

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.7800, -29.3400,
-18.9400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.7800, -29.3400,
-18.9400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D5945
RGB	29, 89, 69
RGB Percent	11%, 35%, 27%
CMY	0.8864, 0.6509, 0.7295
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.23, 0.65
HSL	160°, 51%, 23%
HSV	160°, 67%, 35%
XYZ	5.1534, 7.8389, 6.8675
YIQ	68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

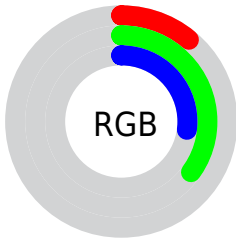
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 65, 89
Decimal	1923397
CIE _{Lab}	33.65, -24.74, 5.98
CIE _{LCh}	34, 25.457, 166.405
Y _{xy}	7.8389, 0.2595, 0.3947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280113477 (0xFF1D5945)
YUV	68.7800, 0.1085, -34.8871
Hunter-Lab	27.9981, -16.1413, 5.0558




Details

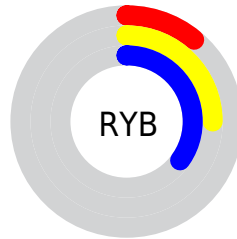
The YIQ color **68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **49.2200, 29.3400, 18.9400**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.7370, -27.7810, -19.6610**, and **28.2050, -20.1710, -14.4030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.7470, -33.7410, -21.7810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.8130, -24.9390, -16.0990**.

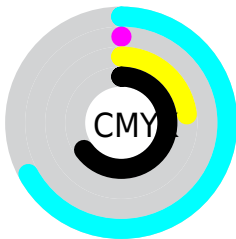
Distribution







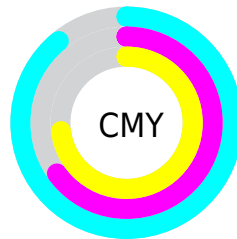
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (35%)
-  Blue (27%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (35%)



-  Cyan (67%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (23%)
-  Black (65%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (65%)
-  Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400 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 68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.7800, -29.3400,
-18.9400

■ 68.7800, -29.3400,
-18.9400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 43.5130, -32.9620,
-19.3780

■ 119.7370,
-27.7810, -19.6610

■ 28.2050, -20.1710,
-14.4030

■ 145.4380,
-28.3770, -19.8730

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 172.3240,
-28.0560, -20.1840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 199.9110,
-28.3310, -20.7070

■ 228.1990,
-29.2020, -21.4420

■ 243.1110,

-22.6020, -8.8900

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

68.7800, -29.3400,
-18.9400

68.7800, -29.3400,
-18.9400

65.7470, -33.7410,
-21.7810

71.8130, -24.9390,
-16.0990

62.7140, -38.1420,
-24.6220

74.8460, -20.5380,
-13.2580

59.6810, -42.5430,
-27.4630

77.8790, -16.1370,
-10.4170

58.9690, -43.4140,
-28.1980

80.9120, -11.7360,
-7.5760

83.6460, -7.9310,
-4.9470

■ 86.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060

■ 89.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 92.7450, 5.2720,
3.5760

■ 95.7780, 9.6730,
6.4170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.5240, -5.1320, -17.1320



68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400



63.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800

Triad

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



68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400



78.6840, -19.1210, 10.6310



79.5170, 32.2770, 4.2530

Complementary

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



68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400



49.2200, 29.3400, 18.9400

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.



80.1290, 30.8540, 13.5260



68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400



81.6930, 3.0230, 16.8070

Square

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



68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400



70.5340, -45.4820, -1.7220



81.2020, 20.5830, 17.9510



78.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850

Rectangle

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



68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400



63.8710, -57.2170, -14.8250



81.2020, 20.5830, 17.9510



79.8100, 33.0100, 7.4900

Sweetspot

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



68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400



107.2110, -11.1400, -7.3640



70.4990, -3.9840, -26.9280



54.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400



83.6590, -45.4770, -29.3570



65.7770, -33.2850, -8.0130



41.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



70.9030, -52.2160, -33.8800



155.7290, -114.7010, -74.3890

Inverse Universe

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



49.2200, 29.3400, 18.9400



53.3410, 45.4770, 29.3570



52.2230, 33.2850, 8.0130



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



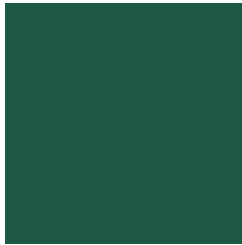
36.0970, 52.2160, 33.8800



79.1570, 115.0220, 74.0780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

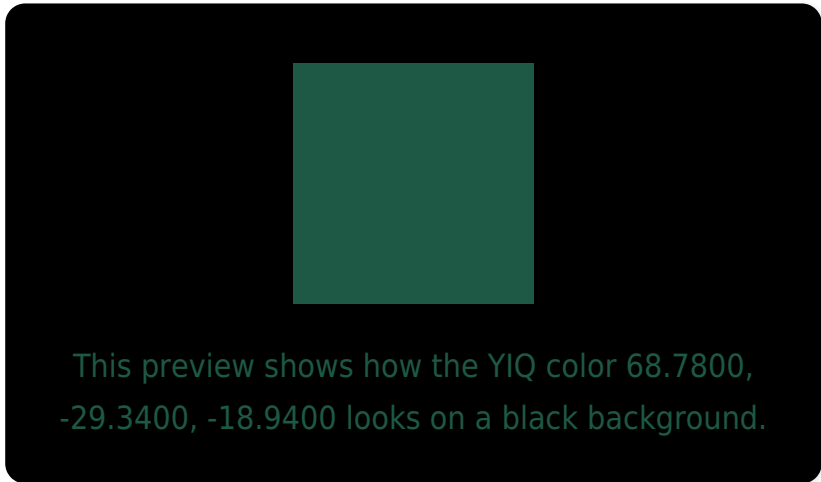
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7800, -29.3400,

-18.9400.

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

68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400

Protanopia

78.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Deuteranopia

79.4310, 9.0320, 1.5120



Tritanopia

72.7450, -30.2590, -7.7870

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400

Protanomaly

75.3810, -5.8670, -9.3150

Deuteranomaly

75.6740, -5.1340, -6.0780

Tritanomaly

71.1100, -30.0290, -11.9570

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400 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(29, 89, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 89, 69)  
}
```

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(29, 89, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 89, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400 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(29, 89, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 89, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 89, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 89, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 89, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 89, 69)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.7800, -29.3400, -18.9400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 89, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 89,  
69) }
```

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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