5320,
-22.4760

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

46.0060, 7.8900,
-21.8540

117.8490, 9.7700,
-22.8860

26.2150, 0.2320,
-15.2240

143.6210, 10.4120,
-23.5080

7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

170.3930, 11.0540,
-24.1300

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

197.8660, 11.1000,
-24.9640

225.7520, 11.4210,
-25.2750

247.0070, 15.3170,

-18.7870

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 68.7780, 8.5320,
-22.4760

■ 68.7780, 8.5320,
-22.4760

■ 67.2680, 9.9080,
-25.3880

■ 70.2880, 7.1560,
-19.5640

■ 65.4590, 10.6880,
-28.5120

■ 72.0970, 6.3760,
-16.4400

■ 64.5900, 11.6970,
-30.2790

■ 73.6070, 5.0000,
-13.5280

■ 75.4160, 4.2200,
-10.4040

■ 77.0400, 2.5230,
-7.1810

■ 78.8490, 1.7430,
-4.0570

■ 80.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 81.8690, -1.0090,
1.7670

■ 83.6780, -1.7890,
4.8910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.5420, 29.9880, -14.8440



68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760



62.0760, -24.6620, -26.6300

Triad

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



68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760



63.8030, -62.5370, -6.5130



74.6170, 35.7120, 24.6080

Complementary

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



68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760



33.2220, -8.5320, 22.4760

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.



77.1340, 15.2630, 26.2630



68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760



60.7200, -63.5010, -0.0530

Square

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



68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760



63.1700, -56.6210, -14.6130



75.9930, -15.3170, 18.7870



73.5990, 44.1500, 14.8540

Rectangle

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



68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760



58.8380, -44.4230, -26.4310



75.9930, -15.3170, 18.7870



75.1480, 29.8430, 26.3470

Sweetspot

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



68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760



100.2850, 3.2110, -8.6370



49.5060, 30.8100, 3.3060



50.9090, 1.5140, -5.4140



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760



86.0260, 13.1650, -34.8590



59.8080, -9.3480, -28.8360



40.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



83.4620, 14.6330, -39.4390



184.6220, 32.7520, -86.9920

Inverse Universe

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



33.2220, -8.5320, 22.4760



30.6750, -13.7610, 34.6470



42.1920, 9.3480, 28.8360



37.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



21.2390, -15.2290, 39.2270



47.3780, -32.7520, 86.9920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

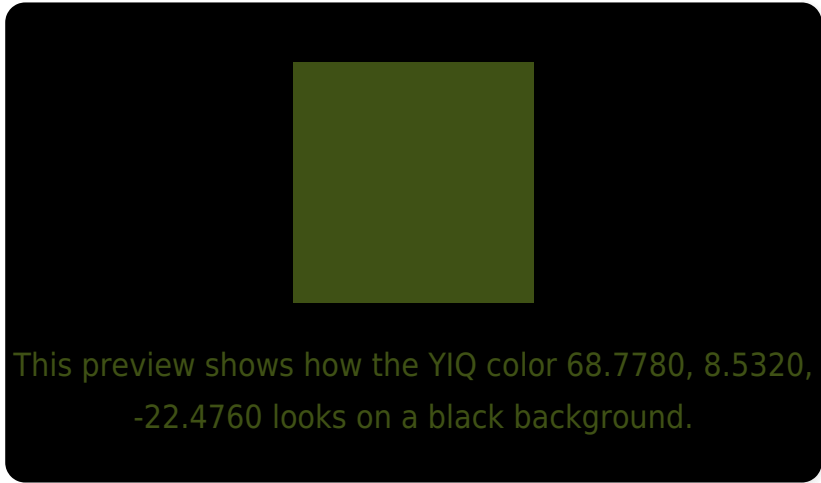
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7780, 8.5320,

-22.4760.

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

68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760

Protanopia

71.3070, 23.3400, -15.5080

Deuteranopia

72.3340, 27.8780, -9.6420



Tritanopia

74.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760

Protanomaly

70.2030, 17.7010, -17.9390

Deuteranomaly

71.2790, 20.5430, -14.3770

Tritanomaly

72.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760 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(63, 81, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 81, 21)  
}
```

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(63, 81, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 81, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760 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(63, 81, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 81, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 81, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 81, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 81, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 81, 21)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.7780, 8.5320, -22.4760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 81, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 81,  
21) }
```

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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