

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.8000, -13.7560,
7.0120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C4460
RGB	60, 68, 96
RGB Percent	24%, 27%, 38%
CMY	0.7647, 0.7333, 0.6236
CMYK	0.37, 0.29, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	227°, 23%, 31%
HSV	227°, 37%, 38%
XYZ	6.0412, 5.9395, 11.8897
YIQ	68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

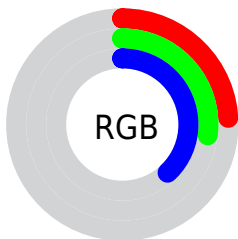
Format	Color
R_{YB}	60, 67, 96
Decimal	3949664
CIE _{Lab}	29.26, 4.46, -17.56
CIE _{LCh}	29, 18.118, 284.243
Yxy	5.9395, 0.2531, 0.2488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282139744 (0xFF3C4460)
YUV	68.8000, 13.4096, -7.7176
Hunter-Lab	24.3710, 1.5981, -11.8655

Details

The YIQ color **68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **87.2000, 13.7560, -7.0120**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.4410, -14.1230, 8.1570**, and **24.5610, -14.5810, 5.4430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.7010, -17.7910, 8.5530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710**.

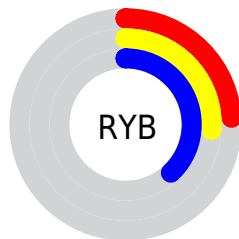
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (27%)

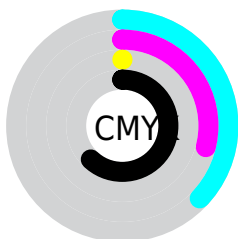
Blue (38%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (38%)

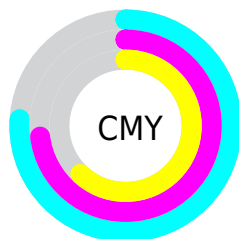


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120 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 68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.8000, -13.7560,
7.0120

■ 68.8000, -13.7560,
7.0120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.2730, -13.7100,
6.1780

■ 117.4410,
-14.1230, 8.1570

■ 24.5610, -14.5810,
5.4430

■ 142.5550,
-14.4440, 8.4680

■ 3.8930, -9.5840,
8.4960

■ 169.6690,
-14.7650, 8.7790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 196.7830,
-15.0860, 9.0900

■ 224.5550,
-14.4440, 8.4680

■ 250.2490, -5.1350,

-0.5510

■ 68.8000, -13.7560,
7.0120

■ 68.8000, -13.7560,
7.0120

■ 61.7010, -17.7910,
8.5530

■ 75.8990, -9.7210,
5.4710

■ 54.3140, -20.9550,
10.8290

■ 83.2860, -6.5570,
3.1950

■ 47.2150, -24.9900,
12.3700

■ 90.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 39.8280, -28.1540,
14.6460

■ 97.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 32.7290, -32.1890,
16.1870

■ 104.8710, 4.6770,
-2.1630

■ 25.0430, -35.9490,
18.2510

■ 112.5570, 8.4370,
-4.2270

■ 23.2710, -36.5910,
18.8730

■ 119.3570, 11.8760,
-5.9800

■ 127.0430, 15.6360,
-8.0440

■ 133.8430, 19.0750,
-9.7970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.5700, -27.9680, 0.2560



68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



70.7480, 1.1900, 11.4780

Triad

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



68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



69.6130, 23.1990, 3.5750



63.2270, -17.2370, -12.5090

Complementary

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



68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



87.2000, 13.7560, -7.0120

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.



65.6540, -2.3820, -11.9020



68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



68.9450, 19.0280, -3.4360

Square

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



68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



70.2310, 21.6390, 9.8230



67.2920, 10.5010, -8.5950



60.6260, -31.5420, -12.0700

Rectangle

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



68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



70.7660, 9.9470, 12.4670



67.2920, 10.5010, -8.5950



63.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690

Sweetspot

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



68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



114.3570, -5.3190, 2.7850



84.3240, -18.8880, -10.1200



57.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



82.4280, -21.2760, 11.1400



67.0940, -5.5960, 13.3160



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



27.4430, -42.8270, 21.7570



58.4710, -91.6150, 46.9210

Inverse Universe

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



71.6760, 18.8880, 10.1200



87.1120, 29.5240, 15.6040



88.9060, 5.5960, -13.3160



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



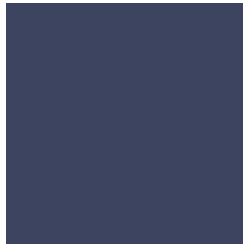
36.3380, 58.7270, 31.5190



77.8020, 126.0270, 67.3630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

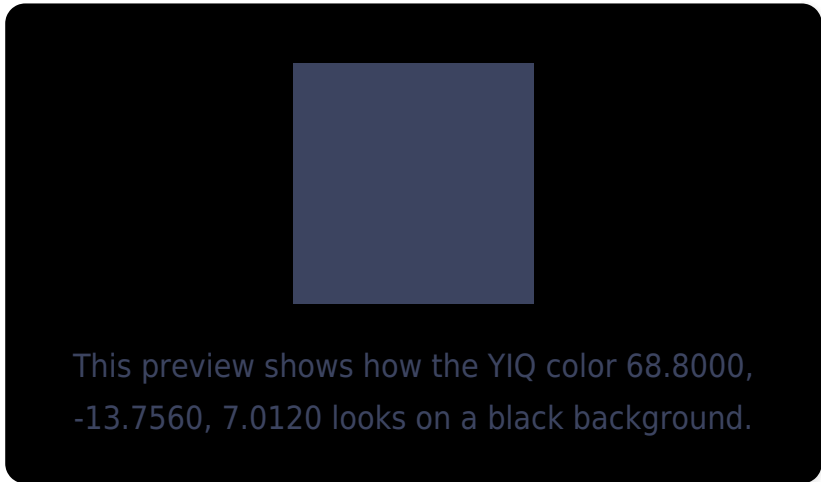
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

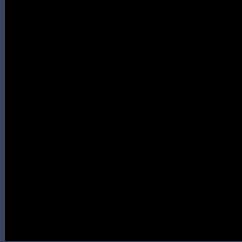
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120.

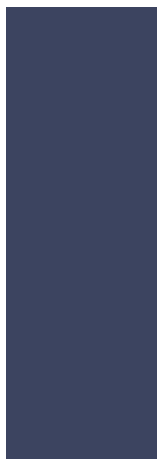


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.8000, -13.7560,

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

68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

Protanopia

68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

Deuteranopia

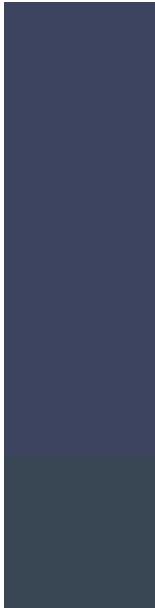
68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120



Tritanopia

67.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

Protanomaly

68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

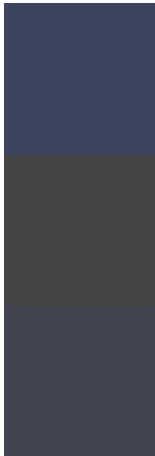
Deuteranomaly

68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

Tritanomaly

68.2960, -12.5170, 1.0750

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120 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(60, 68, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 68, 96)  
}
```

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(60, 68, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 68, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120 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(60, 68, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 68, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 68, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 68, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 68, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 68, 96)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.8000, -13.7560, 7.0120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 68, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 68,  
96) }
```

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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